

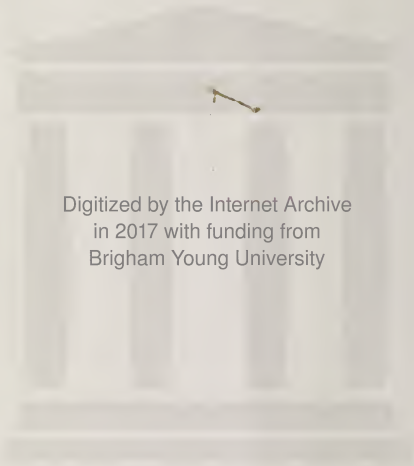


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GUIDE TO PATHS

IN THE

WHITE MOUNTAINS

AND

ADJACENT REGIONS

(REVISED 1917)

PRICE TWO DOLLARS

PUBLISHED BY

THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB
BOSTON, MASS.

EDITIONS

FIRST EDITION 1907, SECOND EDITION 1916

REVISED EDITION 1917

The Revised (1917) Edition is Issued
in Three Forms, *i.e.*, Brown Buckram
with Flap; Same without Flap; and
Field Edition in Two Parts,
in Brown Drill.

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55 KILBY STREET, BOSTON

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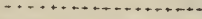
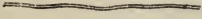
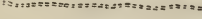
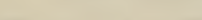
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Legend for Sectional Maps.

	Railroad
	Abandoned Lumber Railroad
	Carriage Road.
	Private, secondary or abandoned road (also some logging roads)
	Path or trail; logging road used as trail.

- ▲ Summit.
- × Spring.
- Camp or building (many buildings are not shown)
- ◻ Camp or building ruined or abandoned

Tinted or dotted

National or State forest or public reservation.

>>>>>>>> Ridge or divide.

Abbreviations

S.H. = Schoolhouse; Ch. = Church, R S = Ranger Station.
Sta. = R.R. Station; Res. = Reservation; Ho. = House, Hotel.
A.M.C. = Appalachian Mtn. Club; D.O.C. = Dartmouth Outing Club
C.M.C. = Chocorua Mtn. Club; R.M.C. = Randolph Mtn. Club.

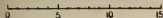
CANADA

KEY TO MAPS

— IN —

A.M.C. GUIDE BOOK

SCALE OF MILES



Introduction.

The first edition of this Guide described paths in only the northern and eastern half of the White Mountains. For this edition those chapters have been rewritten and others added covering the remainder of the White Mountains and certain outlying regions to which that name does not strictly apply.

Persons using this book should remember that trails are constantly changing. Active lumbering now going on in many regions may destroy them at an early date; forest fires and heavy storms create havoc which cannot be promptly repaired, and in some regions new trails are being built each season. The Club endeavors to report such changes as they occur, but is not always able to do so promptly.

The detached maps and enlarged copies of the sectional maps accompanying this book can be purchased separately at the Club rooms, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., and at many hotels in the mountains. It is hoped to keep them up to date, so that when the map differs from the text the map, if of later date, should be considered authoritative.

This Guide is intended for use as a pathfinder, and descriptions of views are therefore usually omitted. In general, trails are described for the ascent, points of interest being mentioned in their order. If there are difficulties in descending that would not be encountered in ascending, they are mentioned at the end of the description. Where a trail follows a range it is described for the direction usually traveled, or toward the culminating point. Most paths are marked by signs, but their presence is not to be relied upon, as they often become lost or misplaced.

Distances and Times.

The distances given are cumulative and in most cases are only approximate. The times are based on the record of as many trips by as many persons as the Committee could secure, and are also cumulative. They are, however, decidedly slower than the average for summer. Athletic young men will sometimes be able to cut them in halves, and ladies, if fairly strong climbers, will usually be able to equal them. In winter, unless snow conditions are unusually good, more time should be allowed.

Abbreviations.

In trail descriptions the abbreviations R. and L. are used for right and left; N., S., E. and W. for north, south, east and west; m. for miles; ft. for feet; hr. for hour, and min. for minutes. A. M. C. is used for Appalachian Mountain Club; C. M. C. for Chocorua Mountain Club; D. O. C. for Dartmouth Outing Club; W. O. D. C. for Wonalancet Out-Door Club, and U. S. F. S. for United States Forest Service. In speaking of streams, the terms R. and L. bank mean right and left when facing *down stream*.

Caution.

The tramper should always be provided with a compass, and should bear in mind his approximate location on the map. Persons in the woods sometimes forget which is the north end of the compass needle. It is therefore well before starting to scratch a reminder somewhere on the case of the compass.

If one should become lost from a path in the White Mountains, it is not necessarily a serious matter. Distances are, as a rule, so short that one can readily reach civilization within half a day or at most a whole day simply by going down hill, skirting the tops of any

dangerous cliffs, until water is reached. The stream should then be followed downward. In the district described as the North Country, it would perhaps be safer to follow a compass line for the nearest highway, railroad or large stream. Special cautions in regard to the more dangerous ranges will be found in the text.

Fires.

Permits to build fires within the National Forest are now required, and may be obtained from the Supervisor, any forest ranger or guard.

If you discover a fire, try to put it out. If it is too big for you to handle alone, get help. Use every possible means to notify the nearest Forest guard, ranger or State fire warden. There may be a telephone near by; if there is, use it.

Maps.

Besides the maps in this Guide the following are valuable:

The U. S. Geological Survey sheets covering parts of the White Mountains, the Lake Winnepesaukee, Lake Sunapee, Hanover, and Monadnock sections. The North Country, northern part of the Border Mountains, Franconia, Sandwich, Waterville, North Woodstock and Mt. Moosilauke sections are not yet surveyed. The Mount Washington, Gorham, Crawford Notch and North Conway sheets (surveyed in 1891-2) and the Whitefield sheet (surveyed in 1897, lack many of the present trails; the Fryeburg and Bethel, Maine, sheets (surveyed in 1909-12) are more nearly up to date.

The Scarborough Company's Topographic Map of the White Mountains and Central New Hampshire

(1903) is out of print. Though not up to date, it is still the best map of the entire White Mountain region.

Other useful maps are:

A. M. C. Map of the Great Gulf, Louis F. Cutter, 1910.
Pocket Contour Map of Bretton Woods and Vicinity,
Robert E. Blakeslee, 1903.

Franconia Notch and Vicinity, printed by the Profile House Company from surveys by E. G. Chamberlain.

Map of Waterville Valley, A. L. Goodrich, 1913.

Guide Map to the Cabins of the Dartmouth Outing Club (Hanover to Mt. Moosilauke and North Woodstock).

Unpublished maps by E. G. Chamberlain, showing the ground covered on many of the A. M. C. excursions for the past thirty years, can be consulted at the Club rooms. They are thoroughly indexed.

All publications of the A. M. C. can be obtained at the Club rooms. Club maps and U. S. Geological Survey sheets can be procured at the Old Corner Bookstore, 27 Bromfield street, Boston; at Hall's Book Shop, 388 Boylston street, Boston, and at W. B. Clarke Co.'s, 26 Tremont street, Boston.

Literature.

Those interested in the literature of the White Mountains are referred to "A Bibliography of the White Mountains," by Allen H. Bent, published for the A. M. C. by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1911.

Co-operation.

The Club earnestly requests that those who use these paths heed the reasonable and simple rules of the U. S. Forest Service (see National and State Forests, p. 402), especially those having to do with

ires. Outside these forests it is only reasonable that the same consideration should be shown to private owners. Gates should be closed and bars put up after passing through them. If a stone wall is damaged in crossing, it should be repaired. Refuse should be disposed of about camps and lunching places on summits and trails.

The Committee take this opportunity to express to members of the Club and also to many who are not members their appreciation of the assistance rendered them in the preparation of this book. Their thanks are especially due to Mr. Louis F. Cutter for his constant interest and efficient aid.

If inaccuracies are found in this Guide Book, if signs mentioned are missing, or if obscure places on Club trails are encountered, they should be reported to "Guide Book," Appalachian Mountain Club, 1050 Tremont street, Boston.

HARLAND A. PERKINS, Chairman,
HENRY F. BRYANT, Secretary,
CHARLES W. BLOOD,
WARREN W. HART,
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HARRY W. TYLER,

Committee.

WILLIAM W. BRYANT, Editor.

Boston, May, 1916.

NOTE.

The committee in charge of the 1917 revision was the same as the above, with the addition of George D. Emerson, Counsellor of Topography and Paul R. Jenks, Counsellor of Improvements.

PART I

SECTION I.

The North Country.

From the Mount Washington Range a vast wooded region extends north to the Canadian border, a distance of sixty-five miles, varying in width from twenty-five miles at its southerly boundary to less than fifteen at Pittsburg. Its natural bounds are Israel and Moose Rivers on the south, the Androscoggin and the Magalloway on the east, and the Connecticut on the west. The Canadian line on the north forms its fourth boundary.

This great stretch of wilderness is the North Country, a land of lower mountains and longer distances, of little lakes and great forests. It includes many detached mountains, of which the Percy Peaks are best known. Its finest scenery is at Dixville Notch in the midst of the Dixville Range.

The best known of the many lakes and ponds are the Connecticut Lakes and Lake Umbagog. Among the streams flowing to the west, in the watershed of the Connecticut, are Israel River, the Upper Ammonoosuc, Nash Stream, Sims Stream and the Mohawk River. Indian Stream and Perry Stream flow southerly into the Connecticut from Pittsburg. In the watershed of the Androscoggin, flowing to the east, are Moose River, Clear Stream, the Diamond River and the Magalloway River. Of these streams the Upper Ammonoosuc and the Magalloway are the most impressive.

While the valleys of the Androscoggin and the Connecticut were settled in comparatively early times, the settlements have not extended far into the interior. The region north of Randolph is crossed by only two

highways, one of them leading from Groveton to Berlin and the other leading from Colebrook through Dixville Notch to Errol. Another important road leads into Pittsburg from Beecher Falls, Vt., but terminates at Second Lake. The lack of highways, trails and settlements makes this region difficult or even dangerous to inexperienced trampers. No extended trips should be made without the aid of a guide or experienced woodsman.

This chapter does not attempt to cover the entire region, but deals with some of the most interesting scenery. By its aid the trampers will be able to visit the more important mountains and work out many interesting trips. The best available map is Walker's Road Map of Northern New Hampshire, though the southern part of this area is shown on the map of the Northern Peaks which accompanies this guide.

Mt. Forist.

This mountain (about 2,050 ft.), situated in the valley of the Androscoggin, rises abruptly on the W. edge of the city of Berlin. It was named for Merrill C. Forist, an early settler.

The trail leads in a W. direction from Mt. Forist street near Fourth avenue in Berlin. The beginning of the path is not indicated by a sign, but its course is quite plain. A short distance from the road the path branches: an old bridle-path leading to the L. traverses the south shoulder of the mountain and approaches the summit from the S.W.; the other branch leads N.W. and rises steeply over the ledges to the summit. There is no water on the upper part of the mountain. The view of Berlin is interesting, and the ledges which rise almost perpendicularly from the city limits are impressive.

The distance from Mt. Forist street to the summit is slightly less than 1 m.

Black Mountain.

This mountain (2,505 ft.) is a bare peak lying about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. of Mt. Forist, and is reached by descending through woods and slash to a saddle and ascending by steep logging roads that lead up nearly to the summit. The views of the Pilot Range and the Upper Ammonoosuc wilderness are of interest.

The Alpine Cascades.

The Alpine Cascades on Cascade Brook near the N. end of the Hayes Range well deserve a visit. Follow the Boston & Maine R. R. track from the Berlin station S. for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Just before reaching a large gravel pit on the R. of the track (near Cascade Mills) a footpath (no sign) turns into the woods on the L. nearly on a level, and this leads in about 3 min. to the foot of the cascades. The lower fall is the higher, but there are interesting falls above it, not seen from below. The greatest *caution* should be used in following up the S. side of the brook as there is no path and the slopes are precipitous and treacherous. A safer way leads up the N. side, but its views of the cascades are inferior. The district round about has been badly burned, but the immediate vicinity of the cascades is little injured.

Black Crescent.

This mountain (3,222 ft.) is the "Crescent Mountain" of the U. S. Survey. It can be ascended from the head of the Ice Gulch, but there is no path. There is a large slide on the S. side of the mountain, the upper part of which affords an excellent view.

The descent may be made into the valley of the North Branch of Moose Brook and out by an old logging road.

DISTANCES. From Randolph Hill highway to the head of the Ice Gulch $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Black Crescent about 4 m.

Crescent Mountain.

This summit (3,280 ft.) is situated in the town of Randolph and derives its name from the shape of its summit. On the U. S. Topographical Map it appears under the name Randolph Mountain. The path was constructed in 1884 by E. B. Cook and W. H. Peek. It begins at the Randolph Hill highway about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the Mt. Crescent House and opposite the Burnbrae Path. Leading N.W. across a field, the path coincides for about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. with the path to the Ice Gulch. The path to the Ice Gulch then branches to the R., while the Crescent Path continues N.W., enters the woods and begins to ascend the mountain. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway a path leads to the L. a few hundred feet to Castle View Rock, from which there is an interesting view, including the Castellated Ridge of Mt. Jefferson. The main path continues a little W. of N., passes through a region burned over in 1884, and in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the highway reaches the wooded southern summit of Crescent Mountain, near which there is a good view of the mountains across the Randolph Valley. A branch path to the L. leads nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the west view-point. The path continues a few hundred feet to the north summit, also wooded, from which the Pliny and Pilot Ranges, devastated by the fires of 1903, can be seen across the broad valley of the Upper Ammonoosuc. Shortly before reaching the north view-point a branch path leads to the R. to the east view-point.

There is *water* in a hollow a few hundred feet E. of the southern summit, but it is not easy to find as there is no path.

DISTANCES. South summit from highway $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; from Mt. Crescent House $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Ravine House via Bee Line and Burnbrae Path $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.

TIMES. South summit from Mt. Crescent House hr. 30 min.; from Ravine House 2 hrs. 15 min.

Ice Gulch.

The Ice Gulch is a deep cut on the S. E. slope of the Crescent Range in Randolph. The bed of the Gulch is strewn with great boulders which lie in picturesque confusion and are in many respects similar to those scattered over the floor of King Ravine. Among these boulders are many caves, in some of which there is perpetual ice. Springs and the melting ice form the headwaters of Moose Brook.

The path leads over the boulders, while the brook flows under them. The latter is hidden from sight, although from the bottom of the great mass of rock the musical trickle of water may often be heard. Trampers usually go to the head of the Gulch by the path from Randolph Hill, constructed by E. B. Cook in 1883 on the flank of Crescent Mountain, descend through the Gulch and come out by the A. M. C. path to Leighton's farm on Randolph Hill.

From Randolph.

The Cook Path begins on the Randolph Hill highway about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the Mt. Crescent House. For $\frac{1}{8}$ m. the path is identical with that up Crescent Mountain. The path then forks, the Ice Gulch branch (to the R.) leading through timber cuttings past a swampy place, first ascending and then descending. The head of the Gulch is about $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the highway. The descent is steep from the head of the Gulch to the Vestibule, where there is an excellent *spring*.

The scramble down the Gulch then begins; it is rough but not difficult. The general direction is S. E.

There are fine views toward Gorham, and the view down the Gulch is very interesting. At the foot of the Gulch is *Fairy Spring*. From there it is better to follow the new path along the brook to Peboamauk (Winter's Home), a beautiful cascade about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the head of the Gulch.

To return to Randolph Hill from Peboamauk, turn to the R., scramble up from the trough of the brook and cross the logging road which leads from near the head of the Gulch to Dixon's farmhouse. At the logging road opposite Peboamauk the A. M. C. path begins and leads S. about 2 m. through second growth across several brooks to Leighton's. The latter part of the way is through open fields, and the path comes out on Randolph Hill highway near Leighton's barn, $\frac{3}{8}$ m. E. of the Mt. Crescent House. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. before reaching Leighton's a path branches to the L. to the Mountain View House.

The distance for the whole trip is little more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ m., but a full day should be allowed, although it can be done in considerably less time.

From Gorham.

Start from Dixon's farmhouse about 4 m. N. W. of Gorham on the highway which leads up the valley of Moose Brook. Follow straight on past the barn and cross a small stream. Then turn to the R., without a path, keeping close to the edge of the bushes and woods to the R. of an old field and pasture, for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. From this point an old logging road enters the woods to the R. and in little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads past logging camps, which were used in 1907. A short distance beyond the camps good *water* is found beside the path. About 1 m. from the clearing the logging road passes a marked birch. From this point the tramper may turn down to the R. to the bed of the Gulch and then follow up past Peboamauk Fall to the Vestibule.

To return from the Vestibule, follow up for a short distance the Cook Path to the head of the logging road already mentioned, then follow the logging road down past the marked birch and return to Dixon's by route already described.

The trip from Dixon's and return requires nearly a day.

Ice Gulch to West Milan.

At the head of the Ice Gulch take the trail labelled "Hunter's Trail to the North Country," and descend through beautiful woods on the W. spur of Black Crescent, then through second growth, and keeping straight ahead and avoiding forks back to the L., in about 1 hr. Evans' and Malloy's Camp is reached on a tributary of the Upper Ammonoosuc. Pass through the camp on the main tote-road, and in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. an abandoned camp in a meadow beside the river will be reached, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the clearings at Bog Dam, a large wooden dam for flowage purposes. Occasional views are obtained of the Pilot Range and of the back of the Crescent and Pliny Ranges. The road improves and often follows the river closely. One or two small clearings are passed and Deer Mountain across the river becomes conspicuous. In about $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 hrs. from Bog Dam the road climbs a hill and enters a branch highway with a few houses, and after 20 min. walk the main highway from Berlin to West Milan is reached at a point about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the latter place. By walking $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or less N. from this point and climbing through pastures to the L. the summit of Fogg Hill is reached, with an admirable view of the Upper Ammonoosuc wilderness, the Mount Washington Range, the Hayes—Goose Eye group and, in the W., the nearer Pilot Range.

The distance from Randolph Hill to West Milan by this route is about 17 to 18 m.

Pond of Safety.

This small but interesting pond lies N. of the Crescent Range in the rugged interior of the town of Randolph; it is about 2,200 ft. above sea level, and is the source of the Upper Ammonoosuc. During the Revolutionary War several Continental soldiers who differed with the authorities as to the terms of their enlistment retired to this isolated region and remained as long as there was danger of being apprehended as deserters. From this incident came the name Pond of Safety. There are several trails to the pond, but the most important one leads from the Ravine House in Randolph. This path was completed in 1881 by E. B. Cook. It has since become an A. M. C. path, and much of it has been re-located.

DESCRIPTION. At the rear of the Ravine House a sign indicates the path, which leads N. for a short distance but soon swings to its general N. W. direction. For the first $\frac{5}{8}$ m. there are two routes from the Ravine House: the old Ledge Path, well marked with blazes, which ascends steeply through a hardwood forest, and the Hallway, which begins further to the L., avoids the steep ascent and joins the Notchway which crosses the old Ledge Path about $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House. The Ledge Path at this point ascends gently and then steeply. It is joined by the Pasture Path from Randolph Hill just before reaching the Eyrie and Lookout Ledge about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Ravine House. There are two view-points (about 2,250 ft.) at the top of a granite cliff, which offer views of the Mount Washington Range, the Carter Range and the Randolph Valley. From Lookout Ledge there is a steep path descending S.W. and S. to Lookout Ledge farm on the Randolph highway about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant, but the Pond of Safety Path

does not descend; it starts from the upper part of the ledge, turns to the R., passes between two boulders, and leads W. for nearly 1 m., gradually ascending. Turning N., it goes up a ledge of white quartz, from which point there is a view of Mt. Jefferson and the Castellated Ridge. At $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. and 3 m. respectively the path passes two points said to be the only ones in Randolph from which the summit of Mount Washington is visible.

From the height of land (about 2,800 ft.) the path descends to the N. and crosses several small brooks. At about $4\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House it is joined by the Carlton Notch Path from Randolph Hill ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), continues W. along a logging road $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and crosses the great pile of sawdust, more than an acre in extent, which is visible from so many summits. The path across the sawdust is marked by stakes. It then enters an old logging road, keeping to the L., and comes in sight of the pond, passes a small *spring* and leads to the view-point at the N. end of the pond, near which there is a private camp. As one looks across the pond and over the ridges of the Crescent Range from this point, there is an excellent view of Mts. Adams and Jefferson.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to Lookout Ledge $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to quartz ledge $2\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Carlton Notch Path $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Upper Ammonoosuc $4\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to view-point at Pond of Safety $5\frac{1}{8}$ m.

From Randolph Hill.

Beginning not far from the head of the Randolph Hill highway (sign), the Carlton Notch Trail proceeds W. and W.N.W. through fields, and enters the woods $\frac{1}{8}$ m. beyond. Ascending slightly, the way leads along a well marked lumber road. A pipe line follows

this road to a point 1 m. from the beginning of the trail, and at this point the trail branches to the R. and approaches the site of an old logging camp (*water*). For $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the way now lies up a steep and rough slope to the top of the divide, then down to a boggy plateau where it describes sharp curves along old lumber roads. Painted arrow signs indicate the trail. At $\frac{3}{8}$ m. further on the trail winds downward in a general N.W. direction and reaches a small branch of the Upper Ammonoosuc (*water*). After $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of rather steeper descent the path turns to the L. into an old lumber road proceeding W. along the slope. This it follows (with detours about several old log bridges) for 1 m., where it enters the A. M. C. path (sign) at a distance of 1 m. from the Pond of Safety.

DISTANCE. Randolph Hill to view-point at N. end of pond $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Boy (Bois) Mountain.

Boy Mountain (2,240 ft.) in Jefferson is an excellent view-point at the westerly end of the Crescent Range. It may be ascended from the highway at Jefferson Highlands by following a cart-path through the pasture in the rear of the Mt. Adams House site and skirting a grove to the L. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. At a great boulder the path turns to the L., crosses a stile fence and enters second growth woods, rising more abruptly for perhaps $\frac{3}{8}$ m. Curving to the L., it then winds among rocks and along the base of low cliffs in the woods, reaches the top of the ridge and leads along the ridge to the view-point at the S. end. The view embraces the southern half of the horizon in two sections separated by a few tree tops,—toward the S.E. the Mount Washington Range is seen; toward the S.W. across the Jefferson Valley is Cherry Mountain, over a shoulder of which Mt. Lafayette can be seen.

The distance from the site of the Mt. Adams House to the view-point is slightly less than 1 m.

Mt. Starr King.

This fine mountain (3,919 ft.) is a part of the Pliny Range and is partially in Jefferson and partially in Kilkenny. It was named in honor of the eloquent author of the "White Hills." The ascent is made by an excellent path from the Waumbek Hotel in Jefferson. Follow N. from the rear of the hotel on a path or cart-road through level woodland, passing various trails to local points of interest. In a short distance the path bears to the L. and follows the brook and hotel pipe line through open woods for about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. It then gradually leads away from the brook, rising above it on the side of an unnamed ravine, and finally by a series of steep zigzags gains the ridge. From this point there are extensive outlooks to the S.W., W. and N., though somewhat obstructed by trees.

The inner slope of the ridge ascends steadily for nearly 1 m. through a region lumbered years ago and now somewhat grown up to bushes. On the L. near the upper part of this area is a small spring. The path then enters the sparse, coniferous forest characteristic of these mountains, and in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., after bearing around to the N., ascends a steep acclivity to the summit. There are two view-points; one to the N., and the other about 200 yds. to the S.

DISTANCE. Jefferson Village to the summit of Mt. Starr King $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Mt. Waumbek.

A short distance E. of Mt. Starr King is Mt. Waumbek (4,020 ft.), the highest point on the Pliny Range. Years ago it was called Pliny Major, but in recent years it has come to be known as Waumbek, despite

the traditional application of that name to the Mount Washington Range.

It is ascended from the summit of Mt. Starr King. Between the two view-points on that summit a trail follows E. along a connecting ridge about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the summit of Mt. Waumbek. It is none too well marked and follows deer runs to some extent, but the way cannot be lost if the trumper keeps constantly on the highest part of the ridge. The outlook from the peak of Mt. Waumbek is less obstructed than that from its neighbor.

Pilot Range.

Of the little known mountain ranges in New Hampshire perhaps none have received such scant attention in the public prints as the Pilot Range. Situated where it looms high upon the horizon when seen from the intervals of the Connecticut, it is surprising that it has been visited by so few people. The next decade will no doubt bring about a marked change in this particular, and not only the peaks but the wild region lying to the east of the range will be visited by many trampers and nature lovers. However, until further trails are blazed through this wilderness, it will hardly serve as a tramping ground for those who are inexperienced in woodcraft.

The range extends nearly north and south, is situated almost entirely in the town of Kilkenny and is included in that vague title, now seldom heard, The Kilkenny Mountains. The chief peaks are Mt. Cabot and Mt. Pilot. As a matter of convenience, Terrace Mountain and Round Mountain are here treated as a part of the Pilot Range, but they do not necessarily belong there. It is now believed that Mt. Cabot is the highest point on the range, but accurate information is lacking as to the altitude of any of the summits. Although

almost entirely cut over in past years, the region is still a dense wilderness made more difficult by logging slash and more confusing by innumerable logging roads. Lancaster is the most convenient point from which to approach the more important summits of the range.

Mt. Cabot.

This mountain, situated in Kilkenny, has been given an altitude of 3,860 ft., but is now thought to be materially higher. The summit is wooded, but an observation tower has been constructed at a good viewpoint. There is a camp near the summit, connected by telephone with Lancaster, and occupied during the greater part of the summer by a fire warden, F. C. Leavitt, whose P. O. address is Lancaster. Mt. Cabot was named by the late W. H. Peek, in honor of Sebastian Cabot, because it is supposed to be the highest point on the Pilot Range. An excellent path, which has been traversed by horses for its entire length, leads from the Terrence White farm.

The path begins at the White farm about 6 or 7 m. E. of the village of Lancaster, at a wood road within a few yards of the house and follows N.E. toward Bunnell Notch, which lies between Mt. Cabot and Terrace Mountain. The wood road passes one or two small camps and then crosses the Kilkenny railroad, now abandoned and grass-grown, which leads to the base of Round Mountain. Two more camps are passed and then the telephone line to the summit enters the path and continues there practically all the way up the mountain. Passing through a gateway, the logging road soon comes in sight of the North Branch, a stream flowing down from Bunnell Notch, and after following its S. bank for some time, becomes a path.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the White farm the path which has thus far led directly toward Bunnell Notch, turns

sharply to the N. From this point trampers desiring to climb Terrace Mountain should turn to the R. and ascend without a path in a S. direction. Continuing toward Mt. Cabot, the path immediately crosses the North Branch. It leads N.W., then N.E., and the real ascent of the mountain begins, the path following a zigzag course up the S. ridge, and passing a point from which there is a view down into bare, fire-swept Bunnell Notch. The path, which continues unmistakable, affords views of Lancaster, Mt. Lafayette and the Mount Washington Range.

For the last $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the mountain the path passes through a low, sweet-scented forest and comes out directly at the camp and tower. The true summit, which is wooded, lies a few minutes N. of the tower, and there is a trail leading to it. Within 5 min. of the camp there is a *spring*, which is reached by continuing a few rods beyond the tower to a short trail descending to the E.

DISTANCES. White farm to the crossing of North Branch about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to camp and tower about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Round Mountain.

Northeast of Mt. Starr King and south of Terrace Mountain lies Round Mountain. Its elevation, according to the U. S. Geological Survey Map, is 3,890 ft., but other authorities have estimated it to be several hundred feet less. It is situated partly in Berlin and partly in Kilkenny. The mountain has three distinct peaks, the most northerly one being the true summit. There are no trails and few view-points. The best point from which to make the ascent is the Terrence White farm, 6 or 7 m. southeast of the village of Lancaster.

From the White farm follow the Mt. Cabot Path about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the point where it crosses the abandoned

railroad bed. This road-bed is grass-grown and care should be taken to distinguish it from the pasture land through which it extends. At this point turn to the R. (S.) and follow the railroad bed S.E. about 5 or 6 m. through the Willard Basin to the foot of the mountain. From the base to the summit it may be possible to follow logging roads, but there is no trail and the tramper will be obliged to exercise his own judgment as to the course to be followed. The summit is wooded, but about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E., from a spur which has been burned over, there is a view of the wilderness of the Upper Ammonoosuc region.

DISTANCES. White farm to base of mountain about 6 m.; to summit about 8 m.

Terrace Mountain.

Terrace Mountain lies north of Round Mountain and south of Mt. Cabot. Its elevation, according to the U. S. Geological Survey Map, is 3,670 ft. Its name is due to its appearance when seen from the west. There is no trail to the summit, but it can be climbed without difficulty from the Terrence White farm 6 or 7 m. southeast from Lancaster Village.

From the White farm follow the Mt. Cabot Path for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the point where it turns to the N. and crosses a small stream. From this point the tramp-er can leave the path and strike through the woods in a S.E. direction to the summit. Perhaps, however, a more attractive route would be found by continuing up the brook, keeping on the S. bank without a trail to Bunnell Notch, which is less than 1 m. from the Mt. Cabot Path. This Notch lies between Mt. Cabot and Terrace Mountain and is of some interest. From the height of land in the Notch turn to the S. and ascend through the woods to the summit. The mountain is wooded, but it is said that there are points from which

views may be had of the valley of the Upper Ammonoosuc.

DISTANCES (estimated). White farm to head of Bunnell Notch about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit about 4 m.

Mt. Pilot.

This summit (3,640 ft. estimated) is at the north end of the Pilot Range and separated from Mt. Cabot by several unnamed peaks. The best point from which to make the ascent is the George Cummings farm in Lost Nation, 6 or 7 m. from Lancaster Village. Many years ago there was a path leading up the mountain from this farm, but it long since passed out of existence, and the ascent should not be attempted without the aid of an experienced woodsman. The distance from the Cummings farm to the summit is about 4 m.

Owl's Head.

Owl's Head (3,270 ft.), a northerly spur of Cherry Mountain, is a famous view-point which can be reached from Cherry Mountain station by a path recently cut by Mr. E. H. Blood and members of the Randolph Mountain Club. The path follows in a general way the famous slide which occurred in 1885, and has to a large extent superseded the toll path from the King farm which formerly was the popular route but has since been logged over.

The route to the mountain follows the highway S. from Cherry Mountain station (Meadows of the Topographical Map) about $\frac{3}{8}$ m., taking the turn to the R. and following it in a W. direction about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Gravel farm just W. of Slide Brook. From the farm the route is well marked. It crosses open pastures, rising moderately in a S. direction, follows wood roads, then turns to the L. and ascends steeply along the W. margin of the slide. It soon comes out on the summit, which is covered with low scrub interspersed

with ledges. There are fine views of the Mount Washington Range, and to the S. through Crawford Notch to Mt. Chocorua and beyond.

There is no water in the upper part of the path, but in wet seasons small quantities may be found on the edge of the slide.

DISTANCES. Cherry Mountain station to Gravel arm $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to summit 3 m.

Devil's Slide.

This ledge, rising sheer 740 ft. above the highway, can be seen from Stark, and is but $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of that village.

Devil's Hop-yard.

This wild gorge lies 3 m. from the village of Stark in a S.E. direction. Leave the road at the cemetery on the S. side of the river near Percy, cross the large sand blow and strike a cart path leading through pastures and then through woods for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Percy (South) Pond. (On the way the road is joined by another wood road on the left which comes from the highway S. of the river between Percy and Crystal.) Continue along the W. shore of the pond past some camps, by a road which follows closely the shore for nearly a mile. Just before crossing a small brook, take a logging road to the right crossing and re-crossing the brook, and keeping the right-hand branches of the road. This road is much grown up to bushes, but leads, in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the pond, to the foot of the Hop Yard. The gorge, which runs a little S. of W. is similar to the Ice Gulch in Randolph (but shorter). Its especial feature is a magnificent cliff projecting into the floor of the gorge. There is no path through the gorge and the walking is rough, over boulders, etc. The head-wall is steep, with a brook coming over it, similarly to that in the Vestibule of the Ice Gulch.

DISTANCE. Percy to Hop Yard 3-3½ m.

TIME. 5-6 hours to go and return.

Green Ledge.

Green Ledge (2,708 ft.) lies S.W. of West Milan near the Milan-Kilkenny line. It may be reached by following the abandoned lumber railroad from West Milan up the L. (W.) bank of the Upper Ammonoosuc River for about 3½ m. to Fifield Brook. Then ascend the valley of this brook by an old logging road upon the L. (N.) side into a badly logged basin to the S. of Green Ledge. From this point strike through the slash first to the N.W. and then to the N.E. up the west ridge of the mountain, avoiding the high cliffs which fall away to the S. The view, though somewhat limited, is interesting, especially toward the E.

Percy Peaks.

These twin peaks are the most conspicuous mountains north of the Mount Washington Range. The North Peak in particular is singularly graceful in outline. Less impressive than Mt. Carrigain, it is more symmetrical in form; much lower than Carter Dome or Mt. Moosilauke, it equals them in dignity. It was this peak that Dwight described as "the most exact and beautiful cone I ever beheld." Situated near the southern boundary of Stratford, the two mountains are sometimes called the "Stratford Peaks," but are much better known as the Percy Peaks, a name given them in honor of the near-by town of Stark, which in early times was called Piercy.

North Peak.

The best point from which to ascend the North Peak (3,336 ft.) is the village of Percy. From the railroad station go W. along the Stark highway for a few hundred yards, then follow a road leading to the R. through

gate to Christine Lake. This road ascends considerably, crossing a swift-flowing stream and, at about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Percy, glimpses of the lake will be had through the woods to the L. A road leads to the L. a few rods to the shore, and this side trip should be taken, for there is a view of the entire length of the lake (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) with the Percy Peaks rising high in the background. Returning to the road and continuing, a logging road branches to the R. and leads well up toward the summit of Long Mountain. The road to the Percy Peaks keeps more to the L., a little distance from the shore, and presently a blazed path leads off to the L. A telephone line also leads off and follows the path quite closely. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Percy houses are reached, and after passing the first few buildings the trapper must not fail to take advantage of the view to the E. over the lake, with the peak of Mt. Goose-Eye showing in the distance.

The Percy Summer Club controls this region, and the house of Alvah Cole, who has charge for the club, is close to the point where the path for the North Peak leads from the lake. It is wise to make inquiries there, as the beginning of the path is not plainly marked. From the rear of Mr. Cole's cottage the path leads directly toward the North Peak. In a short distance it crosses a *brook* and soon enters an old logging road. Turning to the L. and following this road not more than 75 feet, the blazed trail will be seen leading to the R. This trail soon leads past *water* and then begins to ascend. In about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. there is a view of both peaks. Just beyond this point a branch path leads to the L. Continuing along the blazed trail for another 20 min., a small *brook* is crossed and numerous boulders are passed. The path continues to ascend through interesting forest, and about 2 m. from the lake comes out on the saddle between the North Peak

and the summit of Long Mountain. From this saddle which was cut over in 1915, Long Mountain can be ascended without a path. The blazed trail now bears rather abruptly to the W. and approaches the S. side of the North Peak, where traces will be seen of a rather indistinct trail leading to the South Peak.

The bare cone of the North Peak rises steeply and the way is none too clear, although there are a few signs. If, however, the trumper stands with his back to the South Peak, his course will be somewhat to the R. of a straight line to the summit. The ledges are slippery and great care must be exercised. The summit has an area of an acre or more, is almost level and has no trees to obstruct the view.

In descending the cone fix the eye on the center of Christine Lake and follow a course slightly to the R. of that point until the woods are reached.

DISTANCES (estimated). Percy R. R. Station to Cole's cottage $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Peak 4 m.

NOTE. Trampers taking advantage of the path up the South Peak will find an indistinct path leading to the cone of the North Peak.

South Peak.

This peak (3,149 ft.) is situated in the town of Stratford and is quite near the North Peak. From Groveton or Stark follow the highway to the schoolhouse N. of the Upper Ammonoosuc and E. of Nash Stream, and very soon another branch will be seen to the R., which leads to abandoned farms. At the end of this road pass to the W. of an old house, through a pasture somewhat grown up, and in its upper and further corner the beginning of the trail will be found, marked by a sign. The path follows an old lumber road, which is blazed and leads in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to open ledges which offer good views. The trail is poorly marked at this point and the walking is difficult, some crawling

being necessary. After crossing the ledges the path turns to the R. and descends a little. From this point the South Peak can be ascended, but ledges will be encountered. From this summit it is possible to descend into the col to the N. and from that point the trail from Christine Lake to the North Peak will be found. *Water* is sometimes found between the peaks.

Long Mountain.

This is a long wooded mountain (about 3,600 ft.) and has no paths. It can be climbed from the village of Percy by following the Christine Lake—Percy Peaks trail to a saddle between the cone of the North Peak of the Percies and the summit of Long Mountain. From that point the trampler can pick his way to the summit without a trail, the distance not being very great. Another route, shorter but not so easy to find, is to follow the carriage road leading from Percy to Christine Lake for $\frac{3}{4}$ m. or more and then follow an old logging road which branches to the R. There are numerous forks of this logging road, but if the direction of the summit is kept in mind the trampler will come to ruined logging camps at a considerable elevation. Continuing on, the logging road leads nearly to the height of land between Long Mountain and the Percies. From this point it is necessary to ascend N.E., first through logging slash and then through dense growth. When the trampler reaches the summit his reward, if he succeeds in finding an outlook, will be a view much less satisfactory than that from either of the Percy Peaks.

Sugarloaf Mountain.

This peak (estimated 3,420 ft.) is situated in the east part of Stratford. From the village follow the highway up the valley of Bog Brook. In about 6 m. the pond

or bog is passed, and in another mile the road ends at an abandoned farm, from which the peak of Sugar loaf is in sight. There is no path, and the way leads N. through logging slash, then through open woods and finally through virgin spruce. The summit is a small knob with outlooks, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the end of the highway.

From the summit there is a trail leading E. which descends sharply to a fire warden's camp, thence to Nash Stream and a road leading to Groveton. The route to the summit and out to Groveton is estimated at more than 15 m.

Lightning Mountain.

This interesting peak of moderate height offers extensive views to the S. and W. from open spaces near the summit. It may be ascended from North Stratford by following the State road N., then turning to the E. on the road to the Hinman farm. At the farm enter a rough pasture road which leads from the slaughter house and follow it to the Severy lot, a hillside clearing with a house and well about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the village. From the N.E. corner of the clearing a trail leads down in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. to the Crawford lot, on the opposite side of which will be found a brook draining the more or less open saddle between Lightning Mountain and its eastern neighbor Bowback Mountain. From this point an old logging road leads through the saddle but keeps to the W. of the brook. Follow this road a short distance, then bear to the L. and strike directly for the summit, which can be reached after a short climb. No *water* will be found above the brook draining the saddle. There are said to be interesting caves on the mountain, for which local directions should be obtained.

DISTANCE. From North Stratford to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. 5 to 6 hrs.

Bowback Mountain.

This peak is wooded and therefore offers views inferior to those of Lightning Mountain. It may be ascended from the saddle separating it from Lightning Mountain, or from the N.E. By the latter route the State road is followed N. from North Stratford about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Meriden Hill road (guide post). Turn to the R. on this road and follow it about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., taking the right fork near the old Sawyer mill. From this point, which may be reached by carriage, an old logging road leads in about 1 m. to the foot of the mountain. There is no trail beyond this point and the ascent is rather difficult, being mainly through young evergreens. There is no sure *water* above the brook crossed by the logging road near the foot of the mountain.

DISTANCES (approximate). North Stratford to Meriden Hill road $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Sawyer Mill $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to foot of mountain $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit 6 m.

A full day should be allowed for the trip.

Dixville Mountains.

These mountains are but a few miles south of the Canadian line, and about midway between Colebrook and Errol. They derive their name from the town of Dixville, in which they are situated. The town was named for Col. Timothy Dix, to whom it was granted in 1805. The more important mountains of this group are Mt. Abenaki, Cave Mountain, Dixville Peak, Mt. Gloriette and Mt. Sanguinari.

Dixville Notch.

The Notch lies between Mt. Sanguinari on the N. and Mt. Gloriette on the S. and is traversed by the road from Colebrook to Errol. It is less than 2 m. in

length and its general direction is N.W. to S.E. The Mohawk River flows from the W. side, and Clear Stream from the E. side. The elevation of the head of the Notch, which is the highest point on the highway, is 1,990 ft. To the S. from this point, high up on the cliffs, is the Profile.

The Balsams, a summer hotel, is situated on the W. side. Near the hotel is Lake Gloriette, an artificial body of water formed by the headwaters of the Mohawk. The most striking scenery in the Notch is Table Rock, which rises almost perpendicularly 700 ft. above Lake Gloriette.

At the E. end of the Notch, about 1 m. from The Balsams, there is an interesting flume on Cascade Brook. It is on the N. side of the highway, and a path, marked by a sign, leads to it in a few rods. At $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further E. a wood road leads S. from the highway to Huntingdon Cascades, a walk of about 8 min.

Mt. Gloriette.

This mountain is on the S. side of the Notch and includes Table Rock, Old King, Third Cliff and Profile Cliff.

Table Rock.

This cliff is on the N. side of Mt. Gloriette. Two paths lead to it from the highway in the Notch, the better path beginning a few rods W. of the highest point in the Notch. The path rises for considerable distance over natural steps which are visible from the highway, and continues to rise steeply to the height of land. From this point a path leads in a few steps to the summit of this remarkable cliff, which is scarcely 25 ft. wide at its widest point, while at its narrowest it is less than 10 ft. wide. From its summit, which is unique among the varied cliff formations of New Hampshire, there is a remarkable view of the Notch.

Old King.

The trail is the same as that to Table Rock until the height of land is reached. Then it leads to the E., passing the Ice Cave (where ice is found very late in the summer) and continues past Old King, which is another unusual cliff formation, passes short paths leading to Third Cliff and finally descends to the Huntingdon Cascades and the Errol road on the E. side of the Notch. The trail is rough and offers no other scenery comparable with that of Table Rock.

Dixville Peak.

This is the highest of the Dixville Mountains, rising to a height of 3,118 ft. It lies S. of the Notch and is wooded to the summit. The path is the same as the west path to Table Rock from the highway to the height of land. At that point the path, which is marked by a sign, bears S. and S.E., sometimes descending and sometimes ascending. It passes the ruins of Fern Camp, which is slightly more than half way from Table Rock to the summit. *Water* is usually found in the vicinity of the camp. The trail continues through an interesting growth, and within 5 min. of the summit passes a *spring* (marked by a sign) a few feet E. of the path.

The summit is densely wooded and offers no outlook. Some years ago a tower was constructed from which there was a remarkable view to the N. and E. The tower is no longer standing, which is unfortunate, as no summit in New England afforded views of a region more isolated from the habitation and work of man.

DISTANCES. Notch to Table Rock $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Dixville Peak 3 m.

TIMES. Notch to Table Rock $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Dixville Peak 3 hrs.

Mt. Sanguinari.

This mountain lies to the N. of the Notch and derives its name from its coloration at sunset. From the highway just E. of The Balsams a path, marked by a sign, leads to the N. This trail is soon joined by the Moss Glen Path, which leaves the highway at an even shorter distance from the hotel. It winds about through a wooded growth to the summit, which is N.E. of the hotel. From the summit the trail descends in a S. direction, passes an outlook and soon reaches another outlook from which the Notch, Table Rock and the Vermont Monadnock are seen to advantage.

A few rods below the lookout the path branches, the path leading S. descending steeply over rough going to the Errol road, passing quite near the But-tress, which is a crag overlooking the Notch. The main trail bears to the L. and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads to Pulpit Rock, a singular ledge formation, the top of which may be reached by a rude ladder. From this point the Errol road is visible as it winds upward toward the Notch. From Pulpit Rock the path continues in a S.E. direction and in another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or less enters the Errol road a few rods E. of the path to the Flume.

Mt. Abenaki.

Mt. Abenaki lies N. of The Balsams. The elevation of the North Cliff is 2,653 ft. and of the South Cliff 2,530 ft. The trail, marked by a sign which can be seen from the highway, begins in the rear of the hotel stables. It is well defined and leads up the steep slope between the North and South Cliffs. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road a trail leads W. to the South Cliff; a short distance further on another trail leads there. The main trail swings to the N.E. and in a few rods leads to the North Cliff. These cliffs, which are

not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. apart, offer excellent views of the Notch, Table Rock and Mt. Sanguinari. From the South Cliff another trail leads to the S. and enters the Colebrook road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below The Balsams.

DISTANCES. From The Balsams to the cliffs about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Cave Mountain.

Cave Mountain is on the N.E. side of Dixville Notch. A trail leaves the N. side of the highway about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of The Balsams. It is marked by a sign and begins at a point a few rods E. of the path to the Flume. It is a woods path and its general direction is N.E. The summit, like so many of those in this region, is isolated. It offers an excellent view of Mount Washington to the S.

Another trail leads from the summit in a W. direction to the reservoir which supplies the hotel and then follows a woods road to the S., coming out on the highway near the hotel stables.

DISTANCES. From The Balsams to beginning of Cave Mountain trail $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 4 m.

TIME. 3 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent.

Mt. Aziscoos (Aziscohos).

Mt. Aziscoos (3,100 ft., estimated) in Lincoln Plantation, Maine, is E. of the Magalloway River and therefore lies outside the limits laid down for this section, but as it is conspicuous and somewhat isolated it seems best to include it here. This mountain is densely wooded, but one of its summits is bare and it is said that from this point in clear weather no less than 27 lakes are visible. There is a fire warden's cabin between the two summits, which is connected by telephone.

From Aziscoos House (Leach's) cross the road, pass through bars opposite the house and cross the pasture

in an E. direction for perhaps $\frac{1}{8}$ m. until a telephone line is reached. This is the line to the fire warden's cabin and should be followed to the R. About $\frac{1}{8}$ m. of slash intersected by numerous woods roads must be crossed, but if the wire is kept in sight this can be done without difficulty. The path, when once found, is well trodden and leads through second growth woods, crosses the ledges and comes out at the cabin, which is situated on a ledge facing S. between the peaks of the mountain. There is a *spring* N. of the cabin, which can be found by following the ground wire of the telephone.

From the cabin a clear route leads to the east peak in about 5 min. This peak is bare and affords a wide view. The west peak is wooded and offers few viewpoints.

TIME. From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent from the Aziscoos House.

Wilderness Trips.

In the region extending south a few miles from the Canadian line there are many delightful journeys through wilderness. Interesting lakes, dense forests and an abundance of game all tend to make this section exceedingly picturesque.

Pittsburg, which has the largest area of any town in the State, contains the chain of lakes from which the Connecticut River takes its rise. Connecticut Lake, the largest of these, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide; its outlet is about 7 m. E. of the village of Pittsburg, and there is a highway leading to it.

Four miles N.E. of Connecticut Lake is Second Lake (1,882 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide. From Second Lake interesting trips may be taken, an outline of which is given below.

From Second Lake (Camp Idlewild).

1. From Second Lake to Third Lake (2,038 ft.) and return a delightful trip of a day (there and back)

or with the night spent in camp at Third Lake may be taken. Inquire at Second Lake whether there are blankets at Third Lake, and get the key to the camp.

From Camp Idlewild cross Second Lake in a boat and go up the inlet (Connecticut River) to a point about 1 m. from the camp. Here on the E. bank will be seen the place where boats have been drawn up before. Leave the boat and follow a plain trail about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ m. where, in low ground, it crosses the river on a rustic bridge. A mile or more beyond, at Moon Falls, the trail recrosses the river to the E. bank and passes through fine woods, in places somewhat wet. After about 3 m. the trail crosses to the W. bank and leads in about 1 m. to Third Lake and the camp at its S. end. This camp, belonging to Camp Idlewild, consists of two cabins, supplied with cooking utensils and (usually) with an axe. Third Lake, which has boats upon it, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long and is surrounded by hills, those on the N. shore being crossed by the Canadian boundary. From the N. shore a trail leads N. to villages in the Province of Quebec. There is a private camp on the E. shore of the lake. The Connecticut River as it issues from the lake is of interest, being only a few inches deep. Third Lake is practically its source, though Fourth Lake, a small pool to the W., is sometimes given that honor. For making this trip a guide is hardly necessary.

TIME. From Camp Idlewild to Third Lake from 3 to 4 hrs. About the same time for returning.

Second Lake to Mt. Carmel, or Camel's Rump (about 3,700 ft.).

Cross the lake by boat and then follow the Second Lake—Parmachene Trail to the height of land near the Maine—New Hampshire line. From this point proceed, without a trail, in a N. direction from 1 to 2 m. to the summit. A guide is necessary. (For an account of this mountain see Appalachia, Vol. IV.)

From Connecticut Lake.

1. To Mt. Magalloway (2,900 ft.). Proceed by boat across Connecticut Lake from Metallak Lodge to the East Bay near the mouth of Alder Brook. From there follow the Alder Brook Trail for 40 to 50 min. to a point where a trail diverges to the L. and ascends Mt. Magalloway from the W. side. A guide should be taken to point out the starting point of Alder Brook Trail, as it might easily be overlooked.

There is another route up Mt. Magalloway on the E. side by way of Tunkamall Camp.

2. To Hellgate Camp. With a guide it is possible to go in a day from Connecticut Lake to Hellgate Camp on Dead Diamond River. This camp is beautifully situated on the W. bank of the river a few rods N. of the Dartmouth College Grant, and owes its name to its proximity to Hellgate Falls. One cannot be sure of finding accommodations there without special arrangement, but sportsmen and others are accommodated at the College Farm (see Route 3, p. 32), kept by Emmino & Croy. Reservations may be made by telephone (Berlin, 9011-13).

The trip is a most attractive one, but on account of the complicated and somewhat obscure nature of the route it should not be undertaken without a guide, except by expert woodsmen. There are two routes:—one by Tunkamall Camp (reached by a trail leaving Connecticut Lake on the S. shore of its inlet) and the Middle Branch of the Dead Diamond; the other, by continuing on the Alder Brook Trail for an hour further than described in Route 1, and following through forest and by unblazed logging roads down the waters of westerly tributaries of the Middle Branch, passing an abandoned dam and camp. Either route traverses a large and beautiful tract of virgin spruce forest on the S. slope of Mt. Magalloway, though lumbering has

already (1915) been begun throughout this region.

TIME. From Connecticut Lake to Hellgate Camp
6 to 8 hrs.

From Hellgate Camp.

1. To Diamond Pond. From the camp take the road up the river, not crossing the bridge at the dam above the camp, but following along the flowage of the stream and crossing the Little Dead Diamond Stream about 1 m. from the camp. Further on, at the L. of the road, the stream passes through a deep and interesting little canyon. The tote-road (with branches about which information should be obtained at Hellgate Camp, as new cuttings change conditions from time to time) climbs steeply up the Crystal Mountains, from whose top on a clear day, a view may be obtained through the trees to the N. toward Mt. Pisgah. The trail then descends through muddy going to a clearing on the upper waters of the Swift Diamond River. Here, instead of following down stream, which would lead to Dix's Grant (see Route 5, p. 34), one should take the west path, following up a branch of the Swift Diamond to the pond. Then, crossing the stream, follow around its S. shore to the camps on the S.W. side, where a road will be found leading to Little Diamond Pond, Colebrook and Dixville Notch. For making this trip a guide or good directions are necessary.

DISTANCE. About 14 m.

TIME. From 6 to 9 hrs.

2. To Wilson's Mills (Aziscoos Dam). Cross the Diamond River at the dam above the camp and follow the road keeping downstream to the R., with the Dead Diamond occasionally in sight, to a point about 3 m. from the camp. Here in the woods (no sign) a very steep and little used tote-road (the Sanderson Valley² road) ascends at right angles to the L. and crosses

a high ridge to the E. Thence the road descends, first to the E., then S.E. to the valley of Abbott Brook, and joins the new highway on the W. side of the Magalloway River. There the highway branches, the L. branch leading in about 2 m. to Aziscoos Dam on the Magalloway, 57 ft. high, forming Sawyer's Pond or Aziscoos Lake, which ranks fifth in size among the artificial lakes in the world. The dam and its sluices furnish much that is of interest. The road which branches to the R. crosses the Magalloway and leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or so to Leach's (Aziscoos House). Leach's may also be reached from Aziscoos Dam by crossing the dam and following down the old road on the L. (E.) side of the Magalloway for about 2 m. Leach's is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. by highway from the Brown farm. A guide is needed only to show or describe the beginning of the Sanderson Valley road. The ascent of Mt. Aziscoos may be made from Leach's.

3. To the College Farm and Brown Farm. Start from Hellgate Camp as in Route 2, but instead of turning into the somewhat obscure Sanderson Valley road, continue on the plain tote-road, which will bring one to the College Farm, a long narrow clearing with some buildings in the central part of the Dartmouth College Grant. Accommodations may be arranged for with the keepers, Emmino & Croy (Telephone, Berlin 9011-13). The farm has at times been the center of work in the culture of trees and replanting of the Dartmouth College Grant, under the direction of Mr. P. W. Ayers. Continue S. straight through the farm and in about 3 or 4 m., at the R., will be found the junction of the Dead Diamond and Swift Diamond Rivers, forming the Diamond River, with lumbermen's camps beside the road. The road turns more to the S.E. and E. near a large dam (built in 1915) and passes high up on the N. side through the beautiful and wild gorge of the

Diamond, between the Diamond Peaks on the N. and Mt. Dustan on the S. The road should be left at places to descend to the river bank in order to get better views of the gorge. Beyond the gorge the road runs into an open field and passes a house.

To the S.E. of the house lies the junction of the Magalloway and Diamond Rivers. Passing the house, keep well to the L. along the road and cross the Magalloway on a large log bridge. Turn sharply to the R. beyond the bridge and after a short stretch through the woods join the highway from Aziscoos Dam and Leach's to Brown Farm at Fickett's, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Brown Farm. The road is clear and no difficulty should be found, even without a guide, in going in the direction noted. In the reverse direction advice should be sought as to the point at which to turn to the L. in order to reach the dam just above Hellgate Camp, since otherwise one might go too far up along the flowage on the Dead Diamond above the dam.

DISTANCE. About 12 m.

TIME. 4 to 5 hrs.

CAUTION. On this tote-road as on others the tramper should not be misled by "turnouts," places where the road forks into two or more parallel roads which in a short distance reunite. This road contains a number of them.

4. The Diamond Peaks. From the camps at the forks of the Diamond (mentioned in Route 3) the Diamond Peaks may be ascended in a N.E. direction through the woods. At first the way is obscured by slash and berry bushes, but becomes clearer later. Logging roads will be found leading well up to the foot of the mountain, which can be seen frequently through the trees. Care should be taken to keep far enough to the L. (N.) to avoid the sheer cliffs (about 300 ft.) on the S. side of the peaks. The view of the Diamond and

Magalloway valleys from the open edge of the ledges upon the highest peak facing S. and E. is of considerable interest, and the views of the cliffs themselves, as one follows from W. to E. along their crest, are very impressive. A few rods N.E. of the summit of the highest peak a rather plain deer-path will be found descending along the eastern ledges to a saddle just below the highest peak. Here bear to the R. and descend near the foot of the highest part of the cliff into a basin in which will be found logging roads leading in a general S.W. direction to the road near the camps at the forks.

5. Big Diamond Pond. At the forks of the Diamond near the camps mentioned above (Route 4) at the site of a ruined log bridge, when the water is not too high one may wade the Dead Diamond and follow a tote-road along the N. bank of the Swift Diamond, passing two or three abandoned camps. The tote-road is plain, though in the flats along the river it is often overgrown with six feet high blue-joint grass. At least one large brook must be forded. About 9 m. from the forks the trail opens into the clearing known as Diamond Farm, an abandoned farm of about 40 acres with a house and barn. From here the trail continues to Big Diamond Pond, a distance said to be 9 m. from Diamond Farm.

TIMES. (Rapid walking) Brown Farm to forks of the Diamond $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Forks to Diamond Farm $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

SECTION II.

The Border Mountains.

This section includes the region along the Maine-New Hampshire border from Lake Umbagog southward to Chatham, N. H., drained principally by the Androscoggin and its branches. Portions of this territory are fairly well known, particularly around Gorham and Grafton Notch, while other parts, less accessible, though containing many rugged mountains, deep notches, and some tracts of virgin forest, are seldom visited by trampers. As in the White Mountains proper, the lumberman has been active, and, while trails are few, logging roads in some measure compensate for this deficiency. For this reason the region is better adapted to the experienced tramper than to the novice. It is, however, probable that the next decade will see a marked development of this territory with many new trails to peaks and other natural features now inaccessible except to those of experience.

The western portion of this region is shown on the North Conway and Gorham sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey, and the eastern by the Bethel sheet issued in 1914. As the northern part is not covered by the government maps reference for trails should be had to the Shelburne and Grafton Notch sectional maps opposite pages 41 and 53. Of general maps, Walker's map of Central and Northern New Hampshire, and that of the Rangeley and Megantic Region of Maine are probably the best, though on a small scale, inaccurate and deficient in many particulars.

The area covered by this section is so great that as a matter of convenience to trampers the different peaks have been grouped and are listed below in rela-

tion to the town or locality from which they can most readily be climbed:

From Berlin, N. H., via the Success Pond road—Mt. Carlo; Mt. Goose-Eye; Mt. Ingalls; Mahoosuc Notch.

From Gorham, N. H.—Mt. Hayes.

From Shelburne, N. H.—Mt. Shelburne-Moriah; Middle Moriah; Bald Cap Peak and Dream Lake; Gentian Pond; Gentian Pond to Success road; Mt. Carlo; Green Mt. (Bear Mt.); Lead Mine Bridge Reservation.

From Gilead, Maine—Tumble-Down-Dick Mt.; Little Bear Mt.; Campbell Mt.; Hastings and the Wild River Forest, thence the Carter Ridge Trail or to North Chatham, N. H.; Hastings to North Chatham via Evans Notch; Mts. Royce and Baldface.

From Bethel, Maine—Locke Mt.; Mt. Caribou; Mt. Abram.

From Bethel via Ketchum—Mt. Goose-Eye (2 routes); Fulling Mill Mountain; Mahoosuc Mountain and Notch; Notch 2; Speckled Mountain.

From Grafton Notch—Puzzle Mt.; Sunday River Whitecap; Bear River Whitecap (Saddleback); Speckled Mt. (Old Speck).

From Berlin via the Success Road.

The Success Road, formerly a lumber railroad but now a carriage and automobile road, runs from Berlin to Success Pond, a distance of about fourteen miles. With easy grades it ascends from Berlin and winds around the north slopes of the Hayes-Baldcap group, past the foot of Mts. Success and Ingalls, which can be ascended from it. The latter has a splendid view from its open top.

Nine miles from Berlin Station is Camp 9, an abandoned farm clearing with the ruins of a large barn in the

middle of it. The peak of Mt. Goose-Eye rises to the S.E. in a unique and most impressive manner, and from the upper part of the clearing fine views are had of the Percy Peaks and their neighbors.

Mt. Carlo.

South of the clearing and ascended from it by a somewhat rough climb of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is Mt. Carlo (about 3,500 ft.). There is an A. M. C. cylinder in a cairn on its open top. Though somewhat inferior, the view resembles that from Mts. Ingalls and Goose-Eye. From the camps at the head of the Success road, Mahoosuc Notch and Notch 2 (see pp. 60 and 61) can be reached, though on account of a multiplicity of logging roads the route cannot be described.

Mt. Goose-Eye (Mt. Goose High).

Mt. Goose-Eye (3,854 ft.) in Riley, Maine, can be ascended from the Success road by a trail cut in the summer of 1914 by members of the Randolph Mountain Club. The ascent can also be made from the south from Bethel via Ketchum, Maine (see p. 57.) The origin of the name of this mountain is in doubt, though some claim it to be "Goose High," as the geese in their flights southward from the Rangeleys are said to fly just high enough to clear its top.

DESCRIPTION. Leave the Success Pond carriage road at Camp 9. A large sign is on a tall birch at the R. of the clearing not far from the road and visible though hardly legible from it. Follow along the line of an old lumber railroad which first skirts the R. side of the clearing, then passes to the E. across the clearing (crossing two brooks) to a point nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the road. There, at a path sign, leave the old railroad bed and turn to the R., and at another path sign about 30 rods beyond enter an old logging road which skirts the E. side of the field and enters the woods, gradually

rising. At junctions with other wood roads there are path signs and abandoned blazes. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the clearing is a *spring*, not certain in dry weather. The path continues to rise, with view-points, crosses from the R. side to the top of a large ridge through slash, then enters first growth woods and ascends rapidly, emerging from the woods to a short rocky ridge just below and northward from the west summit, on which there is an A. M. C. cylinder. The west peak is bare, while the east peak, which is lower, is separated from it by a scrub-filled col. For N. Peak see p. 60.

DISTANCES. Berlin Sta. to path 9 m.; to summit 12 m.

TIME. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs. from road to summit.

The return may be varied by descending to the notch between Mts. Goose-Eye and Carlo (scrub, and to avoid cliffs below the summit of Goose-Eye keep well to the L. at first), and thence down logging roads, past some small but graceful cascades, to Camp 9. To the N. of the east peak of the mountain is a deep ravine of cirque-like formation, which is drained by Goose-Eye Brook, a tributary of Bull Branch of Sunday River (see p. 59).

Mt. Ingalls.

Mt. Ingalls (3,570 ft.) in Success, N. H., (reached also from Shelburne on the south via the Ingalls River logging road) is conveniently accessible by the Success Pond road. The path was cut in 1915 by Messrs. Pease, I. B. Crosby and Bierstadt of the Randolph Mt. Club. Leave the road 6.4 m. from Berlin where a wagon road turns at an abrupt angle to the R. and fords a small brook. (Sign.) Follow this wagon road up through old cuttings, over ledges, with views to the N. and S., to a logging camp (in use in 1914) in sight of and a little below the peak of the mountain. This camp with abundant *springs* in its vicinity, is

on the N.W. side of Mt. Ingalls near the top of the large log chute, which can be seen as a landmark many miles away. From the camp the path bears toward the summit, which it keeps in sight. It is marked by signs and is cleared through the scrub (about $\frac{1}{16}$ m.). An A. M. C. register is on the real summit, where there are also the remains of the triangulation station of the Topographical Survey.

DISTANCE. Road to summit 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Road to summit 2 hrs.

Mahoosuc Notch (from the W.). (See also p. 60.)

Leave the Success Pond Road at a large clearing (old camp) 11.7 m. from Berlin (altitude 1,600 ft.), at a sign 'Mahoosuc Notch.' Follow the grassy grade of an old lumber R. R. through the clearing and bushes past a large shelter with a cupola. A few rods beyond the shelter cross a stream at the R. and follow up a little way from and parallel with its farther side (path signs). After about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. more through pastures the trail enters the woods and follows old logging roads, crossing the brook several times, climbing steadily. A little before reaching the height of land in Mahoosuc Notch (about 3 m. from the road) the valley, which has been an ordinary one, changes sharply to a chamber formation similar to the Ice Gulch in Randolph, and walking becomes more and more difficult. The high cliffs of the Notch, which have not been visible at all on the lower part of the path, come in sight. The path has been roughly cut out over the height of land (altitude 2,400 ft.) and for $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ m. down on the east side, where it stops. From here through the Notch, with difficult walking (like the floor of King Ravine but without any path, and with many icecaverns) it takes at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hours to reach the lower end, where logging roads (at first much grown up to raspberry bushes) can be followed for about $6\text{--}7\frac{1}{2}$ m. down to Ketchum.

As far in from the Success Pond Road as the path is completed it is an easy and extremely interesting trip. The route is clearly marked after passing through the first clearings and into the woods. In order to see the Notch, robust walkers should at least go beyond the present end of the trail, as the cliffs and boulders become more interesting as one goes eastward.

From Gorham (see also p. 6).

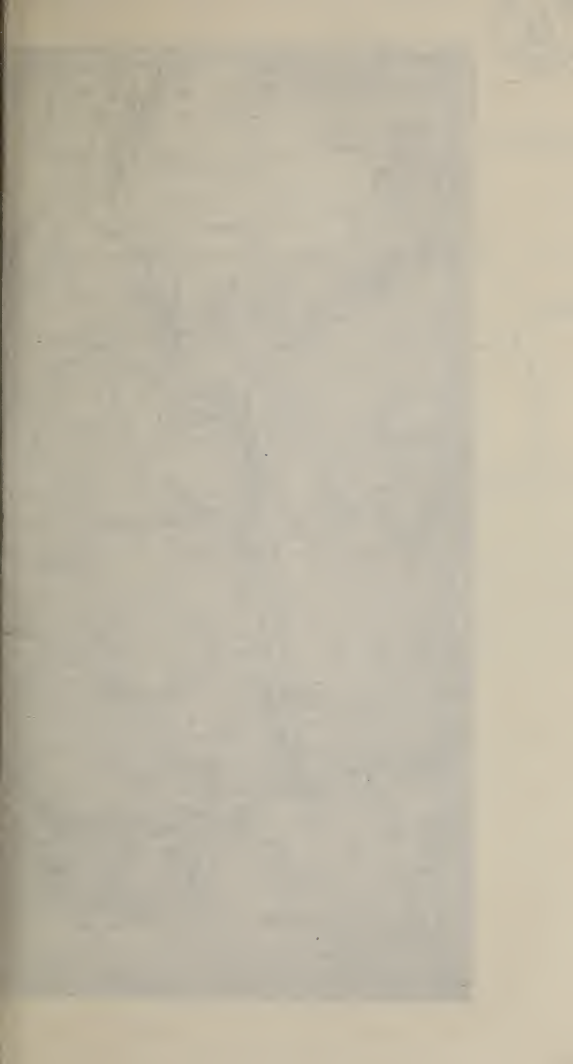
Mt. Hayes.

Mt. Hayes (2,600 ft.) is situated in the towns of Gorham and Shelburne, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. of Gorham Village (800 ft.). It is a rough, misshapen mass rising from the N. bank of the Androscoggin River and was named for a former proprietor of the Alpine House.

The path begins at the residence of Dr. Henry Marble on South Main street. Entering the driveway at this point, it leads N.E. along a cart-path to the Androscoggin River, which it crosses by a suspension bridge. The cart-path soon branches and the path turns to the L., following the Mascot Mine road. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the bridge it again forks and the path leads to the R., rising a few hundred yards over rough going, past *water* and again joins the road to Mascot Mine.

At the height of land $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the bridge a cairn and a sign on a birch tree will be seen to the R. of the road. The path at this point leaves the road, swings sharply to the R. and ascends through a small growth. In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the road, or $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the bridge, a sign indicates a branch path leading to the R. in a short distance to Point Lookout, a charming view-point.

The Mt. Hayes trail continues to ascend at an easy grade, passing an indistinct path which leads to the R. *Water* is found to the R. of the path close to a





corduroy bridge. The way is somewhat rough but comparatively easy and is never steep. The Mount Washington Range can be seen from time to time by looking backward through the trees.

A short distance before reaching the summit (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Popsy Spring is passed. This is to the L. of the path and always affords excellent *water*. Several trails will be seen leading up from near this point, but they unite in a short distance. The path emerges on the S.W. side of the bare, ledgy summit of Mt. Hayes. It is well to bear this in mind when on the summit and intending to descend, for the way is not clearly marked at this point. The views from this summit are excellent, particularly of the Mount Washington Range, Gorham and the valley of the Androscoggin. Blueberries abound near the summit, but no water is found there.

DISTANCES. From the Square at Gorham Village to suspension bridge $\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Point Lookout path $\frac{5}{6}$ m.; to Popsy Spring $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent; the time for the descent is perhaps $\frac{1}{3}$ less.

From Shelburne.

Mt. Shelburne-Moriah.

Mt. Shelburne-Moriah (3,750 ft.) can be ascended from Shelburne by logging roads which extend well up on the mountain through the valley of Clement Brook. Take the road S.W. from Shelburne station, then turn to the L. on the main highway and about 100 yds. beyond the small iron bridge turn to the R. into a cart-road which follows up through the pastures. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. pass through the bars and a short distance further on cross the stream on a small foot-bridge. The road then enters the woods. The trumper must not cross the brook, but keep on the E. bank until the ruins of an old camp are passed on the R. at $2\frac{5}{8}$ m.

Within a short distance the brook is crossed* and the main logging road followed in a W. and S.W. direction for 2 m. to its end, from which point the tramp should strike for the crest of the ridge along which the blazed boundary line of the National Forest can be followed in a S. to S.W. direction (with rough going) to the summit plateau. The top is covered with low scrub which, however, does not interfere with the view. On the summit will be found a stone cairn marking a survey line of the National Forest and another marking the true summit.

DISTANCES. Station to cart-path $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to foot-bridge $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to ruined camp 3 m.; to end of logging road 5 m.; to summit 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Station to summit 4 to 5 hrs.

Mt. Moriah can be reached from the summit of Mt. Shelburne-Moriah through dense scrub over Middle Moriah Mountain by following in a general way the boundary line of the Wild River National Forest.

Bald Cap Peak and Dream Lake.

Bald Cap Peak (2,780 ft.) a lower summit of Bald Cap Dome (3,100 ft.) in the northerly part of Shelburne, can best be climbed from that village. Take the road N.W. from Shelburne station, cross the Andros-coggin and at $\frac{3}{4}$ m. turn to the L. Follow the road about 1 m. to Gates' cottage. Here turn to the R. and pass up into the pasture, keeping along the W. boundary fence. Follow the fence about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to where the blazed trail begins. At about $2\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the station an outlook is obtained from some ledges a few steps to the L. The trail then ascends into a small gully

*From this point by following up the east branch of the brook over sloping ledges to its head and then striking directly through the woods to the summit a somewhat shorter route will be found than that described below. *Water* also is found in the beginnings of the brook a short distance below the summit.

where the *last water* can be had before reaching Dream Lake. The trail then ascends rapidly and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. comes out on the ledges of Middle Mountain. From this point a good view is obtained of the Androscoggin Valley and adjacent mountains. To the N. are seen the fire-scarred ledges of Bald Cap Peak. The trail then descends but soon begins to climb rapidly. (This region has recently been logged, but little difficulty will be encountered if the blazes are kept constantly in sight.) At $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. the summit of Bald Cap Peak is reached. The view from the summit is but little better than that obtained from Middle Mountain, as it is restricted to the S.E. and W. A trail leading N. from Bald Cap Peak descends in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Dream Lake, a marshy tarn in the depression between Bald Cap Peak and Dome.

DISTANCES. Station to Gates' $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Middle Mountain $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Bald Cap Peak $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Dream Lake $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Station to Gates' 45 min.; to Middle Mountain 1 hr. 45 min.; to Bald Cap Peak 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Dream Lake 3 hrs.

Gentian^{*} Pond.

This interesting little lake, situated between Bald Cap Dome and Mt. Success, is well worth a visit and can be most easily reached from Shelburne by logging roads which follow in a general way the course of Austin Mill Brook.

Start from Shelburne Station as in the route to Bald Cap Peak, but leave the road at the Stone Cottage, near Mill Brook, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the forks, then follow the logging road up the W. bank. From Philbrook Farm follow the yellow trail which starts back of Scudder's until the brook is crossed at the Wigwam, joining the well marked logging road on its W. bank about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

above Stone's. Soon after passing some dilapidated huts at the L. the road becomes more overgrown and branches often, at which points the correct route can be determined by following the blazes, which are generally three in number, one above another. About 1 hr. from the huts an old lumber camp of four buildings (Blanchard's camp) is reached, at which point the trail turns sharply to the L., descending slightly and then rising. The turn to the L. is just below the last building of the camp, and care should be taken at this point as the path is more or less overgrown, though recently blazed. The path now rises steeply and passes over many corduroy bridges, finally reaching the pond from which there is an interesting view down the valley toward the Androscoggin.

DISTANCES. Shelburne station to Scudder's about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Gentian Pond 4 to 5 m.

TIMES. Shelburne station to Scudder's 30 min.; to Gentian Pond 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Gentian Pond to Success Pond Road.

From Gentian Pond the Success road can be reached by crossing through a pass between Mt. Success and Bald Cap Dome and descending by logging roads and an abandoned branch of the Success Railroad to the road. A day's time should be allowed for the trip.

Mt. Ingalls.

Mt. Ingalls* (3,570 ft.) in Success, N. H., can be reached from Shelburne in the Androscoggin Valley by way of Ingalls River logging road, as well as from the Success Pond road (see p. 38).

DESCRIPTION. From Shelburne station take the road across the iron bridge and at the forks $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond turn to the R. and follow E. past Philbrook Farm about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Here take the L. fork, just E. of Wheeler's,

*The Mt. Ingalls here described is that shown on the Gorham sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey.

passing around to the E. of a small pond and continuing $\frac{5}{8}$ m. to LaBritton's house. Turn the further corner of the barn to the L. and proceed N. across the orchard, in about 100 yds. passing through a gate and soon crossing a small watercourse and, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from LaBritton's, through a second gate. (Avoid a path branching to the L. and a road coming in on the R.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the second gate Camp Hilda is passed, the brook being near on the R. In the next $\frac{1}{2}$ m. an interesting pool in the brook is passed, and then the road swings further away from the brook. (Avoid a R. fork which follows near the brook but soon joins the road.) Soon Leighton's Lumber Camps are passed at the R. and the way leads straight ahead, somewhat obscure, but soon becoming clearer. At the branching of the roads keep to the R., and at all turns on the W. bank of Ingalls River. About $\frac{5}{8}$ m. above the camp keep to the L. (not crossing the new bridge at the R.) and in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. cross a new high bridge over the west branch. At this point a wild cherry tree with two blazes stands at the parting of the routes. The route to Mt. Ingalls takes the L. fork at this point, following the N. bank of the west branch; that to Green Mountain and Mt. Carlo follows the main stream. About 10 yds. beyond the cherry tree mentioned, to reach Mt. Ingalls turn sharply to the L. and follow the blazes back to an old two-sled road which follows the W. bank of the west branch. Follow this old road nearly 1 m. to two fallen log bridges at the forks of the brook just after passing ruined log camps. Cross the right hand of the two bridges (*water*) and follow an old logging road which keeps to the L. fork in a N.N.W. direction, with much corduroy in bad condition. In a little over 1 m. beyond the bridges old logging camps are reached and the peak of Mt. Ingalls is ahead, N. by E. Turn to the R. around the corner of the further

stable and follow the old logging road N. In about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. a light colored ledge is seen on the R. Keep straight on at the fork, the R. branch of which passes the ledge. In $\frac{3}{8}$ m. more a large white boulder is passed about 100 yds. to the R. Swing to the R. toward the peak and when the road runs out strike up through the green timber about 1 m. to the summit. It is advisable to spot the route to the summit from the last camp as an aid in returning, as the whole region except immediately below the summit has been logged over.

DISTANCES. Station to Wheeler's $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to La-Britton's $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to west branch 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 10 to 12 m.

TIME. A long day should be allowed for the round trip.

Green Mountain (Bear Mt.) and Mt. Carlo.

These peaks can be reached from the south via the Ingalls River logging road. The ascent of Mt. Carlo is not recommended, as the difficulties are great and the views inferior to those from Mts. Ingalls and Goose-Eye. The south face, up which the ascent would be made from the head of Ingalls River, has been badly burned.

Green Mountain.

Green Mountain (2,800 ft.) the westerly and highest peak of Bear Mountain, is one of the most attractive peaks in the entire region. The summit, which is covered with low scrub and moss, offers unobstructed views except to the east.

For the ascent of either of these peaks follow the Ingalls River logging road beyond the west branch (where the route to Mt. Ingalls diverges) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., then cross to the E. bank just below the cabin of the Gilead Gun Club, which is at the forks of the stream. For Green Mountain, take the east branch of the

stream at this point and follow it to its head, whence it is a short climb to the summit.

For Mt. Carlo, continue on logging roads, following up the main stream, thence northward without path through the burned area to the summit.

Lead Mine Bridge Reservation.

This reservation, thirty-seven acres in extent, was given to the A. M. C. by Miss Anne Whitney of Boston in 1897 and 1911. It is situated in the town of Shelburne upon both banks of the Androscoggin River at a point about 2 m. from the village and 3 m. from Gorham, where the Mine Bridge crosses the river. The view is up stream, with Mts. Madison and Adams over it and Mount Washington to the left, the river forming a beautiful foreground. It is starred by Baedeker and was characterized by Starr King in his "White Hills" as one which at once captivates the eye and not only claims front rank among the richest landscapes in New Hampshire, but impresses travellers from Europe "as one of the loveliest pictures which have been shown to them on the earth." The lead mine, long ago abandoned, is 2 m. from the bridge on the N. side of the river in a deep ravine, where are found veins of copper, zinc and silver-bearing lead ore.

From Gilead, Maine.

Tumble-Down-Dick and Bear Mountains.

Tumble-Down-Dick Mountain (about 1,700 ft.) is a very ledgy spur of Bear Mountain which projects into the valley of the Androscoggin River about 2 m. E. of Gilead Village. It affords fine views of the Carter-Moriah and Mount Washington Ranges. The easiest route is up the S.E. side of the spur, starting from the road on the N. side of the river $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the wire bridge at Gilead. After ascending some 400 ft. the crest of the ridge furnishes the easiest going as

well as the best views. With only short patches of thin scrub the way over the ledges can be followed up Little Bear Mountain (about 1,860 ft.) and on to Campbell Mountain (about 2,880 ft.), which is the south peak of Bear Mountain. The summit of Campbell Mountain is ledgy, while the actual summit of Bear Mountain is wooded.

It is possible, though a long and strenuous trip, to reach Mt. Goose-Eye from Campbell Mountain by passing over the summit of Bear Mountain, thence N.W. over Lary Brook Mountain (wooded), then dropping somewhat and passing around the head of Sunday River. The course is then due N. along the ridge to the summit of Mt. Goose-Eye. The Bethel sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey gives full details of this route and is very accurate. Mt. Goose-Eye is just N. of the N.W. corner of the Bethel sheet on which only the lower slopes are shown.

Hastings, North Chatham and the Wild River Forest.

From Gilead take the main road toward Shelburne $\frac{3}{8}$ m., turning to the L. just before reaching the bridge over Wild River. This road, followed up the Wild River Valley, leads in about 3 m. to Hastings, Maine (839 ft.), a lumber village from which can be reached North Chatham and the Baldface country through Evans Notch, and the Wild River Forest trails.

The Chatham Mountains via Evans Notch.

To reach Chatham, N. H., from Hastings take the road leading S.E. from the village. It soon becomes a logging road and crosses to the E. bank of Evans Brook which it follows about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m., at which point the road forks. Take the R. fork, which crosses the stream and then recrosses to the E. bank. At a point a little more than 4 m. from Hastings the height of land in

Evans Notch (1,422 ft.) is reached, with the steep cliff of Mt. Royce overhanging on the W.

The logging road now becomes merely a foot-path, which soon strikes and follows down the E. bank of Cold River, becoming again a logging road and reaching the highway at an abandoned farmhouse about 2 m. N. of the (1914) Chatham P. O. For reverse route see p. 54.

The Wild River Forest.

A tract of about 35,000 acres comprising the greater part of Bean's Purchase has recently been acquired under the Weeks Act by the U. S. Forest Service as a part of the White Mountain National Forest (see end of book). In this tract, starting from Hastings, a wagon road has been constructed, following the former lumber railroad location for 5 m. up the Wild River, at which point a forest ranger station has been established. From the ranger station trails have been constructed toward North Chatham, up the Wild River to the height of land, and branches up Bull, Moriah, Cypress and Spruce Brooks. That up Moriah Brook leads to the col between Mt. Moriah and Imp Mountain, there connecting with the A. M. C. Carter Range Trail. To afford fire protection there is across trail from Bull Brook to Spruce Brook, slabbing the E. spurs of the Carter Range and intersecting midway the Moriah Brook trail about 2 m. from the Wild River. From the height of land at the headwaters of the Wild River (Perkins Notch) a fisherman's trail leads down Bog Brook and out to the carriage road leading down to Jackson.

From the Wild River Forest.

To the Carter Range Trail.

Follow the Wild River road S.W. from the ranger station for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., at which point evidences will be found of a road leading to the R. Follow this to the

river and on the opposite bank a blaze will be seen on a birch tree. The river can easily be forded on the stones and the trail will be found clearly defined and following in a general way the course of the former lumber railroad up Moriah Brook. Within 1 m. of the river the Gorge is passed at the L. and the burned area entered. Next the route intersects the Boy Scout Trail connecting Cypress and Spruce Brooks, after which the old railroad bed is left behind and the brook crossed to the N. bank. The trail continues in the "burn," crossing ledges, and then enters green growth, rises steeply, crosses and recrosses the brook and finally, passing through a swampy area, enters the Range Trail at the lowest point midway between Mt. Moriah and Imp Mountain. To reach the Imp Camp (A. M. C.), turn to the L. and follow the Range Trail.

DISTANCE. From ranger station to Range Trail about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. For reverse route see p. 72.

To North Chatham, N. H.

Follow the Wild River road S. from the ranger station for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., taking the L. fork which soon strikes and follows the W. bank of a branch of the Wild River known as Blue Brook. At 1 m. the trail crosses the brook and continues up the E. bank. It then bears away from the brook and, rising more steeply, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. reaches the height of land between Mt. Meader and West Royce Mountain. At this point the government trail ends, but a spotted trail continues steeply down along the foot of the cliffs and at $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. strikes a good trail, which it follows about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a logging road. This road, followed $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., enters open pastures which, crossed in a S.E. direction, lead to the main road about 2 m. N. of the (1914) North Chatham P. O. See also p. 54.

DISTANCE. From the ranger station to North Chatham P. O. about 7 m.

From North Chatham, N. H.

The Chatham Mountains.

The Chatham Mountains lie along the Maine border of New Hampshire and form the easterly wall of the White Mountains. The southerly slopes are drained by the East Branch of the Saco, while the east and west slopes are in the Cold and Wild River watersheds. The peaks in order, beginning at the north, are East and West Royce (3,125 ft. and 3,215 ft. respectively), Mt. Meader and Eagle Crag (2,820 ft. and 3,060 ft.), North and South Baldface (3,605 ft. and 3,585 ft.). Slippery Brook then divides the range, Sable Mountain (3,540 ft.) and Chandler Mountain (3,330 ft.) being to the west, and Eastman Mountain (2,959 ft.) and Slope (Sloop) Mountain (2,033 ft.) to the east of the brook. Much of the western slopes and the ridge from North Baldface to Chandler Mountain were devastated by forest fires which swept the Wild River valley in 1903. As a result these peaks stand out stark and white, prominent landmarks as seen from many other summits. On the summit of South Baldface is an A. M. C. reservation of 10 acres, the gift in 1902 of Mrs. Caroline E. Clay. The trail up South Baldface from North Chatham has been in existence for years, being much used by berry-pickers, while that up East Royce was cut in 1912 by John L. Chandler of Chatham and Allen H. Bent of Boston. Both mountains are fine view-points. North Chatham can be reached by stage from Fryeburg, Me., a distance of about 18 m. From the north, access is had from Gilead and Hastings by way of Evans Notch or the Wild River Forest trails. Chatham village can be reached from the west by the trail from the Dundee road in Jackson to Mountain Pond, thence E. by logging roads in use in 1914.

South Baldface.

The path to South Baldface starts at Preston Chandler's farm which is on a private road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. from the main highway, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the (1916) North Chatham P. O. From Preston Chandler's pass between the house and barn, through bars into a meadow. In 3 min. go through another set of bars; through a pasture and up a steep, narrow, open slope to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road, where cairns will be found. Go through a gap in a stone wall, cross more pastures toward S. Baldface (in sight). At the upper right-hand corner of the pasture take the cow path into the woods and in 3 min. join the path from John Chandler's (which comes in at the right). Thence through large, second growth, first by wood roads and then by a path for 35 min. to a spring (at the left marked "Last Chance"). 3 min. beyond is another spring (in wet weather) and in one minute more the path comes out at the foot of open ledges on the large east ridge of South Baldface. The path then climbs the ledge, at first steeply (path marked by cairns and white tape), then gradually, over open ledges to the top. Time from road to the summit 2-3 hrs. In descending by this path, start in the direction of Mt. Royce. Blueberries abound along the upper part of the path. There is an A. M. C. register in the summit cairn.

North Baldface can easily be reached from South Baldface by following along the ridge, which is open.

DISTANCES. Main road to Chandler's $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to ledges $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Main road to summit 3 to 4 hrs.

Hastings and Gilead via Evans Notch.

The trail begins with a logging road which leaves a field on the W. side of Cold River just across from the end of the E. fork of the road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the (1916)

North Chatham P. O. It is plainly marked by a sign which reads: Mt. Royce and Gilead. The trail soon crosses a logging bridge to the E. bank of Cold River, which it follows with moderate ascent. At 1.3 m. from the end of the highway the path up Mt. Royce diverges to the L. The route to Hastings and Gilead keeps to the E. bank, crossing several branches, and rising moderately soon passes through Evans Notch under the foot of the easterly cliffs of Mt. Royce. At about the height of land in the Notch (1,422 ft.) it crosses the brook and soon strikes a logging road leading N.E. which follows down in a general way the valley of Evans Brook, in which, at its confluence with the Wild River, is situated the logging village of Hastings, Me. From Hastings a carriage road leads in $3\frac{3}{8}$ m. to Gilead on the Grand Trunk R. R.

East and West Royce Mountains.

Mt. Royce is a fine double-peaked mountain in Bean's Purchase just N. of the Chatham line. The Maine and New Hampshire boundary runs through the col between the summits.

Mt. Royce is named on Holland's map of New Hampshire (1794), which gives the names of only two other peaks in the White Mountains, and was probably named for Lieut. Vera Royce, a surveyor and soldier in the French and Indian War, and one of the early grantees of the adjoining town of Bartlett.

To reach East Royce Mountain, follow the route to Hastings via Evans Notch for about 1.3 m. from the highway, at which point diverge on a logging road to the L. which soon crosses Cold River. In about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. take a logging road which turns sharply to the L. and follows in a general way the depression down which flows Mad Brook, a tributary of Cold River, in $\frac{1}{8}$ m. passing the lower fall just off the path to the L. This fall and the one above are worth a visit in wet

seasons. At $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above the upper fall the logging roads which have been followed thus far end, and a blazed trail through beautiful woods begins, making for one of the big ledges of which the mountain is composed, but zigzagging to the R. of it. The last $\frac{1}{4}$ m. is over ledges, the path coming out in a col between the summits. From the col to the east peak is an easy $\frac{1}{4}$ m. walk. In a shady and mossy hollow 2 min. from the top is a fine *spring*, sure except in dry seasons.

DISTANCES. P. O. to end of highway 2.5 m.; to divergence from Hastings trail 3.8 m.; to steep logging road 4 m.; to Mad Brook Falls 4.2 m.; to end of logging road 5 m.; to col between summits 6 m.; to east summit 6.2 m.

TIME. P. O. to summit of East Royce 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

A path to the summit of West Royce Mountain was blazed in 1914 by Allen H. Bent. It follows N. into the saddle between the two summits, then turns to the L. and ascends among the rocks and trees to the west peak. Its length from the East Royce path is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; it is wooded, and for the first $\frac{3}{4}$ m. is level.

To the Wild River Forest.

The trail from North Chatham to the ranger station in the Wild River Forest leaves the Carleton place at the end of the W. fork of the road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the (1916) North Chatham P. O. It crosses the pastures and then enters the woods, following in a general way the valley of Carleton Brook. It is blazed and bushed out. For reverse route see p. 50.

DISTANCE. North Chatham P. O. to ranger station $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 m.

From Bethel, Maine.

Locke Mountain.

Locke Mountain (about 1,900 ft.), situated 4 m. to the N.W. of Bethel Village, affords a pleasant half

lay's journey and a view of the whole region that is not surpassed by Mt. Caribou and other difficult peaks.

To reach Locke Mountain the road to Rumford is followed from Bethel to North Bethel, where the road marked "Sunday River" is taken. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up this road a white house with mansard roof is passed, and a few rods further on a path leads to the L. into a hilly pasture. The path is obscure as it climbs up the steep cleared slope to the summit of the spur and then strikes off to the W.S.W. into the woods. It is marked across the open spaces by sparse cairns. Do not try to go straight ahead as that route leads to the cliffs. An open space will soon be reached and should be crossed where a cow-path leads upward, keeping to the R. The cow-path leads across several more open spaces and finally to the summit, which is ledgy with clear views in several directions.

Mt. Caribou.

The name of this mountain is given "Calabo" in the Walling map (1853) of Oxford County, Maine. Lapham in his history of the town of Bethel speaks of the use of this and the more usual form.

Mt. Caribou (2,828 ft.) is situated in the town of Mason, approximately 6 m. from the Grand Trunk station at West Bethel. The mountain is best ascended from the N. side, as the S. side (reached from the small village of Mason) is pathless, very rugged and in the upper portion covered with dense scrub fir.

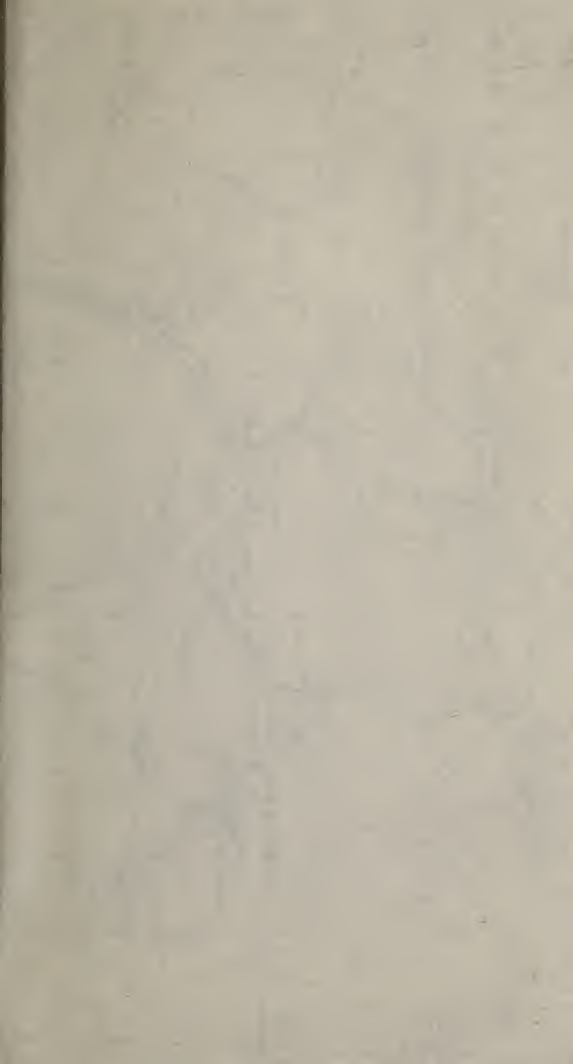
On the N. side from West Bethel the ascent is very easy and the round trip can be made in half a day, though care should be taken in the confusion of logging roads that cover the side of the mountain.

DESCRIPTION. From West Bethel village take the highway due W. toward Gilead and Gorham for slightly over a mile. Here a road, called locally the Bog

road, branches off to the S.W. This is followed past seven houses to a point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the main highway where, with a small bridge in sight just ahead, turn to the L. into what seems to be a dooryard. Pass a house and for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. this wagon track is followed until it winds around an old barn by the edge of a stream. Wagons can be used to this point, where the climb begins. A logging road is followed straight ahead through the woods. Some few branches, clearly not the main road, lead off in the first mile. In about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the road forks, the branches uniting, however, in a few rods. In less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road comes out into an open space at the further end of which is a logging camp. The road then strikes up the mountain due S. and branches repeatedly. Of the two branches seemingly most used, take the one to the L. which passes under a telephone wire and bears E. of S. over a hump of the mountain. At the branchings $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond the logging camp bear to the R. The logging road now slabs the E. side of the mountain and goes into a little valley with an open, slashed, boggy bottom. At the S. end of this valley the logging road climbs steeply, slabbing the slopes on the L.

The middle of the three branches, badly washed out, is the proper route; it rises steeply for $\frac{3}{8}$ m. and then becomes a fairly level trail for a short distance. At $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the base is a cabin, Camp Caribou, with a telephone and register. Just beyond is a *spring* and after $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of very easy walking the summit is reached.

NOTE. The telephone wire follows the path quite closely all the way to Camp Caribou, though following the wire itself means clambering through much slash. If it is lost sight of for any considerable distance it is safe to say the wrong route has been taken. The main points of difficulty are just beyond the logging camp,





and in the boggy, slashed valley. In the first case be sure to keep to the L. A series of distance signs at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ m. intervals was put up some years ago.

Water is to be found at the base, during the first 2 m. and just above Camp Caribou. The summit is bare and rocky, beyond which are easily accessible ledges reaching to the S. which prolong the ridge and afford fine views, particularly of the Mount Washington Range, Mts. Chocorua, Kearsarge (Pequawket) and Moriah.

Mt. Abram.

Mt. Abram (1,960 ft.) in Greenwood, Maine, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in a S.W. direction from Locke Mills station on the Grand Trunk R. R., from which it can be climbed by two routes, viz.: by passing directly S.S.W. through the woods to the summit, or by going S. along the road to Greenwood for 2 m. to Twitchell Pond and striking W. up steep wooded slopes.

The best route, however, is from Bethel. From the village take the road S.E. over Paradise Hill. Avoid the first branching of the road, marked Locke's Mills, and at the second take the E. fork which, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m. from Bethel, reaches the Harrington farm high up on the W. slope of the mountain. From the farm the way leads N.E. for a few hundred feet, then E. through a clear pasture and over ledges for perhaps $\frac{2}{3}$ m. to the summit. The top is wooded, but with ledges affording views of the Mount Washington and Carter-Moriah Ranges and of the Border peaks.

From Ketchum, Riley Plantation, Maine.

The peaks and notches of the Goose-Eye and Speckled Ranges can be reached from the east from Ketchum, the local name for a few farms at the end of the highway in Riley Plantation, Maine. Bethel, on the Grand Trunk R. R., is the nearest railroad station, and here conveyance can be had at local liveries or on the Grafton Notch stage about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Swan's Corner, North

Bethel, where the road straight ahead up the west bank of Sunday River is taken. About 4 m. from North Bethel the river valley swings to the west and the road crosses to the north bank on which it continues for a similar distance, but some way from the stream, until Bull Branch comes in from the north. The road follows Bull Branch for a short distance and then forks, the L. fork crossing the bridge over Bull Branch and ending immediately at the Littlehale place. The R. fork follows up the E. bank of Bull Branch, rising steeply, until in about 1 m. it ends in the interval at the Demeritt place. The description of the road is given thus in detail as its forking near the Littlehale place is just N. of the limits of the Bethel sheet, though shown approximately on the Grafton Notch sectional map opposite p. 53.

Mt. Goose-Eye via Sunday River.

Mt. Goose-Eye (3,854 ft.) can be reached from the Littlehale place in Ketchum by following along the main logging road which leads first W. and then S.W. up the valley of Sunday River. Soon after leaving Littlehale's the road crosses Sunday River and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. recrosses to the W. bank. Care should be taken to avoid all branch roads. In about 3 m. the road passes abandoned logging camps (Camp Goose High), which are available for the tramp. A little beyond the camps the South Branch logging road comes in from the L. Avoiding this, the road soon bears W. and crosses to the S. bank of the stream, which it follows about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It then forks,* and the R. fork

*By following the L. fork of the logging road from this point to its head the tramp can strike over the low pass between Lary Brook Mountain and Mt. Carlo, known as Jake's Notch, and into the valley of Ingalls River. The country has been badly logged and this route is not recommended except to those with experience in the woods. The easiest route will be found by following the painted figures indicating levels made by the U. S. Geological Survey.

is then taken bearing N.W. and crossing both forks of the stream. The road is then followed for perhaps 1 m., when it runs out. The trampler should then strike directly through the brush for the bare west summit or for the col between the east and west peaks. *Water* will be found about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the summit in the headwaters of Sunday River.

DISTANCES. Littlehale's to logging camp 2 m.; to South Branch 3 m.; to summit 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Mt. Goose-Eye via Goose-Eye Brook.

Mt. Goose-Eye can also be climbed from Ketchum by a brook known as Goose-Eye Brook, which rises in the ravine on the east side of the mountain and flows into the Bull Branch of Sunday River.

From the Littlehale place follow the main logging road which leads up the W. bank of Bull Branch. At about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., immediately after passing a log dam on the R. and before fording Goose-Eye Brook, turn to the L. on a logging road which leads up into the valley of Goose-Eye Brook. The road soon crosses it on a corduroy bridge to the N. bank which it follows for some distance and then returns to the S. bank. At the next fork in the road some distance beyond, keep to the L. as the R. fork crosses the stream to a lumber camp. The L. road becomes rather obscure, crossing and recrossing the brook and finally leading into the floor of the east ravine (see p. 38). As the road ends, strike directly up the N.W. wall of the ravine to the saddle or ridge connecting the east and north peaks, thence strike straight for the summit of the east peak. The climb by this route is steep but with a minimum of scrub. *Water* will be found well up toward the saddle. The west peak, which is the higher, can be reached from the east peak by descending into the col and keeping to the height of land, which is followed through tall scrub to the west peak.

At least 3 to 4 hrs. should be allowed for the trip by this route from the Littlehale place to the summit of the west peak.

Mt. Goose-Eye to Mahoosuc Notch.

From the summit of Mt. Goose-Eye a long undulating ridge leads N. toward Mahoosuc Notch. The ridge is frequently cut by box-like ravines and rises occasionally to low, bare summits, the first beyond the saddle being known as the north peak of Mt. Goose-Eye. At the end of the ridge above Mahoosuc Notch is a low peak known locally as Fulling Mill Mountain.

The trip along the ridge should be attempted only by hardy trampers as it is long and water is scarce. The descent from Fulling Mill Mountain into Mahoosuc Notch (see below) can be made by keeping to the extreme E. or W. of the cliffs forming the S. wall.

Mahoosuc Notch.

The Goose-Eye and Speckled Ranges are cut midway by two deep notches which, on account of their inaccessibility, are comparatively little known. Some confusion exists as to which should properly be called Mahoosuc Notch, as the name Fulling Mill Notch is applied locally to the deeper of the two. For the purpose of description, however, and without prejudice in favor of either name, the name Mahoosuc Notch is applied to that deep cleft leading from S.W. to N.E. between Fulling Mill and Mahoosuc Mountains, shown by Sweetser in his panorama from Mount Washington. This notch is extremely narrow, is walled in by precipitous cliffs, and has been likened by some to Dixville Notch, though incomparably wilder. The floor of the notch is filled with boulders piled in great confusion beneath which are caves filled with unmelting snow; it much resembles the Lost River. The notch is drained by a tributary of the Bull Branch of Sunday

River, and logging roads now run up to the very foot of the Notch. The Notch can best be reached from the Success Pond road by a trail cut in 1916. See p. 39.

DESCRIPTION. From the Littlehale place in Ketchum take the logging road which follows up the W. bank of Bull Branch as in the route to Goose-Eye via Goose-Eye Brook, in about 4 m. passing Thurston's No. 1 logging camp, about 300 yds. beyond which the road crosses on a dam to the E. bank. Soon the road crosses to the W. bank, which it follows about 1 m., there turning to the L. on logging roads which cross and recross the brook leading out of Mahoosuc Notch. The logging road leads practically to the entrance of Mahoosuc Notch.

DISTANCES. Littlehale place to Camp 1, 4 m.; to entrance of Notch $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 m.

TIMES. Littlehale place to Camp 1, 2 hrs.; to entrance of Notch 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The tramper should allow at least 4 to 5 hrs. and preferably more for a full exploration of the Notch. A trail now leads down to the Success Pond road from the head of the Notch, following in a general way the brook which rises outside the S.W. end of the Notch.

DISTANCE. From head of Notch to camp on Success Pond road about 3 m.

Mahoosuc Mountain and Notch 2.

Mahoosuc Mountain is a low mountain separating Mahoosuc Notch from the unnamed notch to the north, which for purposes of description will be called Notch 2. The mountain is scrubby, but from its summit ledges there is a fair view. It can best be climbed from the floor of Notch 2, as the faces toward Mahoosuc Notch and to the east are extremely steep.

Notch 2, between Mahoosuc Mountain and the Mahoosuc Arm of Speckled Mountain, is somewhat of the same character as Mahoosuc Notch, though

broader, less wild and with a much higher floor. The Notch leads approximately from N.W. to S.E. and in its floor a curious knoll divides it into two narrow passages.

The Notch can be reached by following the route to Mahoosuc Notch, but taking logging roads which follow the R. branch of the brook before reaching Mahoosuc Notch and ascending a steep bluff below the floor.

The Mahoosuc Arm of Speckled Mountain.

The Mahoosuc Arm, the bare eminence terminating the long shoulder leading S.W. from Speckled Mountain, can be climbed from Thurston's No. 1 camp by the route to Notch 2, but diverging to the R. before entering the Notch and climbing without path the steep southerly end of the Arm. From the summit of the Arm the trumper can follow the height of land N. and N.E. along the ridge over successive humps and through dense scrub to the summit of Speckled Mountain, passing just to the E. of Speck Pond, a small pond in the woods in the lowest point in the depression between the Arm and the long ridge leading to the summit. This pond is said to be the highest in the State of Maine and is over 250 ft. deep. The trip from Thurston's camp over the Arm to the summit of Speckled Mountain takes from 6 to 8 hours and should be attempted only by hardy and experienced trampers.

From Speck Pond the return to the Sunday River Intervale can be made by logging roads which follow down Bull Branch (of which the pond is one of the sources) or out to the Grafton Notch road.

From Grafton Notch.

Grafton Notch, though better known than some parts of the Border Mountains section, has not received the attention from trampers that its many interesting natural features merit. The scarcity of

trails may account for this in some measure, but those that do exist, with the logging roads that cover the region as a network, make access to the principal points of interest not difficult. From almost no other climbing centre are there accessible four peaks of the elevation or affording such extended and unusual views as do Puzzle, Sunday River Whitecap, Bear River Whitecap (Saddleback) and Speckled (Old Speck) Mountains. Add to these such other features as Screw Auger and Mother Walker Falls, the Moose Cave, the Jail and the Devil's Horseshoe, and the tramper can easily find in this one valley entertainment for an entire week with little duplication of route.

The four principal mountains are here described in their order going north from Poplar Tavern in North Newry, which is easily accessible daily by auto-stage from either Upton or Errol in the Rangeley region on the north or Bethel station on the south.

Puzzle Mountain.

Puzzle Mountain in Newry occupies the same position relative to the Border Mountains proper that Pequawket (upper Kearsarge) does to the central White Mountains. It is a flat-topped rocky mass, occupying a large area. The summit, which has an altitude estimated at 3,000 ft., is bare.

Puzzle Mountain can be climbed by a wood road which leaves the E. side of the Grafton Notch stage road about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. S. of Poplar Tavern. It crosses the open pasture and then enters the woods and works up the W.S.W. side of the mountain. After reaching the head of lumbering operations, strike upward without path through fairly open growth, and then over the ledges to the summit. There is no *water* on Puzzle Mountain within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of the top, except in very wet weather when it can be found on the first peak.

The peak seen from Poplar Tavern is not so high as that to the S. to S.E., the summit of which is marked by a cairn.

DISTANCE. Poplar Tavern to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Poplar Tavern to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Sunday River Whitecap.

This mountain lies to the south of Speckled Mountain and occupies most of the watershed between the Sunday River Intervale and the valley of the Bear River. Between it and Speckled Mountain lies a wooded peak known as Slide Mountain, which is usually considered an offshoot of the latter. A southerly shoulder extending toward Sunday River is known as Sargent Mountain. The summit of Sunday River Whitecap is bare and ledgy and offers unobstructed views. Its altitude is estimated at about 3,500 ft.

The summit can best be reached from a point on the Grafton Notch road about $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of Poplar Tavern in North Newry and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Screw Auger Falls, where an abandoned house (painted yellow and red), known locally as the Widow Morse place, is on the N. side of the road. Go S. across a field and the Bear River into another field and at its most southerly extremity an old logging road will be found offering excellent travelling. The road continues up through hardwood growth to the sag between Whitecap proper and Slide Mountain. From this point the summit is clearly seen and is gained after a short scramble over open ledges.

DISTANCE. Road to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The mountain can also be climbed on the west from the Demeritt place in Ketchum, Riley Plantation, by means of logging roads, then over the ledges to the summit.

Bear River Whitecap (Saddleback) Mountain.

Bear River Whitecap, known as Saddleback in North Newry and Bethel and as Bald Pate in Andover, is the second highest of the Border peaks, rising to about 4,000 feet. It has three summits, of which the bare eastern one is the highest. Between this and the two western peaks is a bare col, the Saddle. A fine ravine lies south of the Saddle. The southerly shoulder is known as Mt. Hittie.

DESCRIPTION. The ascent can best be made from Willard Wight's house on the Grafton Notch road* about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and W. of Poplar Tavern in North Newry. Just W. of Wight's house the road crosses a brook, and a cart-path passes N. through a field, close to the W. bank of the brook. In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it becomes a clear, open logging road, ascending N. and around the E. end of a low spur for 1 m., then passing W. and again N. 1 m. along a level stretch and crossing *water*. Rising gradually, the road passes E. and again N. 1 m., then bears more and more to the W. giving views of the east summit. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road a cluster of camps is reached. Hitherto the way has been W. of the principal brook, but immediately beyond the camps a bridge will be seen on what appears to be a road branching to the N. Crossing this bridge, the way enters a newly logged area through which one must pass $\frac{3}{4}$ m., keeping fairly close to the brook. From the upper end of this area an obscure spotted trail passes up the ravine into the Saddle, but the way through the woods without path is not hard. The point to aim for is the lowest part of the Saddle, E. and W. of which

*There is said to be a trail leading to the summit from Andover on the north, which is much used by berry pickers; the mountain is also climbed from the Chapman place in Grafton. The latter route follows wood roads to a large lumbered area on the N.W. side of the mountain, to and beyond an old logging camp. From there it is a rough trip, largely through slash, to the N.W. summit.

sloping ledges make progress difficult. Running N.W. and S.E. a narrow gully crosses the Saddle and passes along the S. face of the east summit. There is usually *water* at the lower end of the gully, which is a good camping site. The east summit can be reached either by climbing over the ledges or by following to the E. the bare ridge S. of the gully to where it becomes covered with scrub, and then climbing a few feet of ledge. At the highest point (at the E. end of this long east summit) is a cairn, and rain *water* collects on rocks E. of it, or in holes in the heath N.W. of it. A bare ridge leads N. and a scrubby one S. from here. From the Saddle the west summit can be reached by passing along the S. edge of the Saddle, then N. and N.W. through a narrow belt of dense scrub and thence up over open mossy going. A boulder at the top affords a view; the summit itself is partly wooded and not visited.

From the head of the cutting above the lumber camps the east summit can be reached direct by slabbing up the E. wall of the ravine over ledges affording interesting rock work, and passing over bare spots and through scrub over the ridge S. of the summit.

CAUTION. Below the camps the logging road forks in a number of places, but in every case the branch soon reunites with the path. About 2 m. from the stage road a logging road branches W. and off to a low ridge. Its direction will show the error if it is followed by mistake. The way from the head of it to the camps is N.N.W.

DISTANCES. Wight's to lumber camps $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Saddle $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to east or west summit $7\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Wight's to lumber camps 3 hrs.; to Saddle $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to east summit 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to east summit over S. spur $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Return, Saddle to stage road $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hrs.

Speckled Mountain (Old Speck).

Speckled Mountain in Grafton, Maine, commonly known as Old Speck to distinguish it from mountains of the same name in Stoneham, Maine, and in Woodstock and Reading, Maine, is one of the highest peaks in the State, with an altitude estimated at from 4,000 to 4,500 feet.

DESCRIPTION. The trail to Speckled Mountain leaves the W. side of the Grafton Notch road about $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Poplar Tavern in North Newry and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the summit of the Notch, at a point where the road is level and a culvert bridges a small water-course. Speckled Mountain is a lookout station for the N. H. Timber Owners' Association and is connected by telephone, the wires for which will be found leaving a pole at the entrance of the path (sign "Speckled Mountain") and following closely the fire warden's path to the summit. Except for a few short stretches the path is within the woods and is very steep throughout its length except for the first few hundred yards after leaving the highway. It follows up the N.E. shoulder in a S.W. direction to the N. of and within hearing of a brook which it crosses at the end of about 1 m. (last sure *water*). The path then bears somewhat more to the S. and attacks the main mass of the mountain. *Water* is sometimes found under a rock at the R. of the path about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. above the brook (marked by a sign cut into a tree). The path soon crosses open rock slopes with views toward the Rangeley Lakes, and at about 2 m. from the road gains the summit, which is flat and wooded but with vistas cut across it toward the E. and W. Trees at the summit on the S. and W. crests give outlooks in all directions except the N. On the summit is a bark lean-to and the tent of the fire warden.

DISTANCES. Road to crossing of brook $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit 2 m.

TIME. Road to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

In descending the tramper may leave the easterly end of the summit clearing and follow down over the ledgy spur S. of the trail, passing through short patches of scrub and keeping near the S. edge of the spur, down which an obscure trail will be found. At the lower end of the spur, where the cliffs fall off to Grafton Notch, the main trail can be reached without difficulty by passing N. and N.W., slabbing the side of the mountain. The view from the spur toward the E. and S. is particularly good.

Mahoosuc Arm and Speck Pond.

From the summit of Speckled Mountain hardy trampers may follow down the long undulating S.W. spur known as the Mahoosuc Arm over bare knobs alternating with intervening scrub-filled gullies. Just S.E. of the ridge at its lowest point is Speck Pond, a picturesque 40-acre pond in the woods, one of the sources of Bull Branch, on whose shore is a good lean-to camp. Continuing on the ridge, the route then passes over the culminating point of the Mahoosuc Arm, a long bare ridge with fine views down the valley of Bull Branch and toward Mahoosuc Notch. The descent can then be made down the S.E. face of the Arm, whence recent logging roads lead down Bull Branch to Ketchum, or, by a slight detour, the tramper can visit Mahoosuc Notch, one of the most awe-inspiring and least known notches in the whole mountain region.

From Speck Pond an alternate route out is to follow down the outlet brook, with sharp descent and interesting cascades, until it joins the East Branch of Bull Brook. Follow this branch up stream about

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. and a spotted, bushed trail will be found going E. which leads across the ridge connecting Speckled and Slide Mountains. This ridge can be followed to the summit of Speckled Mountain, or the trail continues down into hardwood growth to within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of the Grafton Notch road, which is reached about 3 m. above North Newry.

Pleasant Mountain, Maine.

This mountain is located in the town of Denmark, Maine, and because of its position commands an unusual view although its elevation is but 2,007 feet. On the summit is an A. M. C. reservation of 20 acres, the gift in 1908 of Mr. Winthrop Coffin.

The most direct way to reach the mountain is by the Maine Central R. R. to the town of Brownfield and thence by road some 8 or 9 m. to the Mount Acqua Cottage in Denmark. From this point the mountain is climbed by an easy path. There is a good *spring* about half way up, but no water on the summit.

DISTANCE. Mt. Acqua Cottage to summit about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Mt. Acqua Cottage to summit $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

SECTION III.

Carter-Moriah Range.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. The Carter-Moriah Range lies east of Mount Washington and the Northern Peaks and comprises Mts. Surprise (2,230 ft.), Moriah (4,065 ft.), Imp (3,735 ft.), North Carter (4,565 ft.), Lethe (4,500 ft.), South Carter (4,645 ft.), Middle Carter (4,475 ft.), Hight (4,710 ft.) and Carter Dome (4,860 ft.).

Mt. Wildcat (4,415 ft.), lying southeast of Carter Dome, is properly included in this range, as also are Middle Moriah (3,775 ft.), Shelburne Moriah (3,750 ft.) and Imp Profile (3,235 ft.), but paths have not been cut on the last three. Middle Moriah and Shelburne Moriah can be climbed from the Gorham-Shelburne road in Shelburne.

Trampers should bear in mind in the event of being lost on the Carter-Moriah Range or being driven from the upper ridges by storm, that in passing from the summit of Mt. Moriah to the summit of Carter Dome all streams flowing to the right of the trail empty into Peabody River, while all streams flowing to the left of the trail empty into Wild River. Should it become necessary to follow one of these streams out, those flowing into the Peabody are to be preferred. It should also be borne in mind that in unusually dry seasons no *water* is to be had from Imp Camp to Carter Notch.

PATHS AND HISTORY. The Carter-Moriah Trail passes successively over Mts. Surprise, Moriah, Imp (avoids summit), North Carter, Lethe, South Carter, Middle Carter, Hight and Carter Dome, and terminates in

SHEET 7
CARTER

Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3

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Summits
Camps, Buildings
Trails
Abandoned Road
Abandoned Lumber Flg.

Wildcat Mtn.
Middle Carter Mtn.
S. Carter Mtn.
N. Carter Mtn.
Mt. High
Black Mtn.

Perkins Notch
Wildcat Notch
Finnham Notch
Boat Spur New River
Glen Elus Falls
Hillside Brook
Eagle, Crags
N. Baldface
S. Baldface

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Carter Co.
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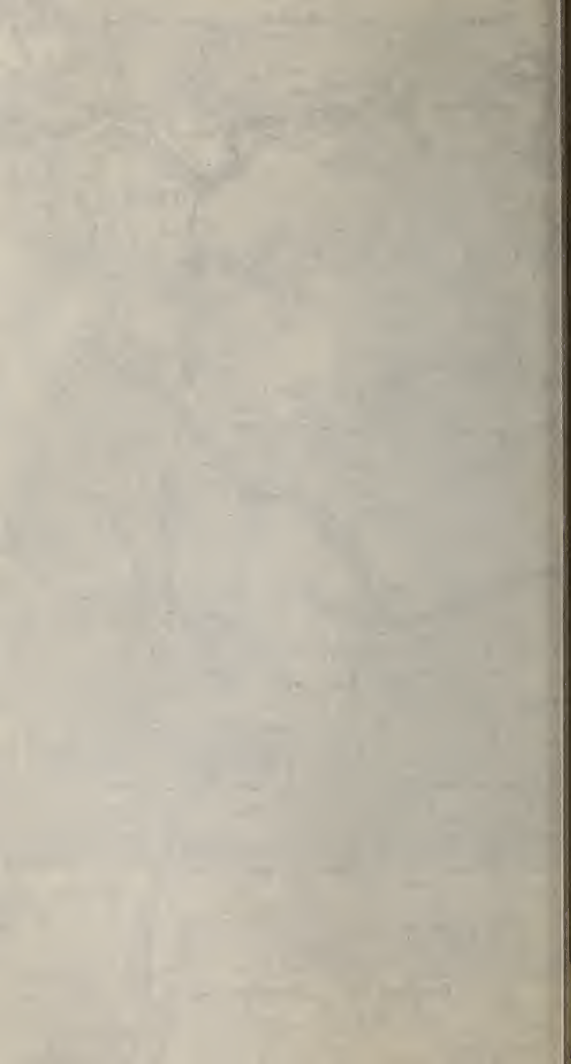
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Carter Notch. This Notch is also the terminus of the Jackson—Carter Notch Path and of the Nineteen-Mile Brook Path from the Glen House—Gorham road.

The various sections of the paths on this range were constructed as follows: Gorham to Mt. Surprise by Irving E. Vernon and Warren W. Hart, 1899; Mt. Surprise to Mt. Moriah, old bridle path, by John R. Hitchcock, 1853-4; Mt. Moriah to Mt. Hight by W. G. Nowell, 1884; Mt. Hight to Carter Dome by E. B. Cook and Charles E. Lowe, 1883; Carter Dome to Carter Notch by Jonathan G. Davis, 1879; Jackson to Carter Notch by Jonathan G. Davis, 1876-7; Nineteen-Mile Brook Path by Charles E. Lowe for the A. M. C., 1877 (partially relocated, 1894); Mt. Wildcat by L. F. Cutter, for the A. M. C., 1901.

Carter-Moriah Trail.

Gorham to Mt. Surprise.

To cross the Carter-Moriah Range from Gorham to Carter Notch, leave the S. corner of Gorham Village near the saw mill, cross the Peabody River on a foot-bridge called the Huggermugger, climb a stone wall, cross a pasture, pass through bars and come out in Hitchcock's pasture. There is no complete trail through the pasture but it begins in the upper R. corner, which is the highest cleared point. There are numerous birches in this corner of the pasture and the path will be found without difficulty, as it is clear and unmistakable. This point is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Gorham Village. The path leads past a giant hemlock, up easy slopes for $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., to a ledge where there is a fine view of Mt. Madison. Continuing S., the path soon leads up a second ledge which forms the summit of Mt. Surprise and affords inspiring views of Mt. Madison, Osgood Ridge and Mount Washington.

Mt. Surprise to Mt. Moriah.

A few yards W. of the summit of Mt. Surprise the path to Mt. Moriah leads S., descending slightly for about 100 yds., then ascending through second growth. It passes a moss covered ledge which offers a view to the N. *Water* is found on the path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Mt. Surprise. The path passes through a burned area and considerable logging slash, but is well marked by signs and white paint. Beyond the logged area the old path is still in existence and continues over a number of wooded knolls to the cloven ledgy summit of Mt. Moriah, 3 m. beyond Mt. Surprise. The view is extended and beautiful. There is an A. M. C. cylinder in the cairn on the summit. *Water* is found just S. of the summit at the foot of the ledge.

Mt. Moriah to North Carter.

From Mt. Moriah descend S. to foot of the ledge, then S.W. through fine woods, then S. through a logged and burned area. At the low point in the ridge about midway between Mt. Moriah and Imp Mountain the Forest Service Trail from the Wild River valley enters on the L. (See p. 50.) After slabbing the ridge the path ascends and about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Mt. Moriah emerges at a camp (meals and lodging, see p. 393) on the logging road leading from the Gorham—Glen House highway. The path follows this road S.E. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Imp Camp (3,500 ft.) on the S.E. slope of Imp Mountain.*

*Shortly before reaching Imp Camp an obscure trail leads to the R. from the main path N. W. $\frac{1}{3}$ m. to ledges just beyond the summit of Imp Mountain, where the path ends. The view is impressive, the summit weird, and, off the path, dangerous.

PATH TO IMP CAMP. Imp Camp may also be reached direct by lumber roads from the Gorham—Glen House highway. Leave the road at the Two-Mile Bridge about 2 m. S. of Gorham where the road crosses Peabody River. An ill defined cart-track leads up through the fields about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and enters the woods on the L. by a well defined logging road. The road soon passes a house on the L. At all branchings keep straight ahead until in about 2 m. an abandoned lumber camp is reached. At the further side of the camp a much rougher road, marked with a sign, leads at a steep grade in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Carter-Moriah trail at a lumber camp (see above, also p. 393) about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Imp Camp.

This is a bark shelter, accommodating six to eight persons, constructed by the A. M. C. in 1906. It has *water* but no blankets. Meals and lodging are now furnished at the logging camp $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. See previous page.

From Imp Camp the main path continues $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., generally S.W., to North Carter, and is a steep scramble for the last $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Water* is usually found just before reaching the steep part of the path, but not in dry weather. The summit is wooded, but view-points, off the path, will be found N. and S. Near the top of the steep part of the path a fine view can be had of Gorham.*

North Carter to Carter Dome.

The path continues S., winding along the crest of the ridge, with excellent views of the Wild River Valley to the E. and S.E., but is generally in stunted growth. Less than 1 m. from North Carter the trail crosses several boggy depressions in which *water* is sometimes found. Just beyond the largest of these, and within $\frac{1}{3}$ m. of South Carter, rises a bare peak over which the path leads, but just to the R. of the summit. This is called Mt. Lethe and offers the most beautiful views thus far. From this point the Northern Peaks, Mount Washington, Mt. Wildcat and Carter Dome can be seen.

The path continues S. to South Carter, where the view to the S. and E. is wild and impressive, then continues over a number of knolls and summits, many of them wooded, but a sufficient number of them bare to afford excellent views of the Mount Washington Range, and reaches Middle Carter, which is wooded.

*Imp Profile, sometimes called The Imp, is a spur of North Carter and has no path. It can be climbed from the Gorham—Glen House road 6 m. from Gorham. The best view of the Profile is obtained from the Copp place on the Pinkham Road just W. of Peabody River.

It then descends over 500 ft. to the foot of Mt. Hight, where *water* is generally found at the lowest point and quite near the path.

This is a good *camping* place. In dry seasons *water* is found to the N.W., a short distance down, but in unusually dry seasons this source fails.

Continuing, the path ascends steeply 700 ft. to Mt. Hight. The summit was burned over in 1903 and is now a scene of desolation, but offers extensive views, particularly of the Mount Washington Range and the Wild River Valley. An A. M. C. cylinder is at the highest point.

From Mt. Hight the path ascends S.W. through scrub, along a ridge almost entirely burned over, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Carter Dome, the highest point in the range. A tower overlooks the growth and offers extended views in every direction. A fire warden is stationed here during the summer months. This summit was also burned over in 1903. An A. M. C. cylinder is at the highest point. A trail a few yards long extends W. to a look-off point.

Carter Dome to Carter Notch.

The path descends S.W. 1,700 ft. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the latter part of the path being very steep, and strikes the Jackson—Carter Notch Trail on the shore of the larger Carter Lake, where the junction is marked by a sign-board. By turning sharply to the L. on this trail one can reach the new A. M. C. Hut in 3 min.

DISTANCES. Gorham to Mt. Surprise $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Moriah $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Imp Camp $7\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to North Carter $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to South Carter $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Middle Carter 11 m.; to Mt. Hight $12\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Carter Dome 14 m.; to Carter Notch and Hut $15\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. The tramp from Gorham to Imp Camp requires a day, while that from Imp Hut to Carter

Notch requires about the same length of time, though the entire range is sometimes covered by strenuous trampers in one long day.

Carter Notch.

This notch, a deep cleft between Carter Dome and Mt. Wildcat, includes some of the finest scenery on the Carter-Moriah Range. Its altitude varies from 3,400 ft. to nearly 3,550 ft. Two tiny lakes, famous for their beauty, lie in the middle of the Notch. Fine cliffs on Mt. Wildcat come down to the water's edge; interesting boulders and caverns are found on the Jackson side of the Notch, and an immense boulder, known as Pulpit Rock, projecting from the side of Carter Dome, is conspicuous from the Notch and visible from Conway.

Carter Notch Hut.

In 1904 the A. M. C. constructed a log cabin on the N.E. shore of the larger lake. In a few years it proved inadequate, and in 1914 was turned over to the Forest Service. It is no longer open to the public except in an emergency. In 1914 the Club constructed a stone hut about 100 ft. S. of the smaller lake and within a few yards of the Jackson Path. This camp is supplied with blankets and will accommodate sixteen persons. During the summer, beginning with the latter part of June, there is a caretaker in charge, who provides fuel, simple meals and has some supplies for sale. For information as to charges see p. 393.

Ascent of Carter Dome from the Notch.

The path begins on the E. side of the larger lake just S. of the old camp. It rises steeply and is plain and unmistakable to the summit of the Dome. The distance is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. and there is no water. Just beyond the steep part of the path a rough trail leads off to the R.

toward Pulpit Rock. If the rock is climbed, *great caution* must be used.

Wildcat Mountain.

At the height of land $\frac{1}{8}$ m. N.W. of the Notch on the path from the A.M.C. Hut to the Glen House—Gorham road, a path leads to the L. (W.) and rises quickly 1,000 ft. in 1 m. to the summit of Mt. Wildcat (4,415 ft.) A tripod erected near by offers magnificent views of Mount Washington, particularly of Huntington and Tuckerman Ravines, while an overhanging ledge on the E. side of the peak overlooks Carter Notch and much fine scenery.

Wildcat—Pinkham Notch Trail.

It is possible to descend from Mt. Wildcat to the Pinkham Notch road about 2 m. S. of Glen House. A line of blazes leaves the summit on the W. side of the regular trail between the tripod and the outlook into Carter Notch. Fine views of Mount Washington are obtained on the way down, but at present the trail is too obscure to be recommended to any but experienced trampers. It is a series of roughly blazed sections, surveyors' lines and logging roads.

DISTANCE. Mt. Wildcat to Pinkham Notch road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Nineteen-Mile Brook Path to Carter Notch.

The main path leaves the Gorham—Glen House highway 7 m. S. from Gorham on the N. bank of Nineteen-Mile Brook; it is marked by a sign-board near the highway bridge over the stream. The path follows an old wood-road S.E. and E., keeping close to the brook but not crossing it. The wood-road is plain and is still used at times by horses. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway the branch path from the Glen

House enters on the R. In the next mile several dilapidated corduroy bridges are crossed, but the path continues on the N. side of the stream. About 2 m. from the highway the point is reached where the old path to Carter Notch led off to the R. The present path continues straight ahead on the logging road, almost immediately passing the ruins of a logging camp. Continuing on this road, which for a time leads directly toward Carter Dome, in about $2\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the highway the site of another old logging camp is passed. Not far beyond this point the path leaves the logging road on the R. and in a few rods crosses a branch of Nineteen-Mile Brook and begins to rise rather steeply. Its course is now slightly E. of S. and is directly toward the Notch. About $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the highway the height of land is reached and the path for Mt. Wildcat leads off to the R. The Nineteen-Mile Brook Path now begins to descend and in about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. reaches the old camp now controlled by the Forest Service. Continuing past this camp for a few rods, the trail for Carter Dome leads up to the L. Just beyond this point the path passes between the two lakes, and the new A. M. C. Hut will be seen a few yards to the L. The distance from the highway to the Hut is about 4 m., and the path is well supplied with *water*.

Glen House Branch.

A branch trail starts at the reservoir back of the Glen House and follows the open aqueduct E. and N.E. to Nineteen-Mile Brook. The trail crosses the brook and joins the Nineteen-Mile Brook Path close to the stream. The Glen House branch is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length.

Jackson—Carter Notch Path.

This path from a point on the Prospect Farm road about 5 m. above Jackson Village extends to the Club

Hut in Carter Notch, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. The path leaves the road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Davis farm and the entrance is marked by a sign. Soon after leaving the road a fork of Wildcat River is crossed. For the first 2 m. the ascent is gradual, then somewhat steeper for $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; after which the path enters the district burned over in 1903 and now dense with bushes. On entering this section the path bears somewhat to the R., descends into a valley and crosses the next ridge, then turns sharply to the L. and bears directly toward the Notch.

The high ridge crossing the Notch below the lakes which is afterwards ascended in order to reach the camp, can now be seen. From this point on, Wildcat River is heard flowing through the valley on the R. The mountain beyond at the R. is Carter Dome showing on its lower slopes a large slide which occurred in August, 1897. A short distance after turning toward the Notch the path again enters the woods and strikes the original trail made by Jonathan G. Davis, which is thereafter followed to the Hut. The ascent is still gradual after entering the woods. A half-mile walk brings one to a *spring*. From this point to the top of the ridge, a distance of little over $\frac{1}{2}$ m., the ascent is steep. From the top of the ridge the path passes down to the Hut and the lakes.

DISTANCES. Jackson to entrance to path 5 m.; to Notch $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Jackson to entrance to path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Notch $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

SECTION IV.

The Northern Peaks.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Northern Peaks comprise the northern part of the Mount Washington Range and are within the White Mountain National Forest. They extend northeast from Mount Washington in the following order: Mt. Clay (5,530 ft.), Mt. Jefferson (5,725 ft.), Mt. Adams (5,805 ft.) and Mt. Madison (5,380 ft.). These four mountain masses are so united that they may be considered one great ridge several miles in length, that averages nearly 5,000 ft. above the sea level. There are also two minor peaks of Mt. Adams of considerable prominence, Sam Adams (5,585 ft.) and John Quincy Adams (about 5,470 ft.). Each of these six peaks rises a few hundred feet above this ridge and all are covered with great masses of broken rock and are almost entirely free from trees and shrubs. One can pass from Mt. Madison to Mount Washington without going to the summits of the intervening peaks, but it is not difficult to go from summit to summit. Pine Mountain (2,440 ft.), lying north of Mt. Madison, is also treated here as one of the Northern Peaks.

To the south and east of the Range are Jefferson Ravine and the Great Gulf; to the west and north lie Burt Ravine, Ravine of the Castles, Ravine of the Cascades, King Ravine, and the valleys of Snyder Brook and Bumpus Brook. Between these northern ravines and valleys are a number of great ridges leading toward Randolph, the most prominent of which are the Castellated Ridge, Israel Ridge or Emerald Tongue, Nowell Ridge, Durand Ridge, Gordon Ridge and Howker Ridge. Toward the east Osgood Ridge leads down from Mt. Madison to the Glen.

In the summer of 1820 a party consisting of Messrs. Adino N. Brackett, John W. Weeks, Gen. John Wilson, Charles J. Stuart, Noyes S. Dennison, Samuel A. Pearson, Philip Carrigain and Ethan Allen Crawford visited Mount Washington, and from that summit named Mts. Jefferson, Adams and Madison, but did not explore them.

On August 31, 1820, Messrs. Brackett, Weeks and Stuart made a second visit to the summit of Mount Washington in company with Richard Eastman, Amos Legro, Joseph W. Brackett and Edward B. Moore. Two members of this party spent a part of the day on the Northern Peaks and were probably the first white men to visit these summits.

In 1828 a more thorough exploration was made by Dr. J. W. Robbins, who spent considerable time there collecting botanical and other specimens.

Mt. Clay was named by William Oakes, a distinguished botanist; the name John Quincy Adams was first applied to the most northerly peak of Mt. Adams by the Rev. Thomas Starr King in 1857; the westerly peak of Mt. Adams was jocularly referred to as Sam Adams by members of the A. M. C. in 1876, and this name has clung to the peak ever since.

The Northern Peaks did not attract the attention of the public to any considerable extent until the publication of a series of eloquent letters written by Starr King in 1855-6-7; since that time they have become widely popular with mountain climbers.

EARLY PATHS. The Stillings Path was probably the first on the Northern Peaks, and was in existence as early as 1852. This path did not reach the summit of any Northern Peak, but, beginning at Jefferson Highlands, led over the slopes of Mt. Jefferson and Mt. Clay to the summit of Mount Washington. It long since passed out of existence.

In 1860 or the following year, Gordon, the guide, made a partial trail over the peaks to Mount Washington, and some sections of this trail are still in existence. In 1875-6 Lowe's Path was constructed, leading from Randolph to the summit of Mt. Adams. This was followed by Lowe's King Ravine Path in 1876; in 1878 the Watson Path was cut from the Ravine House to Salmacis Fall, and the Osgood Path was opened from the Glen House to the summit of Mt. Madison.

PATH CONDITIONS. Since 1878 paths have multiplied, and the north slopes of the Northern Peaks are traversed by a network of paths far too extensive to come within the scope of this chapter. It is possible, here, to cover only the more important paths, particularly the through lines.

Paths not described are not necessarily impassable. They may not be within the scope of this work, or they may be cleared after this chapter is published. Mr. L. F. Cutter's admirable maps of the Northern Peaks and the Mount Washington Range, included with this guide, will be of great assistance to trampers.

FIRE CAUTION. The logged area of the Northern Peaks contains so much slash of a highly combustible nature that the dropping of a burning match or lighted cigar might result in a forest fire infinitely more disastrous than fifty years of logging. Such a conflagration would sweep to the bare summits and result in indescribable ruin and desolation.

It is the duty of every trumper to impress this caution thoroughly, first upon *himself* and then upon his *companions*.

As this area is a part of the National Forest those desiring to build camp-fires must obtain permits from the nearest Forest officer or the Supervisor at Gorham, N. H.

Osgood Path.

This path, extending N.W. from the Glen House (1,632 ft.) to the summit of Mt. Madison (5,380 ft.) and lying for the most part on the crest of Osgood Ridge, was constructed in 1878 by Benjamin F. Osgood, and prior to the burning of the Glen House was much traveled. Later it fell into disuse, but was reopened in 1904 by boys in a summer camp, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Spaulding. In 1906 the A. M. C. did further work on the path, and in 1907 adopted it as an official path.

DESCRIPTION. Leaving the Glen House and passing a few rods along the Mount Washington Carriage Road across the bridge and past the toll house, a cart path will be seen at the R. crossing the fields in a N. direction, its beginning probably marked by a sign. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path diverges to the N.W., enters the trees and crosses a small brook, a branch of the Peabody River. Continuing N.W. by an old logging road, in $\frac{5}{8}$ m. it reaches the West Branch of the Peabody, crosses to an island and then to the N. bank of the stream. The path then coincides with the Great Gulf Trail and leads in a W. direction, following up the N. bank, though not always within sight of the stream.

In less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the river crossing, the path leads to the R. from the Great Gulf Trail and bears away from the river (though not yet out of sound) for perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ m., then turns to the R. and ascends more steeply in a N.W. direction. A short distance up *water* is found close to the path, to the R., and appropriately marked "Water. Last Chance," though occasionally, in wet seasons, water has been found higher up. From this point the path ascends steadily through the forest, without crossing any other trail but care should be taken to follow the blazed trees

s outside the path the way is difficult. The trees are now smaller and the path finally emerges on the bare, rock-strewn crest of the ridge.

The route becomes more interesting, and excellent views may be had of Mount Washington, the Northern Peaks, the Madison Ravine, and toward Gorham. Ten or twelve small rocky peaks extending in a crescent shape to the summit of Mt. Madison are now crossed. The path over them is generally marked by cairns and is easily followed, as it is only necessary to keep on the crest of the ridge. Just beyond the third peak and quite near a good sized boulder, several pot-holes will be seen close to the path, which sometimes afford a little brackish *water*, but are not to be relied upon. The path continues over the rocky peaks with the summit of Mt. Madison always in plain view and unmistakable, as it is the summit of the ridge and is surmounted by a cairn several feet high. As the path reaches the last prominent hump below the summit and bears more to the W., it is joined on the R. by the Howker Ridge Path. The junction is marked by a sign, and the two continue to the summit in common.

DISTANCES. From the Glen House to the West Branch $1\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to tree line $3\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Madison 5 m.

TIMES. Glen House to West Branch 1 hr.; to tree line $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit 5 hrs.

Town Line Brook—Triple Falls.

Three beautiful cascades on Town Line Brook just above its crossing of Pinkham (State) road are known as Triple Falls. They should be visited during or soon after a rain, as the watershed is so steep the water runs off rapidly. A good path, close beside the brook, leads from Pinkham road to the falls, about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. Above the falls a rough trail follows the brook (much

of the way in its bed) S.W. nearly to its source. The trail then bends a little to the R. (W.) and joins the Howker Ridge Path at the *spring* between the first and second Howks.

Below Pinkham road, Town Line Brook may be followed without a trail to its confluence with the Moose River close by the railroad bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of Mineral Spring Station. From Pinkham road to station is about $\frac{7}{8}$ m.

DISTANCES. From Ravine House to post-office 1 m.; to Randolph Station $1\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Town Line Brook $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Triple Falls $2\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to spring on Howker Ridge Path about $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Madison $6\frac{1}{8}$ m.

Howker Ridge Path.

This path leads from Randolph Station, past Coösauk Fall, up the Howker Ridge to the summit of Mt. Madison. As originally constructed by E. B. Cook and W. H. Peek, it led from a point further W., but the lower part has been destroyed. In 1902 Joseph Torrey cut the short path from Randolph Station to the Fall (Coösauk Fall Path), there uniting with the older path.

DESCRIPTION. The path begins, practically, at Randolph Station, for across the railroad in a little opening is a sign "Coösauk Fall," not more than 200 ft. from the S.W. corner of the platform. From this sign the path leads S. into small growth and is marked by blazed trees. After a few hundred yards it enters an old logging road, but leaves it a few steps further on, and leads to the L. across Bumpus Brook. After following the E. bank of this stream for a short distance it returns to the W. bank and passes Coösauk Fall and other interesting spots on the brook. Just beyond the fall the path enters a wide logging road

constructed in 1906, and at this point is joined by the Sylvan Way leading from near Appalachia Station. Continuing, the path leads up the logging road for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., leaving it at the sign "Blueberry Ledge" just before reaching the forks of the road. The sign is on the E. side of the road and from it the path leads down to the brook and Hitchcock Fall. The path then crosses the stream just below the fall and is obscure, although marked by a cairn.

From the stream the path rises rapidly in a S.E. direction, crosses several bare ledges, and reaches Blueberry Ledge, which offers an outlook to the N. and W. The way is not difficult to find if the blazed trees are constantly noted. Howker Ridge is semicircular in shape, and as the path follows the crest of the ridge it overlooks a wild, rugged area. On the W. is the deep bowl-shaped valley known as Bumpus Basin. The trail leads over many little peaks, known as The Howks, several of which have bare summits and over these the path is marked by cairns which should be carefully followed as, off the trail, the scrub is nearly impassable. In a depression between the first and second "Howk" is a *spring*. After ascending and descending a number of these "Howks" the scrub is left behind and the path, which is but scantily marked, leads over bare rocks to the highest part of Osgood Ridge. At this point, marked by signs, the path merges with the Osgood Path and leads W. a few hundred yards to the summit of Mt. Madison.*

DISTANCES. Station to Hitchcock Fall 1 m; to summit $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Randolph Station to Hitchcock Fall 45 min.; to summit 5 hrs.

*This path is less favorable for the descent, as it is indistinct near the summit of Mt. Madison. The sign showing the point of divergence from the Osgood Path is within sight of the summit.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Randolph Station 1,225 ft.; Hitchcock Fall 1,900 ft.; first Howk 3,250 ft.; summit of Mt. Madison 5,380 ft.

Randolph Path.

The Randolph Path extends from the Randolph-Glen House road, near Wood's farmhouse, S.W. and then S. over slopes of Mts. Madison and Adams, and joins the Gulfside Trail in Edmands Col between the peaks of Mts. Adams and Jefferson, a short distance S. of Spaulding Spring. It is a graded path, has an excellent walking surface, crosses easy slopes, and is supplied with *water* by numerous brooks and springs.

This path was constructed by the late J. Rayner Edmands, the work up to the Israel Ridge Path being done in 1897-8-9. Above that point the path was constructed in 1893 and following years as a part of Mr. Edmands' "Gulfside Route" to Mount Washington. It is now maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club.

DESCRIPTION. The beginning of the path is marked by a sign-board at the edge of the Randolph-Glen House highway, between the bridge over Moose River and Randolph Station. From this sign-board, which is in sight of Wood's farmhouse, the path leads S.W. across a field, and passes through a gate to the Boston and Maine R. R. This point on the railroad is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the highway and also $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Randolph Station, so that trampers may find it more convenient to start from the station and walk W. along the railroad to the gate. From this point the route leads W. along the track for $\frac{1}{6}$ m., then turns to the L., crosses an old spur track in a clearing and enters the forest.

The path crosses Sylvan Way, which leads from near Appalachia Station to Coösauk Fall, and then continues through timber cuttings to Snyder Brook,

which it crosses by the log bridge over which the Valley Way passes. It then rises rather more steeply, and affords occasional glimpses of the valley. It soon crosses the Air Line, which leads from the Ravine House to the summit of Mt. Adams, this junction being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the beginning of the Randolph Path, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House via Air Line. The path continues S.W., the Short Line (leading up from the Air Line and the Valley Way) soon entering it on the R.

The Randolph Path is very attractive as the tramper sees it, winding through the trees for some distance. At a point $2\frac{2}{16}$ m. from Randolph station the Short Line to King Ravine leads to the L., the junction being indicated by a sign-board. The path then descends slightly, crosses Cold Brook and swings sharply to the W. up a ridge, and continues S.W. through an area which has been severely dealt with by lumbermen. When $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. up it crosses Lowe's King Ravine Path, is joined by the Amphibrach and leads W., shortly crossing Spur Brook. A little W. of this stream the Spur Path leads off and joins Lowe's Path near the summit of Mt. Adams.

The Randolph Path continues to ascend by gentle grades, passing an overhanging ledge near which there is an interesting view from the path toward Jefferson Village and Mt. Starr King. Within a short distance three paths to the R. lead to the Log Cabin. After passing these paths the trail begins a somewhat steeper ascent and leads S. At a point 4 m. from Randolph Station, it crosses Lowe's Path leading from Randolph to the summit of Mt. Adams. A little further on it passes a remarkably cold *spring*. The path has now reached the region of smaller trees and scrub, and soon offers exceptional views of the Castellated Ridge. Franconia *Spring* is on the L. at a point where the path

leads along a level grade. There is an excellent outlook to the S.W., Mt. Lafayette being seen in the distance. Soon after leaving this point a path leads off to the R. past the unique camp of the late J. Rayner Edmands, known as The Perch (4,300 ft.), which is now controlled by the Randolph Mountain Club. The branch to The Perch leads in a few steps to *water*, said to be the coldest in the mountains.

From this junction, which is nearly 5 m. up, the Randolph Path rises steeply about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and is joined by the Israel Ridge Path, which follows the Randolph Path for a short distance, but soon diverges to the L. and enters the Gulfside Trail near Storm Lake.

The path now becomes a rock trail, high above the timber line, and its circuitous course can be plainly seen a long distance before the trampler, its general direction being S. Shortly before it reaches Edmands col, between the peaks of Mts. Adams and Jefferson, Spaulding *Spring* can be seen on the R. (W.). Nearer the path good *water* is found in a small excavation called The Well, and here The Cornice leads W. into the Castle Path. The Randolph Path continues S. and soon enters the Gulfside Trail, which leads from the Madison Huts to the summit of Mount Washington.

DISTANCES. Randolph Station to the Air Line $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Lowe's King Ravine Path $3\frac{1}{5}$ m.; to junction with Israel Ridge Path $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Gulfside Trail $6\frac{1}{5}$ m.; to summit of Mount Washington via Randolph Path and Gulfside Trail $10\frac{1}{8}$ m. From Ravine House via Madison Path, Short Line and Randolph Path the distances are $\frac{5}{8}$ m. less.

TIMES. Randolph Station to Air Line 1 hr.; to Lowe's King Ravine Path 1 hr. 45 min.; to junction of Israel Ridge and Randolph Paths 3 hrs. 30 min.; to Gulfside Trail 4 hrs.; to Mount Washington via Gulfside Trail 8 to 9 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Randolph Station 2,225 ft.; crossing of Snyder Brook 1,900 ft.; Cold Brook 2,550 ft.; Lowe's King Ravine Path 2,950 ft.; Lowe's Path 3,550 ft.; Perch Camp 4,300 ft.; Israel Ridge Path 4,825 ft.; Gulfside Trail 4,930 ft.

Valley Way.

The first path along Snyder Brook was cut in 1878 by L. M. Watson. It led from the Ravine House to the almacis Pool, Bruin Rock, and thence to the summit of Mt. Madison via the present Watson Path. In 1894 J. B. Cook cut a trail through Snyder Glen from Bruin Rock, thus completing a direct route from the Ravine House to Madison Huts. In 1895-7 J. Rayner Edmands constructed the present graded path from Appalachia Station to the Huts, using certain sections of the paths cut by Messrs. Watson and Cook, but to a considerable extent making a new location. The path for $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House was formerly called the Madison Path, while the remaining portion to the Huts was called the Valley Way. The latter name is now quite generally applied to the entire path, although the name Madison Path still appears on some of the signs.

DESCRIPTION. This graded path leads S. from the Ravine House in Randolph $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. to the Madison Huts, following for the most part the course of Snyder Brook, but at varying distances from the stream. From the Ravine House the path is identical with the Air Line, over Moose River, through the field, across the railroad at Appalachia Station, and into the edge of the pasture to a conspicuous sign-board. At this point the Valley Way diverges to the L. and leads E. of the Air Line along an easy grade into the woods.

Branch paths to the L. lead to the A. M. C. Reservation on Snyder Brook, to Gordon Fall and the two

Salroc Falls. The Valley Way then crosses the Sylvan Way, which leads W. $\frac{5}{8}$ m. to Cold Brook Fall and S.E. 1 m. to Coösauk Fall and the Howker Ridge Path. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. the Short Line branches off to the R., a short cut to Randolph Path and King Ravine. The A. M. C. Reservation ends just short of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Here an ungraded path diverges to the L., passes the beautiful Tama Fall, and re-enters the main path a few rods further up. The Valley Way then leads nearer the brook, is joined by Beechwood Way, and passes the 1 m. sign-board. A few rods further up, it crosses Snyder Brook by a log bridge. The Randolph Path also crosses this bridge. Soon the Beechwood Way branches to the L. The Valley Way recrosses the stream and swings sharply to the W. up a steep ascent; it soon leads S.E. again and the ascent becomes easy. At $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. the path passes from Randolph into Low and Burbank Grant.

Shortly before reaching the 2 m. sign-board a path leads to the L. to Salmacis Pool and Fall. A little beyond this point *water* will generally be found to the R. of the path where a pole bridge spans a depression.

About $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. up, the Watson Path leads to the L. to Bruin Rock and the summit of Mt. Madison. Here the original Madison Path terminated and the Valley Way began, the change being in name only. The path soon becomes much steeper, and continues S. at a little distance from Snyder Brook, slabbing the rather steep slopes of Durand Ridge considerably above the stream. After passing the 3 m. sign-board *water* is found close to the path on the R. At $3\frac{1}{8}$ m. the Upper Bruin, a graded path, leads to the R. $\frac{3}{16}$ m. to the Air Line and the crest of Durand Ridge. Continuing, the Valley Way passes through a growth which is largely scrub and for most of the remaining distance rises steeply; at some points it approaches

Snyder Brook and an occasional waterfall will be seen. At $3\frac{7}{16}$ m. the Intermezzo joins the Valley Way from the Air Line. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. a branch path to the R. leads S.W. and joins the Gulfside Trail near the Gateway of King Ravine.

The Valley Way now emerges from among the trees at a point close to the stream and less than 50 yds. from Madison Huts.*

DISTANCES. Ravine House to Tama Fall $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Randolph Path $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Watson Path $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Upper Bruin $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to the Madison Huts $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Tama Fall 30 min.; to Randolph Path 45 min.; to Watson Path 2 hrs.; to the Madison Huts $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Ravine House). Ravine House 1,280 ft.; Randolph Path 1,900 ft.; Watson Path 3,100 ft.; Upper Bruin 4,200 ft.; Madison Huts 4,825 ft.

Watson Path.

The Watson Path from Bruin Rock to the summit of Mt. Madison was constructed by L. M. Watson in 1882, and is maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club. It now branches to the L. from the Valley Way $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House, and leads, in about $\frac{1}{8}$ m., at an easy slope to Bruin Rock, a large flat-topped boulder on the W. bank of Snyder Brook that affords an outlook down the valley. At this point the Brookside enters from Salmacis Pool. From Bruin Rock to the summit of Mt. Madison the path

*The relative safety after dark and in bad weather favor the choice of this route at such times for making the descent. With time to spare Gordon, Salroc, Tama, Salmacis and Duck Falls may be visited by convenient loop trails.

follows the original route. It crosses Snyder Brook at the foot of Duck Fall; the Brookside branches to the R., and then the Watson Path attacks the steep flank of Gordon Ridge. The trees gradually become smaller, and slightly more than 3 m. from the Ravine House the path emerges upon the grassy and stony back of the ridge, whence the ascent to the summit of Mt. Madison is made over rough and shelving rocks.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to beginning of Watson Path $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Bruin Rock $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to tree line $3\frac{1}{16}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Madison $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Bruin Rock 2 hrs.; to summit of Mt. Madison 4 to 5 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Mt. Madison). Point where Watson Path leaves Valley Way 3,100 ft.; Bruin Rock 3,300 ft.; tree line 4,350 ft.; summit of Mt. Madison 5,380 ft.

Ridgeway.

About the year 1888, E. B. Cook blazed a path from Salmacis Pool up the steep side of Gordon Ridge, entering the Watson Path shortly above the tree limit. This path, which he named the Ridgeway, begins at Salmacis Pool at the head of Beechwood Way and rises quite steeply. At this point it is sometimes called the Salmacis Ladder.

DISTANCE. Pool to Watson Path about 1 m.

Air Line.

HISTORY. The Air Line, an A. M. C. path, is the shortest route from the Ravine House to Mt. Adams. In 1882, Messrs. Cook and Watson cut a path which, leaving the Watson Path at Bruin Rock, climbed steeply to the crest of Durand Ridge. Thence the summit of Mt. Adams was reached by nearly the same route as the present Air Line. The next year Mr.

Cook and the late W. H. Peek cut the Scaur Path, which left the Watson Path about 2 m. from the Ravine House and joined the path from Bruin Rock at the point where the latter attained the crest of the ridge. This route to Mt. Adams was shorter than via Bruin Rock. In 1884 Messrs. Peek and Cook and Dr. George A. Sargent blazed a trail leading from the Ravine House directly to the point where the Scaur Path reached the crest of Durand Ridge (near Camp Placid Stream), and in 1885 with the aid of Mr. Watson they cut out the path. This gave a direct route to Mt. Adams. The Scaur Path and the path from Bruin Rock to the Air Line are now obliterated.

DESCRIPTION. The path leads S. from the Ravine House, immediately crossing Moose River and a field, to the Boston & Maine R. R. at Appalachia Station. Crossing the railroad here it leads S. into the forest. A conspicuous sign indicates the divergence of the Valley Way at this point. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Ravine House the path crosses Beechwood Brook by a log bridge, and a few steps further on crosses the Short Line, which leads from the Valley Way to the Randolph Path and King Ravine. The Air Line continues through a section that was logged in 1905-6, and about $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House crosses the Randolph Path. *Water* is found just short of $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. up and is indicated by a sign-board; it is about 100 ft. to the L. of the path. At the $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. sign the steep ascent begins and the path continues steep for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m., the logged area coming to an end near the 2 m. sign-board.

The path now continues by its original route and passes Camp Placid *Stream* at about $2\frac{7}{16}$ m. from the Ravine House. In another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the Intermezzo, a rough and picturesque trail, branches off to the L. to join the upper part of the Valley Way. At 3 m. the Upper Bruin, a graded path, enters on the L.

Near the 3 m. sign, the trail leaves the forest and ascends over the bare, ledgy crest of Durand Ridge, known as the Knife-Edge; it ascends and descends over a number of crags which offer awe-inspiring views of the depths of King Ravine. At a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ravine House a path leads to the L. (S.E.) $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the Madison Huts, which can be seen from this junction. (See Hut—Air Line Branch.) A little way down this branch there is good *water*.

The Air Line continues upon a rocky ridge and soon passes the Gateway of King Ravine, through which a path (marked by a sign) descends into the Ravine. From the Gateway there is a striking view of the peak of Mt. Madison. The path soon enters the Gulfside Trail leading from the Madison Huts to Mount Washington, coinciding with it for a few rods, then leading off in a S.W. direction, passing W. of Mt. John Quincy Adams, up a rough way over large angular stones to the summit of Mt. Adams, where it meets Lowe's Path. The latter part of the path is marked by cairns and in some places with splashes of white paint. The summit is marked by a large cairn containing an A. M. C. cylinder. In point of elevation Mt. Adams (5,805 ft.) is second only to Mount Washington.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to Appalachia Station $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Randolph Path $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Upper Bruin (tree line) 3 m.; to Air Line Branch to Madison Huts $3\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Gateway of King Ravine $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Adams, slightly more than 4 m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Randolph Path 1 hr.; to the Upper Bruin Trail 3 hrs.; to summit of Mt. Adams 4 to 5 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Ravine House and Mt. Adams). Ravine House 1,280 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. sign 3,880 ft.; 3 m. sign (Upper Bruin) 4,400 ft.; Gate.

way of King Ravine 5,080 ft.; summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

Lowe's Path.

This path, one of the oldest on the Northern Peaks, leads from the Randolph-Jefferson road over Nowell Ridge to the summit of Mt. Adams. It was constructed by Charles E. Lowe in 1875-6 and until 1880 was maintained as a toll path. It is now an A. M. C. path.

DESCRIPTION. The path starts opposite the residence of Vyron D. Lowe on the Randolph-Jefferson highway, slightly more than 2 m. W. of the Ravine House and about 1 m. E. of Bowman Station, and leads in a S. direction across Moose River and the railroad. It then enters the forest, continuing for some distance in timber cuttings, and crossing The Link. At the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Lowe's King Ravine Path leads to the L.

Continuing, the main path rises more steeply and at a point about 2 m. from the highway leads to the Log Cabin, which was constructed by W. G. Nowell in 1890 and is now owned by the Randolph Mountain Club. Here three short spur paths to the L. lead to the Randolph Path, and the path to the Cascades on Cascade Brook also leaves on the R. *Water* is always found at the Log Cabin and midway between there and the tree line. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Log Cabin, Lowe's Path crosses the Randolph Path, leading up from Randolph Station to the Gulfside Trail; then paths lead to the L. to Montevideo and to the R. to Randolph Path. At a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on, a path to the L., cut in 1906 by C. C. Torrey and G. F. Moore, leads to Gray Knob and the Spur Path. Soon a faint path to the R. leads to the Randolph Path. Lowe's Path ascends steadily for nearly 1 m., rising over Mt. Adams; in another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it is joined on the L. by the

Spur Path. At a point $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the highway the Gulfside Trail, leading from the Madison Huts to Mount Washington, is crossed and the path then ascends sharply the short intervening distance over the rocks to the summit of Mt. Adams, the Israel Ridge Path entering on the R. about midway.

DISTANCES. Randolph-Jefferson highway to Lowe's King Ravine Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Randolph Path $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Gulfside Trail $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Adams about 4 m.

TIMES. Highway to King Ravine Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to Randolph Path 2 hrs.; to Gulfside Trail 3 hrs. 30 min.; to summit of Mt. Adams about 4 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Mt. Adams). Highway 1,380 ft.; King Ravine Branch 2,550 ft.; Log Cabin 3,300 ft.; Gulfside Trail 5,450 ft.; summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

Lowe's King Ravine Path.

King Ravine is an almost perpendicular cut into the heart of Mt. Adams. It is as awe-inspiring as Huntington Ravine, and deserves to be classed with that and Tuckerman Ravine. It was first explored in 1857 by a party organized by Rev. Thomas Starr King, and was named in his honor.

DESCRIPTION. The path begins at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. up on Lowe's Path and rises over a low spur of Nowell Ridge. In $\frac{3}{4}$ m. it crosses Spur Brook below some cascades. In a few rods more it is joined by the Amphibrach and crosses the Randolph Path. Continuing along easy slopes, it crosses the W. branch of Cold Brook in a little more than $1\frac{5}{8}$ m., is joined by the Short Line leading up from the Air Line and the Randolph Path, and passes Mossy Fall, which is the last sure *water*.

Up to this point the path has been about level, rising only 400 ft. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but in the next $\frac{1}{8}$ m. it rises about 550 ft. and gains the floor of the ravine 3,500 ft. above sea level. From this point to the foot of the head-wall, about $\frac{3}{8}$ m., the path winds over and under a mass of boulders, ranging from the size of a small house down, which lie scattered over the floor of the ravine in the utmost confusion. A short cut avoiding many of the boulder-caves is called "Elevated route for rapid transit," but there is a tortuous path leading through some extremely interesting caverns under the boulders, called "The Subway," which, although more difficult and requiring much more time, is the preferable route.

From the floor of the ravine there is an impressive view of Durand Ridge to the S.E. and Nowell Ridge to the N.W. In a boulder-cavern near the foot of the head-wall, ice is found throughout the year. The floor of the ravine rises gradually and at a point about 2 m. from Lowe's Path the ascent of the head-wall begins. It is very steep, rising about 1,300 ft. in the $\frac{5}{16}$ m. to the Gateway of the ravine, where the path joins the Air Line. This point offers an excellent view of Mt. Madison. Madison Huts are in sight about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the E. and can be reached by following a few steps up the Air Line to the Gulfside Trail, which leads down to it. The summit of Mt. Adams can be reached in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by following up the Air Line.

DISTANCES. Lowe's Path to Randolph Path $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mossy Fall (Short Line joins) $1\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to foot of head-wall $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Gateway $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Lowe's Path to Randolph Path $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to Mossy Fall 1 hr.; to foot of head-wall 2 hrs. 15 min.; to Gateway 3 hrs. 45 min.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Point of leaving Lowe's Path 2,550 ft.; Mossy Fall 2,950 ft.; foot of head-wall 3,800 ft.; Gateway 5,080 ft.

The Short Line.

The Short Line, a graded path leading from the Valley Way to Lowe's King Ravine Path, was constructed in 1899-1901 by J. Rayner Edmands. It offers easy access to the Randolph Path and King Ravine from the vicinity of the Ravine House.

DESCRIPTION. The Short Line branches to the R. from the Valley Way $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House, then, rising at an easy gradient a little W. of S., it crosses the Air Line, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ravine House unites with the Randolph Path. For $\frac{3}{8}$ m. it coincides with the latter, then, branching to the L., leads S. up the valley of Cold Brook toward King Ravine, keeping a short distance E. of the stream. From a small open space (the result of a landslide) there is an impressive view of the cliffs and crags which wall in the ravine. When $2\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House, the path joins Lowe's King Ravine Path just below Mossy Fall, and here the graded path ends.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to branching of Short Line from Valley Way $\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to junction with Randolph Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Lowe's King Ravine Path at Mossy Fall $2\frac{7}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Randolph Path 1 hr.; to Mossy Fall 2 hrs. 15 min.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Ravine House). Ravine House 1,280 ft.; Randolph Path 2,400 ft.; Mossy Fall 2,950 ft.

The Amphibrach.

About 1883 Mr. E. B. Cook cut a path from the old logging road leading up the valley of Cold Brook to a

junction with Lowe's Ravine Path, $\frac{5}{16}$ m. S.W. of the point where the latter crosses Spur Brook, thus providing a short route from the Ravine House to the floor of King Ravine. He marked the entire route as far as Lowe's Ravine Path with his woodland signature, —three blazes, short, long and short; hence the name Amphibrach.

Before 1885 Mr. W. H. Peek and others cut a path from the Amphibrach crossing of Spur Brook to Lowe's Camp, where the Log Cabin now is. This path was at first called Chicago Avenue, but in 1885 the King Ravine branch of the Air Line superseded the Amphibrach as a way of reaching King Ravine. The upper part of the original Amphibrach fell into disuse, and Chicago Avenue came to be regarded as the head of the Amphibrach, which became a route for reaching Spur Brook Fall, the Log Cabin, Lowe's King Ravine Path and Cascade Ravine. Both of the former heads of the Amphibrach are now obliterated, but recent logging has improved and extended the old logging road, and the Amphibrach now affords an easy, interesting entrance to the Randolph Path, Spur Trail and Lowe's King Ravine Path, while its E. branch, the Beechwood Way, gives access to the Snyder Brook region and all paths ascending Durand Ridge for Mt. Madison, Mt. Adams and the Huts.

DESCRIPTION. Leaving the highway at Echobank, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the Ravine House, the Amphibrach crosses Moose River on a foot-bridge and passing through fields, crosses the railroad $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the highway. At about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. Beechwood Way branches to the L., leading to the Snyder Brook region. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The Link is crossed. At this point a short branch path (about 5 rods) leads to Cold Brook Fall and connects with Sylvan Way. The Amphibrach now follows the course of Cold Brook on its W. side and at no great distance from the stream,

the sound of the water being often heard. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. a short branch trail leads to Secunda Cascade, and a few steps further S. the path enters the National Forest. Here the woods are less dense, as the lumbering has been severe. Tertia and Quarta are cascades at $\frac{7}{8}$ m. and $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. respectively. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path passes a dismantled logging camp located near the junction of Spur and Cold Brooks. From this point there is a fine view of Mts. Adams, John Quincy Adams and the crags at the head of King Ravine. Crossing Spur Brook, the path ascends the tongue of land between the two brooks, rising through thickets and through a forest of white birch. At $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. it crosses Lowe's King Ravine Path, and a few steps beyond joins the Randolph Path not far from the latter's crossing of Spur Brook.

The Amphibrach is a short and easy way from the highway to the Randolph, Lowe's King Ravine and Spur Paths. For descending after dusk it has advantages over the narrower footpaths, the wider logging road being somewhat easier to follow. It is maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club.

DISTANCES. From highway to Randolph Path $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Edmands col via Randolph Path $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mount Washington via Amphibrach, Randolph Path and Gulfside Trail $9\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Beechwood Way and Brookside.

Branching from the Amphibrach about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. from Echobank in Randolph, Beechwood Way crosses Cold Brook on a bridge within sight of Cold Brook Fall, the same bridge over which The Link crosses, ascending in the reverse direction. Proceeding through a forest of beech and maple, the path crosses the Sylvan Way and is joined by a branch path ascending from the highway via Cold Brook Lodge. A small brook on the L. furnishes

drinking *water*. Crossing this brook, the path soon enters the National Forest. Here the cutting has been severe and the path is much exposed to the sun. Crossing successively Beechwood Brook, the Air Line and the Short Line, the path passes through an abandoned logging camp and, at $1\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the highway at Echobank, joins the Valley Way at a point about 1 m. (measured on the latter) from the Ravine House. From this point the path coincides with the Valley Way for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., crossing to the E. bank of Snyder Brook by the same bridge that Randolph Path crosses, ascending in the opposite direction. The Valley Way soon branches to the R. and recrosses to the W. bank; Beechwood Way crosses by a logging bridge and mounts a steep slope W. of the brook. Thence the path rises gradually, keeping well above the brook but not very far from it. There are fine views of the peaks, and the road itself is picturesque. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. the brook and road come nearly to the same level. The path continues as a foot-path through virgin forest to Salmacis Pool and Fall, where it ends, $2\frac{5}{8}$ m. from Echobank. There is a branch path from the Valley Way to this point, and here the Brookside begins.

The Brookside is a part of the original Watson Path to Mt. Madison (built in 1882) and follows the W. side of Snyder Brook through virgin spruce and fir to Bruin Rock (3,300 ft.), where it joins the present Watson Path 3 m. from Echobank. The brook between Salmacis and Bruin Rock is very picturesque, with fine cascades, mossy rocks and fine forests; from Bruin Rock there is a good view. The water of Snyder Brook is not recommended for drinking, owing to possible contamination at the Huts.

At the present time the route via Beechwood Way, Brookside and Watson Path is the most attractive of the easy ways to ascend Mt. Madison. The dis-

tance is 4 m. from Echobank, or (via Valley Way as far as its junction with the Beechwood Way) $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House. The return may well be made via the Huts and the Valley Way.

An extension of the Brookside above Bruin Rock and Duck Fall was finished in 1916. This new trail branches from the Watson Path a little above Duck Fall and, keeping in or near the bed of the stream, soon reaches Marian Fall, a beautiful cascade. Passing to the L. of this fall, the path affords a notable outlook from its head over the blue mountains of the North Country. Continuing, the trail discloses other cascades and pools not yet named, and joins the Valley Way a short distance below the huts. Small brooks furnish safe drinking *water*. Beechwood Way, Brookside and Watson Path are maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club.

Spur Path.

This path, interesting on account of impressive views of King Ravine, leads from the Randolph Path along the E. side of Nowell Ridge into Lowe's Path near the summit of Mt. Adams. It was cut in 1901 by Charles C. Torrey. Its beginning is slightly more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ravine House via the Air Line, Short Line and Randolph Path.

DESCRIPTION. The Spur Path leaves the Randolph Path just W. of Spur Brook, its beginning being marked by a sign, and leads S. and a little E. of Spur Cabin, a private camp owned by C. C. Torrey and G. F. Moore. In a short distance it crosses Spur Brook at a point about 30 yds. above Chandler Fall and then ascends, rather steeply, the ridge which forms the W. wall of King Ravine. Just after reaching the ridge there are two interesting glimpses of the Ravine and the summit of Mt. Madison. In an hour's tramp from

the Randolph Path the Lower Crag is passed. This affords one of the best views of King Ravine and gives a fine outlook to the E. and N. This outlook is close to the path and is marked by a sign-board. A little distance further on a short branch leads to the E. to the Upper Crag, near which Crag Camp is situated. The view is similar to that from the Lower Crag, but includes the summit of Mt. Adams.

At the point where the Spur Path is regained from the Upper Crag, there is a cold spring under a large rock. *Water* will be found here except in unusually dry seasons. A few yards above this spring a trail branches to the R. (W.) leading past the private camp of C. C. Stearns and E. Y. Hincks at Gray Knob. This branch trail passes several small cold *springs* and leads to Lowe's Path. The Spur Path, continuing, soon reaches the region of scrub growth and passes a path which leads to the L. (E.) to Knight's Castle. The castle is about 400 ft. distant from the path and affords another inspiring view of King Ravine. After passing this junction the path leaves the scrub, ascends the E. side of Nowell Ridge, and is well marked by cairns. The ascent is now easy and passes over some interesting grassy slopes, the trail merging with Lowe's Path just before the latter path crosses the Gulfside Trail.

DISTANCES. Randolph Path to Upper Crag $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Lowe's Path $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Randolph Path to Upper Crag $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Lowe's Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Randolph Path 3,000 ft.; Upper Crag 4,200 ft.; Lowe's Path 5,400 ft.

Castle Path.

This is an A. M. C. path, extending from Bowman Station in Randolph over the Castellated Ridge to the summit of Mt. Jefferson. It was made in 1883-4 by

Messrs. Cook, Sargent, Watson, Albert Matthews and Hubbard Hunt, but the lower part was destroyed by lumbering and the present path is only in part as originally located.

DESCRIPTION. The Castle Path leaves Bowman Station by the railroad Y track, which curves S.W. across a large field. The path then follows an abandoned lumber railroad southerly into the National Forest, crossing Israel River on an old railroad bridge. It then follows a good logging road through young woods and thickets W. of the stream. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. a branch path leads in a few rods to Israel Rapids. At 1.1 m. are the ruins of a logging camp. From this point a U. S. Forest Service trail leads W. and S.W. to Jefferson Notch road, a distance of about 2 m. A little beyond the ruined camp the path leaves the logging road, soon crosses the stream and enters another logging road, which it follows for a considerable distance along the E. bank of the river. Openings cut in the young growth give interesting glimpses of the water. At 1.6 m. a path branches to the L. and leads to a point on The Link very near Cascade Camp and the beginning of Israel Ridge path. Cascade Camp (see p. 112) is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from this junction. Continuing on the main logging road, the Castle Path soon crosses to the W. bank, and at $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. reaches a point opposite the Forks of Israel, where Cascade and Castle Brooks unite to form Israel River. Continuing up Castle Brook the path soon crosses to the E. bank, passes two fine cascades (here a path on the L. leads around to the Cascade Ravine Trail) and recrosses to the W. bank, still following the logging road.

At 2.3 m. from Bowman Station the path, turning to the R., leaves the logging road, which, however, continues into the Ravine of the Castles, connects with an isolated portion of the old Link, and so affords

an alternative route to the Castles (see p. 109). The Castle Path from this point follows its original location and leads up the steep side of Mt. Bowman, *water* (the last on the ascent) being usually found half-way up this slope.

Having attained the crest of the ridge that connects Mt. Bowman with Mt. Jefferson, the path runs nearly level for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and then begins the ascent of the Castellated Ridge. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bowman Station the head of The Link (the alternative route mentioned above) is passed, and a little further up the path passes over a bare rock from which there is a good view of the crag above. The path is steep and in places requires the use of both feet and hands.

At $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. the first and most prominent Castle (4,455 ft.) is reached. Here is an A. M. C. register. The view is very fine. Continuing, the path passes over several lesser crags and ascends to the point where the Castellated Ridge joins the main body of Mt. Jefferson. Here a rough trail, The Cornice, formerly led to the Randolph Path near Edmands Col, but it has been relocated and now leaves the Castle Path somewhat higher up. The Castle Path, well marked by cairns, continues to the summit of Mt. Jefferson where it connects with the New York University Path and the Six Husbands Trail (see p. 121).

The return to Randolph can best be made by one of the graded paths (Randolph Path to Ravine House, or Israel Ridge Path to Bowman Station), as the Castle Path is not favorable for the descent. If, however, one wishes to descend by the Castle Path, care must be taken in leaving the summit to avoid the Ridge of the Caps, which runs westerly, and to take the Castellated Ridge, which runs nearly north. Even experienced trampers sometimes go astray at this point.

DISTANCES. Bowman Station to Israel Rapids $\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to ruined camp (Forest Service trail) 1.1 m. to branch leading to Cascade Camp 1.6 m.; to Forks of Israel $1\frac{7}{8}$ m.; path leaves logging road (Castle Ravine Path) 2.3 m.; to top of steep slope of ridge of Mt. Bowman $2\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to head of The Link $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to the Castles (A. M. C. register) $3\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Jefferson $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.

ALTITUDES. Bowman Station 1,500 ft.; ruined camp (Forest Service trail) 1,850 ft.; branch leading to Cascade Camp 2,100 ft.; Forks of Israel 2,280 ft.; path leaves logging road (Castle Ravine Path) 2,610 ft.; top of steep slope of ridge on Mt. Bowman 3,380 ft.; The Castles (A. M. C. register) 4,455 ft.; summit of Mt. Jefferson 5,725 ft.

Israel Ridge Path.

This graded path, now maintained by the A. M. C. was made by Mr. J. Rayner Edmands in 1892, and altered and improved by him in later years. It led from Hubbard Hunt's farm near Bowman Station nearly to the summit of Mt. Adams, and served four purposes,—it formed a part of Mr. Edmands' "Gulfside Route" to Mount Washington; gave access to Cascade Ravine and to Mr. Edmands' camps therein; provided a way of ascending Mt. Adams from these camps and from Bowman, and improved the entrance to the Castle Path.

From its former beginning at Hunt's farm to its junction with The Link, this path has been ruined by logging and is now impassable. Above The Link however, there was no lumbering, and this portion of the path, recently repaired, is now in good condition.

DESCRIPTION. As its lower end is impassable distances on Israel Ridge will be given from Bowman by way of Castle Path (see p. 103) and its Cascade Camp

branch. At 1.6 m. from Bowman the last named path branches to the L. from the Castle Path and follows a logging road S.E. diagonally up the slope of Nowell Ridge. Openings cut in the young growth give fine views of The Castles. The logging road grows rough and stony, and at $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Bowman joins The Link (see p. 111). Measured on The Link, this junction is 4 m. from Ravine House. The route now follows The Link S. on a level grade and immediately enters virgin growth. From this point to the tree limit the forest has not been disturbed by the lumbermen. In a very short distance the beginning of the Israel Ridge Path is reached, branching from The Link on the L., and very near the same point the Cabin—Cascades Trail (see p. 113) crosses, leading down to the foot of the first cascade, a very fine waterfall, reached by a 2 min. scramble from The Link.

To visit Cascade Camp (see p. 112) and the second cascade, The Link must be followed a few rods across Cascade Brook. The Israel Ridge Path may be regained by following the Cascade Ravine Trail up the S.W. bank of the brook to the head of the fall, or by retracing one's steps on The Link. The route described is the latter.

Branching E. from The Link 2.3 m. from Bowman (4 m. from Ravine House) the Israel Ridge Path rises and curves to the S. and crosses Cascade Brook on a log bridge at the head of the second cascade. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth cascades may be visited by pleasure paths (see p. 110) which go up the brook from this bridge. The main path now runs S.W. The Cascade Ravine Trail and an old location of the Israel Ridge Path enter on the R., ascending from Cascade Camp. The path soon turns to the S.E., making a large zigzag up the steep slope of the ridge (called Emerald Tongue or Israel Ridge) which lies between Cascade and Castle

Brooks. The path slabs the E. side of this ridge, always ascending. An old pleasure path, now disuse but likely to be restored, branches to the R., passes along the crest of the ridge and, furnishing view-point at Tip-o-the-Tongue and at Emerald Bluff, rejoins the main path further up. Another pleasure path branches to the L. and descends into Cascade Ravine.

Soon the path turns sharply to the E. and zigzag up a rather steep slope to the level of The Perch. Here a branch path runs E. 0.1 m. to The Perch and continues a few rods further to the Randolph Path, keeping at the same level. The main path turns sharply to the S. and ascends to the tree limit, where it joins the Randolph Path 3.8 m. from Bowman.

For a short distance the path coincides with the Randolph Path. Then it branches to the L. and curving to the E., ascends the S.W. ridge of Mt. Adams. This part of the path is very carefully graded and paved with stones. It passes to the R. of the notable view-point called The Eye, and to the L. of the minor summit known as Adams 5, and joins the Gulfside Trail near Storm Lake. For $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path coincides with the Gulfside Trail, running E., passing Peabody *Spring*, and running S. of Mt. Sam Adams, aiming for the col between Mts. Adams and Sam Adams, but falling just short of reaching it. The Israel Ridge Path branches to the R. from the Gulfside Trail, runs $\frac{1}{8}$ m. toward the summit of Mt. Adams and joins Lowe's Path. This junction is the end of the Israel Ridge Path. The summit of Mt. Adams is reached via Lowe's Path in $\frac{3}{16}$ m.

The Israel Ridge Path affords an easy and interesting way of ascending Mt. Adams, either from Bowman or (via The Link or via the Randolph Path) from Ravine House. Between The Link and the Randolph Path the Israel Ridge Path is rather steep; the re-

mainder, and also the approaches (The Link, Randolph Path and the route from Bowman), have easy gradients.

DISTANCES FROM BOWMAN. To The Link $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Cascade Camp $2\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to branch to The Perch 3.4 m.; to The Perch $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Randolph Path 3.8 m.; to Gulfside Trail $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Lowe's Path $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Adams 4.9 m.

To Edmands Col (via Randolph Path) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Summit of Mount Jefferson (via Randolph Path, Gulfside Trail and N. Y. University Path) 5 m. To summit of Mount Washington (via Randolph Path, Gulfside Trail, etc.) 8.4 m.

DISTANCES FROM RAVINE HOUSE. To summit of Mt. Adams, via The Link and Israel Ridge Path, $6\frac{5}{8}$ m.; via Short Line, Randolph Path and Israel Ridge Path, 6 m.

ALTITUDES. Bowman 1,500 ft.; Castle Path (branch to Cascade Camp) 2,100 ft.; Cascade Camp 2,800 ft.; branch to The Perch 4,300 ft.; The Perch 4,300 ft.; Randolph Path 4,825 ft.; Gulfside Trail 5,300 ft.; summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

Castle Ravine Path.

In 1915 the Randolph Mountain Club restored nearly all of that section of Mr. Edmands' Link extending from Castle Brook to the Castle Path just below The Castles (see The Link), and marked and partly cleared a route from the point where the Castle Path leaves Castle Brook to ascend the ridge of Mt. Bowman to the point where The Link crosses Castle Brook. This work will be completed, affording a new route to The Castles, and also a way to Roof Rock which, since the lumbering, has been almost inaccessible. The path up Castle Brook is to be called Castle Ravine Path, and will probably be extended to Edmands Col.

DESCRIPTION. Starting where the Castle Path turns sharply to the R. to climb the steep ridge of Mt. Bowman, the Castle Ravine Path continues along the main logging road and soon crosses to the E. bank of the stream. It then follows the course of the brook, but at some distance, until, turning to the S.E. and entering the inner part of the ravine, it again approaches it. There the logging road ends, and the path continues a few rods and joins the old Link where the latter crosses the brook. At this point Mr. Edmands' branch path to Roof Rock diverges on the L. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. The Rock is situated at the foot of the head-wall of the ravine, and affords a most impressive view.

The main path, which is now the final section of the old Link, after crossing Castle Brook, turns to the W. (toward the mouth of the ravine) and, slabbing the slope below The Castles, enters the bed of a slide, which it ascends for a short distance. Again entering the woods, slabbing and ascending, it enters the Castle Path a short distance below The Castles. The route is to be maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club.

DISTANCES. Castle Path to The Link $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to junction of Link and Castle Path $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. The route to The Castles via Castle Ravine Path and The Link is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than that by the Castle Path direct, but is easier. The round trip can well be made in either direction.

Pleasure Paths in Cascade Ravine.

Though the paths of approach to Cascade Ravine were destroyed or blocked by lumbering, the Ravine itself (above the first cascade) was not touched, and the pleasure paths made there in the early 90's by Mr. Edmands still exist in the virgin forest. Now that the Ravine is again accessible, the Randolph Mountain Club has reopened most of these paths, and also the

Cascade Ravine Trail, formerly an A. M. C. path. These paths disclose beautiful cascades and fine outlooks, but a particular description is needless, as the visitor will prefer to explore them himself. The forest, except for the making of the paths, is untouched by the axe.

The Link.

The Link, made by Mr. J. Rayner Edmands in 1893, was intended as a connecting "link" between Ravine House and the various paths ascending the Nowell, Israel and Castellated Ridges. Until partially superseded by the Randolph Path, it was much traveled; and from Ravine House to Cascade Camp was graded. The recent lumbering obliterated the portion between Cascade Camp and Castle Brook, and blocked with slash the graded path in the vicinity of Castle Rock. In 1911-12-13 the portion between Ravine House and Cascade Camp was put in good order by the Randolph Mountain Club. From a little beyond Cascade Camp the path is entirely destroyed by the lumbering and cannot now be traced. The portion between Castle Brook and the Castle Path, however, was beyond the limits of the lumbering, and nearly all of it was cleared by the Randolph Mountain Club in 1915; this portion will be ready for travel in 1916. The lower end of this portion of The Link (at Castle Brook) is reached by the Castle Ravine Path.

DESCRIPTION. Starting from the highway by a cart-road just W. of Ravine House Stable, The Link crosses Moose River on the dam of the ice pond and passes across fields to the railroad, which it crosses by gates. There the cart-road ends, and the path, turning to the R., follows a line of cairns and passes through open spaces and groves to Cold Brook, intersecting on the way the path leading from Cold

Brook Lodge to Beechwood Way. Cold Brook is crossed by a bridge, the same over which Beechwood Way crosses, ascending in the opposite direction. Leaving Beechwood Way just W. of the brook, The Link turns to the L. and, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Ravine House, crosses the Amphibrach. At this point a short branch path (about 5 rods) leads to Cold Brook Fall and Sylvan Way. After passing the Amphibrach, The Link follows old logging roads (mainly) S.W. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. and then runs S. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Lowe's Path. This crossing is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Ravine House. Continuing in a S. direction, The Link crosses the North Branch of the Mystic and, about $3\frac{1}{3}$ m. from Ravine House, crosses the main Mystic stream. Continuing in a S.W. and then S.E. direction, it rounds the W. buttress of Nowell Ridge, enters the Ravine of the Cascades, crosses Cascade Brook and reaches Cascade Camp (2,800 ft.) about $4\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Ravine House. The Cascade branch of Castle Path (A. M. C.) joins The Link a little before it crosses Cascade Brook, and close to the brook the Cascade Ravine Path enters, ascending from the Forks of Israel, and the Cabin-Cascades Trail, descending from the Log Cabin. Also, near the brook, the Israel Ridge Path (A. M. C.) branches off on the L. to The Perch, Randolph Path and Mt. Adams.

The Link, Cascade Ravine Trail, Cabin-Cascades Trail and Cascade Camp are maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club. The Castle Path, its branch to Cascade Camp and the Israel Ridge Path are maintained by the A. M. C. The section of The Link S. of Castle Brook is described in connection with the Castle Ravine Path (see p. 109).

Log Cabin, Cascade Camp and The Perch.

In the early years of the A. M. C. there was a camp called Lowe's Camp beside Lowe's Path at the spring

which is the head of the North Branch of the Mystic. For several summers it was occupied by Dr. W. G. Nowell. About 1890 Dr. Nowell and others built a cabin known as The Log Cabin (3,300 ft.) and for many summers Dr. Nowell lived there. It is now under the care of the Randolph Mountain Club.

About 1892 Mr. J. Rayner Edmands built in the Ravine of the Cascades three camps, which he called Cascade Camp (2,800 ft.), Cliff Shelter and The Perch (4,300 ft.). Until lumbering began they were the scene of most delightful hospitality. Cliff Shelter was of frail construction and no longer exists. Cascade Camp and The Perch were designed and built with all Mr. Edmands' ingenuity and engineering skill, and are still structurally intact. In recent years they have been repaired and seem likely to last another quarter century.

Cascade Camp, at the foot of the second cascade, accommodates from 10 to 12 persons. There is a separate bunk for ladies, both bunks facing the same fire. Good water is supplied by Cascade Brook.

The Perch is near the source of Cascade Brook. It accommodates 8 persons. Water is obtained from a very cold spring. There is a good view.

Both camps are maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club and are intended to be used by the public.

Cabin-Cascades Trail.

This path, made by the late Samuel H. Scudder in 1877, leads from the Log Cabin (3,300 ft.) on Lowe's Path to the foot of the first cascade, connecting, near its lower end, with The Link, not far from Cascade Camp (2,800 ft.). It was long maintained as an A. M. C. path, but is now cared for by the Randolph Mountain Club.

DESCRIPTION. Starting S.W. from the Log Cabin (*water*) on Lowe's Path $2\frac{1}{16}$ m. from the highway, at the headwaters of the Mystic, the Cabin-Cascades Trail passes at first through fine growth, but soon enters the logged region. It crosses the main Mystic stream and continues S.W., keeping fairly level until near Cascade Brook where it bends to the S.E. and descends rapidly. Just before reaching the stream it crosses The Link at a point about 4 m. from Ravine House and $\frac{1}{16}$ m. N. of Cascade Camp. At the foot of the first cascade it connects with Cascade Ravine Trail.

DISTANCES. From Log Cabin to The Link 1 m.; to Cascade Camp $1\frac{1}{16}$ m.

Madison Huts.

The A. M. C., recognizing the necessity for a shelter on the Northern Peaks, constructed in 1888 a stone cabin on the S.W. slope of the cone of Mt. Madison, just to the N. of the Madison-Adams col, and about 30 yds. distant from the upper waters of Snyder Brook. This cabin is known as the Madison Hut. Its popularity increased to such an extent that in 1906 it was necessary to enlarge it; in 1911 a second building was constructed, and the huts now offer comfortable accommodation for forty persons. They are 6 m. from the summit of Mount Washington; $6\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Hut near the Lakes of the Clouds; $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. from Ravine House; 4,825 ft. above sea level, or at practically the same elevation as the summits of Carter Dome and Mt. Moosilauke, and are well above the timber line.

The Huts are in charge of a care-taker each summer, beginning with July 1. At all other seasons one of the buildings is left unlocked and can be used by the public without charge and without securing permission. The

Huts are connected by telephone with the Ravine House in Randolph. They are supplied with stoves, blankets, cooking utensils and some dishes. During the season the care-taker provides fuel, simple meals, and has some supplies for sale. For information as to charges see p. 393.

In the rear of the Huts a path leads E. and N.E. to the summit of Mt. Madison; directly in front of the Huts, across Snyder Brook, the Gulfside Trail begins and leads W. and S.W. to the summit of Mount Washington; a sign-board in sight from the Huts indicates the Valley Way and the Air Line, both of which lead to Randolph. The Star Lake Trail leads S. from the Huts to Mt. Adams, and from it the Madison Gulf Path, the Buttress Trail and the Adams Slide Trail lead toward the Great Gulf.

Hut—Mt. Madison Path.

In the rear of the Huts a path $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, marked by cairns, leads E. and N.E. up the cone of Mt. Madison. For the first $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it leads E. over large stones, and then swings a little N. of E. It continues, with the Great Gulf to the S. and the top of the ridge to the N., until within a few rods of the summit, then leads to the L. to the crest of the ridge, and continues there until it reaches the conspicuous cairn which marks the summit.

The summit is 5,380 ft. above sea level, and about 550 ft. above the Huts. From 20 to 30 min. should be allowed for the ascent. The cairn is several feet in height and contains an A. M. C. cylinder. From this point the Osgood Path leads S.E. to the Glen House, and the Watson Path leads a little W. of N. to Randolph. The Howker Ridge Path branches from the Osgood Path just below the summit, and leads N. to Randolph Station.

The ascent from the Huts can be made without difficulty in good weather, but the descent requires greater care, for the Huts are inconspicuous and in cloudy weather can be seen but a short distance.

Trampers are advised, should they lose their way, or should rough weather make it impossible to descend to the Huts, not to attempt the S. descent into the Great Gulf. The shelter of the forest can be reached with much less difficulty and danger in any other direction.

Hut to the Parapet.

On the Star Lake Trail, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. from the Huts, in the Madison-Adams col, is Star Lake, a tiny mountain tarn, 4,903 ft. above sea level. A few feet further on, a low rocky ridge, called the Parapet, leads across the head of the col. Below to the S. is the Madison Ravine, and further on the Great Gulf. The view of the Gulf is impressive, especially by moonlight. The summits of Mts. Madison, Adams and Washington are visible from this point, and in clear weather trains can be seen on the Mount Washington Railway.

Hut—Air Line Branch.

From the Huts a path leads W. to the Air Line in less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; it is cut through the scrub and is wet. The path is marked by a sign-board at Snyder Brook. From the doorway of the Huts one can see the entire path and the point where it joins the Air Line, just above the Knife-Edge.

Star Lake Trail.

In 1908 the A. M. C. constructed a trail leading from the Madison Huts to the summit of Mt. Adams. This enables trampers who ascend by the Gulfside Trail and Air Line to return by the more recent path. The Star Lake Trail is more sheltered in some winds. The views of the Osgood Ridge and toward the Great Gulf are impressive.

The trail leads S. from the Huts to Star Lake. Near the Parapet the Buttress Trail enters on the L. The trail soon begins the ascent, leading more to the S.W. through a rocky region and is marked by cairns. It unites with the Adams Slide Trail to the S. and a few rods below the summit of Mt. Adams.

DISTANCE. Madison Huts to Mt. Adams 1 m.

Gulfside Trail.

The beginning of this trail from the Madison Huts to the Air Line, near the Gateway of King Ravine, was cut by members of the A. M. C. in 1884. From this point the trail was constructed by Mr. J. Rayner Edmands, the work beginning in 1892 and continuing for several summers.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. This important trail leads from the Madison Huts over the slopes of Mts. Adams, Jefferson and Clay to Mount Washington, a distance of 6 m. In many places great care has been taken to place the stones so that the way is comparatively smooth, and for a considerable part of the distance it is marked by a line of cairns. This trail passes up very few steep grades, and the aggregate rise from the Madison Huts to the summit of Mount Washington is about 3,000 ft. The net rise is about 1,470 ft. It does not lead to the summit of any of the Northern Peaks except Mt. Clay, but crosses intersecting paths which lead, in a short distance, to the summits. The entire

NOTE ON JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. This is the third peak of Mt. Adams and lies N.E. of that summit. It is almost directly in front of the Madison Huts, and but a short distance from them. There is no path to the summit, but by following the Gulfside Trail to the Air Line, and the Air Line to the depression between this peak and Mt. Adams, it can be reached in a few steps from the path. The distance from the Madison Huts to the summit is a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. This peak (about 5,470 ft.) offers interesting rock climbing on the N. and N.E. Its proximity to the Madison Huts makes it very popular with parties spending the day there.

trail is above timber line and affords little or no shelter from storms or high winds. The scenery is the wildest and most picturesque in New England.

CAUTION. On the bare slopes over which this trail passes it is hardly possible for a person with even the slightest knowledge of the region to become lost in clear weather. In such a contingency the safest course would be to ascend to the summit of the nearest peak, where paths will be found without difficulty. An A. M. C. cylinder, containing the name of the mountain, has been placed on most of the summits. In cloudy or stormy weather it is imperative that the trampler should not wander from the path. In a severe storm one who is off the trail and completely lost should bear in mind that paths leading to shelter will be found in the cols between the peaks. Even if all sense of direction is lost, it is only necessary to descend into the woods to find a path or a stream leading into the valley.

Gulfside Trail, Part I. (Madison Hut to Air Line.)

(See also Hut—Air Line Branch.) The Gulfside Trail begins between Mt. Madison and Mt. Adams at Snyder Brook, not more than 30 yds. from the Madison Huts, and is marked by a sign-board which is close to the stream and in sight from the doorway of the Huts. It is conspicuous for a short distance on account of being cut through a patch of scrub, and it leads S.W. directly toward the rugged peak of Mt. J. Q. Adams, winds among ledges, and is poorly marked for a short distance. There will be no difficulty in following it, if the trampler bears in mind that the path does not ascend this peak but swings to the R. (N.) of it. The path soon becomes well trodden and ascends a steep grassy slope, near the top of which it is joined by the Air Line, which coincides with it for a short distance.

Gulfside Trail, Part II. (Air Line to Lowe's Path.)

The trail leads along the top of the grassy slope already mentioned, which is a plateau with a comparatively smooth surface. The last view of the Huts is obtained from this point, and the trail leads above and but a few yards from the edge of the precipitous head-wall of King Ravine. To obtain the awe-inspiring view of this ravine it is necessary to take a few steps to the R. from the path.

In a short distance the Air Line leads off to the L. and the path passes between the head of King Ravine on the R. and the rock-covered cone of Mt. Adams on the L. It has been made easy and unmistakable, and the stones over which it passes have been so carefully placed that its course can be followed by the eye for considerable distance. About $\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Huts it reaches a grassy lawn (5,520 ft.) between Mt. Adams and Sam Adams. At this point it crosses Lowe's Path which leads in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the summit of Mt. Adams (5,805 ft.), which ranks second among White Mountains in elevation. There is no path to the summit of Sam Adams, but it can be reached from this point by crossing the rocks for about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to the W. It is marked by a tall cairn containing an A. M. C. cylinder. The summit is 5,585 ft. in height and ranks fourth in elevation.

Gulfside Trail, Part III. (Lowe's Path to Randolph Path.)

Soon after crossing Lowe's Path another trail will be seen leading to the L. up the cone of Mt. Adams and into Lowe's Path near the summit. The Gulfside Trail now leaves the lawn, becomes well trodden in places and descends slightly. About $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Huts it passes Peabody *Spring*, which is just to the R. of the path in a small grassy plot. Though fairly reliable, this spring sometimes fails in hot weather; its waters trickle down into the Jefferson Ravine and

ultimately reach the West Branch of Peabody River. The path continues to descend and, in a few yards, *water* is found at the base of a conspicuous boulder just to the R. of the path. In dry seasons this is a more reliable spring than the Peabody. About $1\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the Huts the path branches, the Gulfside trail bearing to the L., and the Israel Ridge Path leading almost straight on. Quite close to this junction a tiny pool, known as Storm Lake, can be seen during wet weather. Great care should be taken at this point, as the Israel Ridge Path is better defined than the Gulfside Trail. The latter bears to the L. over a rocky course, marked by cairns, and approaches the edge of the Jefferson Ravine. Fine views of the ravine and of the ridges of Mts. Jefferson and Washington are obtained from the crags to the L. of the path. The path then leads S. W. along the edge of the ravine for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and descends between interesting ledges, always leading toward Mt. Jefferson, which stands out before the tramper.

Shortly before the trail reaches Edmands Col (4,930 ft.) a large boulder will be seen, some 10 yds. to the R., which offers an excellent view of the Castellated Ridge. This is called the Nutcracker, and affords some shelter on the side toward Mt. Jefferson. The trail soon enters the col about 2 m. from the Huts. Here it is joined by the Randolph Path, leading up from Randolph.

This col is an admirable lunching place for parties passing in either direction between Madison Huts and Mount Washington. To the S., 30 yds. from the trail, is the beautiful Gulfside *Spring*. This spring sometimes fails, but to the R. (N.) of the trail, several hundred yards down the col, is the Well, and still further down is the never failing Spaulding *Spring*, one of the finest on the Mount Washington Range.

This col, which was named in honor of the late J. Rayner Edmands, is the most traversed point on the Northern Peaks. It is crossed by the Gulfside Trail; a branch path leads S. to the Six Husbands Trail; at the head of it the Randolph Path joins the Gulfside Trail, and, about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. down, The Cornice leads across from the Randolph Path to the Castellated Ridge and the Castle Path.

Gulfside Trail, Part IV. (Randolph Path to Monticello Lawn).

The Gulfside Trail from the point where it is joined by the Randolph Path ascends steeply to the S. from the col, a rugged and rocky path flanking the summit of Mt. Jefferson. There is little danger of losing it as the summit of Mt. Jefferson rises steeply on the R., while the Jefferson Ravine descends abruptly to the L. In a short distance the trail passes a remarkable boulder known as Dingmaul Rock, named for a remarkable mountain animal never seen except by exhilarated guides. One can step from the path to the flat surface of this great boulder, which offers a fine view of Jefferson Ravine and the summit of Mt. Adams. A few rods beyond, the N. Y. University Path leads off to the R. for the summit of Mt. Jefferson from which point it descends to Monticello Lawn and again enters the Gulfside Trail. The Gulfside Trail soon rises less steeply, crosses the Six Husbands Trail, which leads from the Great Gulf to the summit of Mt. Jefferson, and passes a depression where a great drift of snow is seen in June. About $\frac{5}{6}$ m. from the Randolph Path it crosses Monticello Lawn (about 5,350 ft.), a charming and comparatively smooth plateau covered with grass and offering superb views in every direction. From this lawn the cone of Mt. Jefferson (5,725 ft.), which ranks third in elevation, can easily be ascended by leaving the Gulfside Trail and following the N. Y. University Path about $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Gulfside Trail, Part V. (Monticello Lawn to Greenough Spring.)

The trail after leaving Monticello Lawn descends first slightly and then more abruptly. Before reaching the col at the foot of Mt. Clay it passes a prominent rock on the R. close to the trail, on the top of which rain *water* is frequently found. Beyond this boulder the trail crosses several narrow defiles between low but interesting ledges. Down one of these defiles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Huts, the Sphinx Trail, marked by a sign, leads into the Great Gulf in 1 m. Soon after passing this trail the Gulfside crosses a grassy depression (4,965 ft.) from which the ascent of Mt. Clay begins. From this point two paths lead toward Mount Washington, the Gulfside Trail (a rougher and somewhat more difficult path) leading more to the L. and passing within a few yards of the summit of Mt. Clay, and the Westside Trail (see p. 131) leading more to the R., a path upon which considerable work has been done. As the paths unite beyond Mt. Clay, it is wiser to follow the latter path.

Following the Westside Trail a little distance up the slope of Mt. Clay, a path will be seen leading a few steps down to the R. to *water*. This spring sometimes fails, but the path continues some 30 yds. further to Greenough Spring, which is more reliable. This spring is about 1 m. from Monticello Lawn.

Gulfside Trail, Part VI. (Greenough Spring to Mount Washington.)

After leaving the branch path to Greenough Spring the Westside Trail winds up the W. slope of Mt. Clay and is marked by a line of cairns. The trail in places is rough and indistinct, but can be followed if care is used. The path up this mountain is rather long and the tramper is likely to be impatient before he finally reaches the point where the railway can be seen, from

base to summit of Mount Washington. Just before the path gains the upper slope and begins to descend, by leaving the trail one of the summits of Mt. Clay can be reached in a short climb to the L. Mt. Clay is 5,530 ft. in height and ranks fifth in elevation.

The trail swings toward the Great Gulf, descends slightly to the Clay-Washington col (5,395 ft.) and then passes over a grassy slope.

Here the Gulfside Trail enters on the L. and the paths coincide for a few rods. The Westside Trail then branches to the R. and crosses the railway, but the trumper will now continue on the Gulfside Trail, which does not reach the railway, but is in sight of it from this point to the summit of Mount Washington. It winds about the rocks, keeping quite near the edge of the Great Gulf and soon swinging S.E. The path is not very distinct, but it is high above the line of scrub and with care can be followed. Even if the trumper should lose the trail there would be no difficulty in continuing to the summit, as the railway is a few feet to the R. There are conspicuous water-tanks on the railway and in hot weather trampers usually take advantage of this opportunity, as the *water* is clear and cold.

The trail is joined by the Great Gulf Trail at a point $5\frac{1}{3}$ m. from the Huts. It soon leaves the edge of the Gulf and leads into the Carriage Road within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the summit of Mount Washington. Within a few feet of the point where the trail enters the Carriage Road there is a conspicuous sign-board which indicates the direction of the trail already described. In 1916 the Gulfside and Westside Trails were adopted as official A. M. C. paths.

DISTANCES. Madison Huts to Air Line $\frac{3}{16}$ m.; to Lowe's Path $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Randolph Path 2 m.; to Monticello Lawn $2\frac{5}{6}$ m.; to Clay-Jefferson col $3\frac{9}{16}$ m.; to

Greenough Spring $3\frac{13}{16}$ m.; to Clay-Washington col $4\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to Carriage Road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Washington 6 m.

TIMES. Madison Hut to Lowe's Path 1 hr.; to Randolph Path 2 hrs. 15 min.; to Monticello Lawn 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Greenough Spring 4 hrs.; to summit of Mt. Washington $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 hrs. The reverse trip can be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. less time.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Mount Washington). Madison Hut 4,825 ft.; Adams-Sam Adams saddle 5,520 ft.; Adams-Jefferson col 4,930 ft.; highest part of the path on flank of Mt. Jefferson about 5,370 ft.; Clay-Jefferson col 4,965 ft.; highest part of Westside Trail on Mt. Clay about 5,445 ft.; Clay-Washington col 5,395 ft.; summit of Mount Washington 6,293 ft.

Pine Mountain.

Pine Mountain, the most northerly peak of the Mount Washington Range, though only 2,440 ft. above sea level affords a remarkable view. Standing at the meeting point of four great valleys, it looks northerly up the Androscoggin River, easterly down the Androscoggin, southerly up the Peabody and westerly up the valley of Moose River. Because of its commanding position and easy access it has been chosen for a fire lookout station.

Pine Mountain is ascended from the Mineral Spring Station on the Boston & Maine R. R. There are two paths, one, the more direct but unshaded, starts from the N.E. end of the railroad bridge just N. of the station and runs almost straight to the principal summit, a distance of about 1 m. *Water* is found about half-way up, a little to the L. of the path. Near the summit a branch path leads R. to the head of the south cliffs, from which there is a striking view up the Peabody River.

Formerly Pine Mountain was covered with thick woods, so that the only view was from these cliffs or from the seldom visited east cliffs. A number of fires in 1900 and subsequent years have destroyed nearly all the woods and most of the soil, so that now all the summits are bare rock. North of the principal summit are several rocky knobs on one of which is the lookout tower. The warden's cabin is in a depression to the N.W.

The second path to the summit is that made by the fire warden. It leaves the railroad track about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. N.E. of Mineral Spring, close beside a small cascade at the side of the track. The path follows the valley of a small brook in the shade of one of the few patches of wood left on the mountain. There are fine views of Mt. Madison. Near the top the warden's cabin is passed, and near-by is a fine *spring*. By this route the distance from Mineral Spring to the summit is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

To reach Mineral Spring from Randolph there are several routes: (1) by following the railroad from Randolph Station, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; (2) from Gorham Hill by taking a private road leading S. past the Harriman farm to the Mineral Spring, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; (3) from Gorham Hill road a little E. of Randolph church by a path leading S.E. to the Harriman farm and then following the private road, about $1\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the church to Mineral Spring; (4) by Riverbank Path leading from the highway between the P. O. and Peek's Rock S.E. to Moose River, and then following the N. bank of the river and reaching the railroad a little W. of Mineral Spring; distance from the highway to Mineral Spring about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

DISTANCES. Pine Mountain from Mineral Spring: direct path 1 m.; by fire warden's path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Ravine House by Riverbank and direct path $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Pine Mountain from Gorham.

In 1915 the Village Improvement Society blazed a trail from Gorham Village to within about 1 m. of the summit of Pine Mountain. The trail was completed to the summit in 1916, and makes an interesting walk from Gorham.

The trail begins at the end of Church street, passes through a gate and follows a wood road S.W. through pasture land to the edge of the woods. It is indicated from time to time by cairns. After entering the woods the road is well defined, but a number of branches lead off. About 1 m. from Church street the blazed trail leads S. from the wood road. This trail follows up an interesting ridge for some distance, passing through fine white birches. From this ridge a branch path leads to the highway near Libby's mill-pond. The main trail descends slightly through wild cherry and other small trees. It then ascends the bare summit, or north peak. *Water* will be found near the path. At the summit there is a trail leading to Randolph and also a trail leading to the fire warden's cabin.

DISTANCE. From Gorham to summit about 2 m.

SECTION V.

Mount Washington.

Mount Washington (6,293 ft.) is one of the most famous mountains in the eastern part of the United States, and is the highest peak east of the Mississippi and north of the Carolinas. It was seen from the ocean as early as 1605, and was first ascended in 1642 by Darby Field accompanied by two Indians. It is a huge mountain mass with great ravines cut deep into its sides. Above the ravines are comparatively level stretches called "lawns," which vary in elevation from 5,000 ft. to 5,500 ft. From these lawns rises the bare, rock-strewn cone or summit, the climate of which is similar to that of northern Labrador. The mountain is plentifully supplied with water, which finds its way into three great rivers, the Androscoggin, the Connecticut and the Saco.

The visitor who ascends the mountain on foot should carry a compass and should bear in mind that the railroad on one slope and the carriage road on another make a line, although a very crooked one, from east to west. If lost in a cloud, remember on which side of the mountain you stand. Once on the upper reaches of the mountain, go north or south, as the case may be, skirting the heads of ravines, and you will sooner or later approach the carriage road or the railroad, landmarks which cannot be missed in the darkest night or the thickest fog.

See L. F. Cutter's map of the Mount Washington Range which is included with this Guide.

The Railroad.

The original Mount Washington railroad, now controlled by the Boston & Maine R. R., was completed

in 1869, and extended from a point about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. above the present base station to the summit, the section from Fabyan's to the base not being constructed until 1876. Its maximum grade, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the yard, is equalled by but one other railroad (not including funicular roads), that on Pilatus in the Alps. During the summer, when the railroad is in operation, persons are not allowed to walk on the track, but in winter this affords the easiest route to the summit.

The railroad ascends an insignificant westerly ridge in a nearly straight line to the tree limit near Jacob's Ladder (4,834 ft.). This trestle, which at its highest point is about thirty feet above the mountain side, is the steepest point on the road. Between the trestle and the upper tank, traces of the old Fabyan bridle-path will be seen. After crossing the shoulder toward Mt. Clay, the line curves to the R., crosses the West-side Trail (see p. 131) close to the edge of the Great Gulf, between which and the railroad lies the Gulfside Trail (see p. 123). From the Gulf Tank (5,638 ft.) there is a fine view across the Gulf toward the Northern Peaks. Between this point and the summit the two objects of interest are the Carriage Road on the L. and close by on the R. the Bourne monument. The railroad ends in front of the Summit House.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. The distance from the Base Station to the summit is about 3 m. Trains ascend in 1 hr. 10 min. and descend in less time. Employees of the road have coasted down on slide boards in 3 min.

Summit House.

The present house, the third of that name, is the fourth hotel to be erected on top of Mount Washington. The first Summit House, a stone building, was erected in 1852. The Tip Top House was erected in 1853 and

destroyed by fire August 29, 1915. It was rebuilt in 1916.* The second Summit House, a two and one-half story wooden building, was erected in 1872-73 and destroyed by fire June 18, 1908.

The new Summit House, built in 1915, is a one and one-half story wooden building a few rods E. of the highest point on the mountain. The greater part of the first floor is occupied by one large room, the L. side serving as a lounge and the R. side containing lunch counters and restaurant. On the second floor are 17 small but comfortable bedrooms for guests, and a bathroom with modern equipment. The house is steam heated and provided with telephone, post-office and express facilities.

The Carriage Road.

This road extends from the Glen House to the summit and lies upon the prominent N.E. ridge. Benjamin Chandler died of exposure on the upper part of the ridge in 1856. His name is sometimes applied to the whole ridge, and sometimes to the small but conspicuous part of it where he died. The road is safe for carriages, and automobiles frequently use it. It is likewise an interesting way to ascend on foot. Its construction was begun in 1855 and completed in 1861.

DESCRIPTION. It leaves the Pinkham Notch road opposite the Glen House (1,632 ft.), crosses the Peabody River, the Great Gulf Trail branching to the R., and soon begins the ascent. It climbs the ridge in long zigzags, the upper half being above the tree line. Two miles up, where the road turns to the R. at an acute angle, two paths leave it on the L., the overgrown, abandoned branch of the Pinkham Notch

*It is now fitted up and simply furnished to accommodate trampers. Charges are moderate.

road (see Old Jackson Road) and, a few yards above, the Raymond Path. The Half-Way House (3,840 ft.) is on the R. at the tree line. Just above, where there is a fine view to the N., the road skirts a prominent shoulder, known as the Ledge. A short distance above this point the Chandler Brook Trail to the Great Gulf leaves on the R. At the 5th mile-post there is a good view to the S. Here, on the R. of the road in ascending and exactly at the sharp turn, the rocks present some remarkable folds in their strata. The scenery becomes more impressive as the ascent continues. The trench-like structures occasionally seen near the road are the remains of the old Glen House bridle-path built in 1851. At the 6th mile-post the Six Husbands Trail crosses the road. Near the 7th the remains of an old corral are to be seen in the midst of a lawn known as the Cow Pasture. In the level stretch about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. below the summit, the Gulfside Trail to the Northern Peaks leaves the road on the R., indicated by a sign. A little beyond, also on the R., are the railroad and the Lizzie Bourne monument.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. The length of the road is a little less than 8 m. Time for the ascent on foot about 5 hrs. Toll must be paid at the Half-Way House. Foot passengers, 16 cents each way.

Old Jackson Road.

In 1885 a road was constructed leading from the Pinkham Notch road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Glen House, to the 2d mile-post on the Mount Washington Carriage Road. It is now in very poor condition, being obstructed by bushes and fallen trees and in places injured by fire and logging. All the bridges are down. As a carriage road it is a thing of the past, but it will save about 3 m. for pedestrians ascending from the

S. and is easy to follow, especially in winter. There are no signs. In ascending, its lower end may be recognized as a grass-grown roadway leaving the W. side of the Pinkham Notch road about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. N. of the entrance to the Crystal Cascade and Tuckerman Ravine Path. Its upper end is the lower of the two paths leaving the Mount Washington Carriage Road at the S. side of the sharp bend near the 2d mile-post.

Path to Northern Peaks. (Gulfside Trail. Part VI. See p. 122.)

To reach this trail from the Summit House follow the Carriage Road down $\frac{3}{8}$ m., where the path leaves at a sign-board on the L.

Path to Southern Peaks. (Crawford Bridle-Path. See p. 158.)

The path leaves the summit at the extreme end of the railroad trestle, where it is marked by a sign, paint on the rocks and cairns. Care should be taken to avoid random side paths toward the S.

Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut.

The hut is located $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. down the Crawford Bridle-Path. (See p. 165.)

Westside Trail.

This trail, projected and partially constructed by the late J. Rayner Edmands, and adopted by the A. M. C. in 1916, is in two links, each about 1 m. in length. One leaves the Crawford Bridle Path, at an elevation of about 5,500 feet, just as it begins the ascent of the cone of Mount Washington, and skirts the cone. In about $\frac{5}{8}$ m. it passes a *spring*, and crosses the Mount Washington Railroad just before entering the Gulfside Trail.

The other, leaving the Gulfside Trail a short distance farther N., skirts the W. slope of Mt. Clay, passes Greenough Spring, and rejoins the Gulfside Trail in the

Clay-Jefferson Col. The trail is wholly above timber line and unprotected. By avoiding the summit of Mount Washington nearly a mile in distance and 700 feet in elevation is saved for persons wishing to reach points on the Northern Peaks from the Crawford Path or vice versa.

Tuckerman Ravine Path.

Tuckerman Ravine is a remarkable amphitheatre of glacial origin in the S.E. side of the mountain. (See Appalachia, Vol. XIII, p. 1.) It was named for Professor Edward Tuckerman, the botanist. The path offers the shortest and easiest way of ascending the mountain on foot. The original Club path extended only from the Pinkham Notch road to the junction with the Raymond Path, $\frac{1}{10}$ m. below Hermit Lake. From that point to the Snow Arch it is, properly speaking, a part of the Raymond Path. The trail from the Snow Arch to the summit was laid out by Mr. F. H. Burt and others, in 1881, and is now maintained by the Club. For the convenience of the climber it has seemed best to describe the path as a continuous one from the Pinkham Notch road to the summit.

DESCRIPTION. The Club path leaves the W. side of Pinkham Notch road at a small clearing about 9 m. N. of Jackson and just to the N. of the bridge over Cutler River. It is marked by a large sign-board. The well-worn path soon crosses to the S. bank of Cutler River over a foot-bridge, just beyond which (an easy half-mile from the road) there is an excellent view of Crystal Cascade. Continuing up by easy grades the path crosses first a branch and then the main stream of Cutler River (second crossing). Beyond this point the Raymond Path from the Mount Washington Carriage Road, marked by a sign, comes in on the R. Soon the Boott Spur Trail leaves on the

L. and directly opposite on the R. is a short side path to Hermit Lake Camp, both marked by signs. Hermit Lake, just beyond, offers a remarkable view, especially in winter. The cliff on the R. is Lion Head, so called on account of its appearance from the Glen House. The more distant crags on the L. are the Hanging Cliffs of Boott Spur. Beyond Hermit Lake the path crosses and recrosses the stream, rises over loose rocks, attains the floor of the ravine and finally, at the foot of the head-wall, turns to the R. and ascends a slope of debris, with the Snow Arch on the L. (See Note on Snow Arch.) Turning to the L. and passing under the cliff at the top of the gully, the trail emerges from the ravine and leads almost straight W. up a grassy, ledgy slope, where there may be a little difficulty in following it. The Six Husbands Trail to the Alpine Garden and Carriage Road here forks to the R. At the top of the plateau, marked by signs, a line of cairns leads straight ahead to the Crawford Path, and another leads to the L. to the Davis Path. The main path turns sharply to the R. and ascends the rocks to the summit, marked by cairns and splashes of white paint. There is plenty of *water* on this trail as far as the base of the cone, and less than half-way up the latter there is a fine *spring*, marked by a large cairn.

In descending, the trail leaves the R. side of the Carriage Road immediately opposite the lower stable, the entrance, through a small gravel pit, being marked by a sign.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. Distances from road: To Crystal Cascade $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Raymond Path 1.7 m.; to Hermit Lake 2 m.; to Snow Arch 2.6 m.; to Summit 3.8 m.

The following times between points are slow, averages, stops being subtracted. To Cutler River (second

crossing) 1 hr. 15 min.; Hermit Lake 2 hrs.; Snow Arch 2 hrs. 45 min.; summit 4 hrs. 30 min. The ascent is easily made in the above time, and has been done in less than 2 hrs.

Notes on Snow Arch, etc.

The snow may persist until late summer, but the arch does not always form. Persons are cautioned not to approach too near and under no consideration to venture beneath it, as one death and several narrow escapes have already resulted there. Sections weighing tons are apt to break off at any moment.

Persons ascending the head-wall should be careful not to start rocks rolling, as the ravine is much visited and carelessness may put others in serious danger. In early summer the snow sometimes covers the path, especially where it turns to the L. and passes under the cliff at the top of the wall, but under ordinary summer conditions the path, though steep and rough, is safe and fairly clear. After a rain, the Fall of a Thousand Streams, on the L. in ascending the head-wall, is especially fine.

Hermit Lake Camp.

Hermit Lake Camp (3,650 ft.), situated a short distance down the path from the lake, is an open bark shelter accommodating seven persons. There are no blankets or other furnishings. Visitors are cautioned to extinguish every spark of fire before leaving. As the camp is within the National Forest, only dead and fallen trees may be used for fuel.

Raymond Path.

This fine path extends from the Mount Washington Carriage Road to the site of the Snow Arch. The late Major Curtis B. Raymond, who first blazed the way in 1863, completed the trail in 1879 and maintained

it until his death in 1893. Since then it has been maintained through the generosity of Mrs. Raymond as an A. M. C. path.

It is the upper of two trails which leave the Carriage Road close together near the 2d mile-post. Here the road, in ascending, turns sharply to the R. and both trails leave it on the L. There is a large sign. Near its beginning the path has been marred by logging operations for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., but the way is clear. Passing through fine woods and ascending by gentle grades it crosses several streams, the first being a branch of the Peabody and the others branches of Cutler River, so that the path crosses the divide between the Androscoggin and the Saco drainage basins. From the last two of these streams there are fine views of Raymond Cataract. The path to Huntington Ravine (marked by a sign) branches off to the R. near the top of a little bluff just N. of the largest of the streams. The junction of the Club's Tuckerman Ravine Path, which is reached $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on, is marked by a sign. From this point to the Snow Arch the path has already been described. (See Tuckerman Ravine Path.)

DISTANCES AND TIMES. From Mount Washington Carriage Road to junction of Club Path 2.3 m.; to Hermit Lake 2.6 m.; to Snow Arch 3.4 m. From Glen House to summit via Carriage Road, Raymond Path and Tuckerman Ravine Path $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.

The following times represent rather slow walking. Glen House to Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to Hermit Lake 3 hrs. The ascent of the mountain via Carriage Road, Raymond Path and Tuckerman Ravine can easily be made by an average walker in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Ravine of Raymond Cataract.

Though there is no path up this ravine, it is sometimes traversed by strong climbers and is an exceed-

ingly interesting though somewhat difficult route.

Leave the Raymond Path where it crosses the Raymond Cataract Brook, following it up the ravine until it is lost in the scrub. Then turn sharply to the R. through the scrub, gaining at the end of 200 yds. a rocky, scrubby ridge which can be followed to the Alpine Garden, thence to the summit as described under Huntington Ravine.

The actual distance to the summit is less than by any other route on the E. side, but the difficulties and roughness of the way consume at least as much time as through Huntington Ravine.

Huntington Ravine Path.

This ravine was named in honor of Professor J. H. Huntington in 1871. A trail leading into it from the Raymond Path has been in existence a number of years, but on account of the danger of the ascent, the steep walls of the ravine are not often climbed. Recently a route up the head-wall has been marked, across the ledges, with white paint. *The head-wall should not be ascended by the inexperienced, nor descended by anyone who is not familiar with the ravine.*

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Raymond Path about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Tuckerman Ravine Path, and about 1.8 m. S. from the Mount Washington Carriage Road. This point is near the N. bank of one of the branches of Cutler River flowing out of the ravine, and is marked by a sign, "Huntington Ravine."

For the first mile the path follows close to the stream, hardly ever being more than 100 yds. distant from it. It crosses several times well up toward the end of the ravine, but for the most part continues on the N. bank and can be followed without difficulty.

About 1 m. from the Raymond Path some interesting boulders will be found near the path, which are well worth the scramble through the scrub. Several

of them offer interesting bits of climbing even to veteran rock-climbers. There is one very easy one close to the path. It is well worth the climb as its top is above the level of the low trees and affords a fine view of the ravine, and gives a chance for a reconnaissance that is worth while, even if the path is to be closely followed. Beyond the scrubby trees it will be seen that there is a steep pile of broken rock, known as the "Fan," whose tip lies at the foot of the deepest gully. To the L. of this gully are precipices, the lower of which is known as the "Pinnacle." The path, after passing through the boulders, ascends the L. side of the "Fan," crossing to the R. side about 100 yds. below its tip. It then climbs the rocks to the R. of the main gully (marked by white paint).

The path should be followed carefully over the ledges, as it follows the line of least difficulty. Its general direction is westerly. The ledges, which are marked with paint, are dangerous, and care must be taken while crossing them. Once above the ledges, there is a trail through the scrub which can be followed for a time, but as the ascent continues the region of scrub is left behind and no trail is needed. Good leads will be found to the Alpine Garden which lies just above the head-wall. Here, by going a few rods in a N.W. direction, the Six Husbands Trail S. will be encountered. It can be followed to the L. (S.) about 1 m. to the Tuckerman Ravine Path or to the R. (N.) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Carriage Road at the 6th mile-post. In fair weather, it is interesting to strike straight across the Garden toward the summit, passing between two small humps and coming out on the Carriage Road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit. If the Six Husbands Trail should be missed in a cloud, by bearing N.W. the Carriage Road will be reached in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Trampers who are accustomed to rock-climbing can climb the R. wall, which culminates in Nelson Crag and is the highest of the three walls. To the R. of the center wall there is a good-sized gulley, below which extends a long ridge of broken rock. It is only necessary to climb up this ridge and the gulley will be found to lead directly up the wall. It is wet and slippery and is made more dangerous by occasional rock slides, but is probably the most interesting rock climbing on Mount Washington. If it is found necessary to leave this gully to avoid dangerous places, it should be borne in mind that it is always safer to go to the R. of it. From the top of the wall the Mount Washington Carriage Road will be found but a short distance to the N.W.

The L. wall has been climbed, but is most dangerous and should not be attempted except by the most experienced.

DISTANCES. From Raymond Path to base of either wall is estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to top of either wall and on to the summit of Mount Washington via the Carriage Road $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. To junction of Raymond Path and Huntington Ravine Path from Glen House via Carriage Road and Raymond Path, or from Pinkham Notch road via Tuckerman Ravine Path and Raymond Path, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to top of "Fan" $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to top of head-wall 5 hrs.; to summit of Mount Washington $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Boott Spur Trail.

Boott Spur (5,520 ft.) is the prominent ridge running S. from Mount Washington, from which it is separated by Bigelow Lawn. It has historic interest, as many of the early ascents of Mount Washington were made over it. The Club Path was laid out by Parker B. Field in 1900, the section of the Davis Path between Boott Spur and the Crawford Path being re-

opened at the same time. (See Appalachia, Vol. IX, p. 383.)

The trail leaves the Tuckerman Ravine Path just below Hermit Lake, opposite the short path to Hermit Lake Camp. It crosses two branches of Cutler River, the last *water* to be had until the summit is reached. The path leads straight up the side of the ridge through the scrub and, while perfectly clear, is exceedingly steep until it tops the ridge. It then turns to the R. and follows the ridge, which consists of a series of step-like levels and slopes. All the way to and over the Spur the views of the ravine are superb, particularly as the path skirts the dangerous Hanging Cliff, 1,500 ft. above Hermit Lake. Above the trees the trail is marked only by cairns. After passing the summit of the Spur it joins the Davis Path, which it follows to the R. across Bigelow Lawn to the Crawford Path a short distance S. of the cone of Mount Washington. (See Davis Path, p. 181.) A Club cylinder will be found on the summit of the Spur.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. From Tuckerman Ravine Path to Crawford Path about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Average time ascending $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Descending $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Glen Boulder Trail.

This is an A. M. C. trail from Pinkham Notch road to the Davis Path. Through the generosity of Miss Harriet E. Freeman, a member of the Club, the first section of this trail, that from the Pinkham Notch road to the Boulder ($1\frac{3}{8}$ m.), was cut by Vyron D. Lowe in the summer of 1905. The path was brought to the attention of the Club and investigation proved it to be an easy and picturesque route to the top of Mount Washington, particularly to one coming from the direction of Jackson. Arrangements were therefore made whereby an extension around the Gulf

of Slides to the Club's path on Boott Spur was made in the spring of 1906, the expense being borne jointly by Miss Freeman and the Club.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Pinkham Notch road N. of Spruce Hill about midway between the top of the hill and the entrance to Glen Ellis Falls ($3\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Glen House), marked by a Club sign, and continues without much elevation for 200 yds., then dips slightly, crossing a small watercourse. It then ascends rapidly, reaching the top of the cliff by means of the right hand of two steep gullies. The trail then turns S., crosses a brook (20 min. from the road), and immediately a short branch path to the L. (marked by a sign), leads $\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the road to an outlook on the brink of the cliff, which commands a fine view of Mt. Wildcat and Pinkham Notch. The main path resumed, turns W., rises gradually, then steeply, striking at the end of a half hour the N. bank of a brook draining the minor ravine S. of the Gulf of Slides. Following the brook, which soon divides, the path turns S.W., crosses both branches (*water*) $\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the road, is level for 200 yds., then climbs rapidly the N.E. side of the Spur through thinning evergreens, giving views of the minor ravine and spur S. of the Gulf of Slides. Leaving the trees, a climb of $\frac{1}{4}$ m. over open rocks brings one to the Glen Boulder, an immense stone perched on the end of the spur, and a familiar landmark for all who traverse the Pinkham Notch road. The view offered is of wide range, extending from Chocorua around to Mount Washington, being particularly fine of Mt. Wildcat and well repaying the slight exertion necessary, even if one goes no further.

From the Boulder the path leads up the open spur $\frac{1}{2}$ m., then enters low scrub through which it ascends moderately $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Slide Peak, so called ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road), the low peak heading the Gulf of Slides

then turns N., descends slightly, soon leaves the scrub and about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the summit of Boott Spur strikes the Davis Path, which it follows to the Crawford Path. (See Davis Path, p. 181.)

In descending, turn to the L. from the Davis Path at a sign $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the summit of the Spur.

Water is found near the path $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Boulder, marked by a sign.

The features which make this trail of particular value, compared with other paths on the E. side, are the quickness with which it gets above the tree line (1 hr.), and the nearness of its starting point to Jackson.

DISTANCES. Pinkham Notch road to outlook $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to brook crossing $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Boulder $1\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to spring $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Slide Peak $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Davis Path $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Boott Spur $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Crawford Path $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mount Washington via Crawford Path $5\frac{5}{8}$ m.; via cut-off and Tuckerman Ravine Path $5\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Lakes-of-the-Clouds via Crawford Path $5\frac{3}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Pinkham Notch road to Boulder 1 hr. 45 min.; to Boott Spur 3 hrs. 15 min.

The Gulf of Slides.

The broad ravine S. of Boott Spur is known as the Gulf of Slides. Its upper slopes are scarred with many landslides from which it gets its name. Enclosing the ravine on the S. is the spur on which is located the Glen Boulder.

There are no paths into the ravine, but hardy trampers may follow up New River until the floor is reached, thence through scrub and up one of the slides onto Boott Spur.

SECTION VI.

The Great Gulf.

General Information.

The Great Gulf, lying between Mount Washington and the Northern Peaks, is nearly two thousand feet deep and about five miles in length. It was formed by erosion beneath a local glacier and is, therefore, in itself an interesting commentary on the age of the mountains rising above it. The West Branch, a swift flowing stream, takes its rise in springs a short distance below the summit of Mount Washington, rushes noisily down the length of the Gulf and enters Peabody River. Joined by numerous lesser streams from the steep slopes, it requires but a day's storm to transform it from a shallow brook into a turbulent river. In a wild and picturesque region at the head of the Gulf lies Spaulding Lake, a tiny sheet of water, little more than a mile from Mount Washington, but over two thousand feet below that summit.

The Great Gulf was observed as early as 1642. The name probably had its origin in a casual statement of Ethan Allen Crawford. In 1823 he lost his way on Mount Washington during cloudy weather. Describing this experience in his "History of the White Mountains," he said that his companions and himself wandered about until they came to "the edge of a great gulf." A few years later the name Great Gulf began to appear in the literature of the White Mountains and is now firmly established. One or two other names of doubtful origin have been applied, but happily are no longer in use.

The region was visited in 1829 by Prof. J. W. Robbins, but continued to be little known until, in 1881,

Benjamin F. Osgood blazed the first trail. It left the Osgood Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glen House and led through the Gulf to the head-wall. For several years this trail continued in use; then Osgood's connection with the Glen House ceased, that hostelry was destroyed by fire, and the blazed trail went out of existence. The Great Gulf was again pathless and so continued until the present system of trails was constructed, 1908-10. (See *Appalachia*, vol. 12.)

In 1908 the Great Gulf Trail was blazed, although not entirely in its present location. It was the joint undertaking of the A. M. C. and a volunteer party. The following year, by similar co-operation, the Great Gulf Camp was constructed, the section of the Six Husbands Trail extending from the Great Gulf to the Gulfside Trail was blazed and the Adams Slide Trail was constructed. During the same summer E. H. Blood made the Buttress Trail leading from the Adams Slide Trail to The Parapet near Madison Huts. In 1910 the A. M. C., with the aid of still more volunteers, completed the westerly section of the Six Husbands Trail to the summit of Mt. Jefferson; the southerly section from the Gulf to Tuckerman Ravine Path, and the Chandler Brook Trail. During that summer Irving B. Crosby began the Madison Gulf Trail leading to the Parapet from the Bluff at the lower end of the Gulf. In 1913 volunteers from the Randolph Mountain Club made the Sphinx Trail, extending from the Gulf up between Mts. Clay and Jefferson to the Gulfside Trail. Thus in five years the Gulf was supplied with an adequate trail system, and from a wilderness little known and seldom visited became a region much visited and greatly admired.

It is said that no single view in the White Mountains equals that from a point near the Gulf Tank on the Mount Washington Railway looking down into

the Gulf. Other views of the Gulf from the Mount Washington Carriage Road are scarcely inferior, while there are views from the floor of the Gulf which make up in wildness any loss of grandeur.

See L. F. Cutter's Northern Peaks and Mount Washington Range maps included with this Guide.

Great Gulf Trail.

Slightly more than 5 m. from Gorham on the road to the Glen House, the Pinkham road leads off toward Randolph and immediately crosses Peabody River. A few rods beyond the bridge, near the edge of the Dolly Copp farm, an old logging road leads to the L. from the highway. This is the beginning of the Great Gulf Trail, and is marked by a sign. This point is about $2\frac{2}{3}$ m. from the Glen House, but trampers from that house or from Jackson will find it more convenient to follow the Osgood Path, which crosses the Great Gulf Trail about $2\frac{1}{6}$ m. from the Pinkham road, and is $\frac{2}{3}$ m. shorter.

DESCRIPTION. Beginning the journey into the Gulf at the sign-board already mentioned, the logging road is plain except in midsummer when it is overgrown in places with grass and berry bushes. It follows up the W. bank of the Peabody until, in about 1 m., that stream is joined by the West Branch and then follows the W. bank of the latter stream. There are forks of the logging road, but the way continues within a short distance of the West Branch. About $2\frac{1}{6}$ m. from the highway the trail enters the Osgood Path and coincides with it for 50 rods or more. Soon leaving the Osgood Path, the trail bears to the L. and ascends through birch and poplar growth to the Bluff, where there is a striking panorama of the Gulf and the mountains about it. Continuing a few rods along the edge of the Bluff, the trail descends sharply to the L.,

crosses Parapet Brook and then rises steeply for a few paces to the crest of the ridge which separates Parapet Brook from the West Branch. On this ridge the Madison Gulf Trail leads off to the N.W. for the Madison Huts by way of Parapet Brook.

The Great Gulf Trail descends a little, bears to the R., follows a logging road a short distance, then leads to the L. and crosses the West Branch. There is no bridge and in high water care must be exercised, as the stream is a rapid one. Once across the river, the trail follows close upon the bank and from this point to Spaulding Lake follows the same course as Osgood's trail of 1881. At about 3.6 m. from Glen House the Gulf Trail crosses Chandler Brook, and the Chandler Brook Trail leads up to the S. for the Mount Washington Carriage Road.

The Great Gulf Trail then rises a few rods and there is an interesting view of Mt. Jefferson with the course of the West Branch for foreground. Continuing close to the river for another half mile, the trail then bears to the L. and soon enters an extensive blow-down of many years ago. Here the Six Husbands Trail is crossed. In another 7 min. the Great Gulf Camp is reached.

After passing the Great Gulf Camp the trail leads, in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., into the West Branch. "Into the West Branch" is literally correct, for the trail follows the bed of the stream for a short distance. This section of the trail is obscure, but the trumper will see, up stream, a considerable waterfall. Just before reaching that point the trail leads up to the L. and winds about, coming out near the head of the waterfall. It soon crosses a S.E. branch near the foot of a beautiful cascade on the main stream. Continuing, the trail after a time crosses the West Branch and also a brook which enters that stream on the R. Near this point the

Sphinx Trail leads in about 1 m. to the Gulfside Trail. The Great Gulf Trail soon crosses to the E. bank of the West Branch. Interesting waterfalls are passed and a point is reached where there is a surprising view down the Gulf with Mt. Adams looming high in the distance. Soon the most beautiful waterfall in the Gulf is passed. Some distance beyond this point a tributary of the West Branch enters on the L. The trail then rises over another slope and comes out of the stunted growth at the outlet of Spaulding Lake, $1\frac{2}{3}$ m. from Great Gulf Camp. The lake (4,250 ft.) is about 6.4 m. from the highway at Glen House and about 1.5 m. from the summit of Mount Washington.

The Gulf Trail continues on the E. side of the lake, but another trail leads around the W. side, entering the main trail near the inlet. Beyond the lake the growth soon disappears altogether and the trail leads S. and S.E. up the head-wall. The trail at this point is one of the steepest in the mountains, rising 1,600 ft. in a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Cairns have been erected from time to time, but so many are swept away by the spring avalanches that the way is but poorly marked. Bearing always to the L., the trail continues until within a few rods of the top of the head-wall. Then for the last few rods the trail bears to the R. and enters the Gulfside Trail near the railway. The remaining distance, about $\frac{5}{8}$ m. to the summit of Mount Washington, is by the Gulfside Trail and the Carriage Road.

DISTANCES. Highway at Glen House to Bluff 2.66 m.; to Chandler Brook 3.60 m.; to Six Husbands Trail 4.52 m.; to Great Gulf Camp 4.73 m.; to Sphinx Trail 5.53 m.; to Spaulding Lake 6.39 m.; to Gulfside Trail 7.24 m.; to summit of Mount Washington 7.86 m.

For distances from Dolly Copp farm add 0.67 m. to each of the above distances.

Great Gulf Camp.

This is a log camp (3,250 ft.) situated in the heart of the Great Gulf, and was constructed by the A. M. C. in 1909. It will accommodate eight persons, has a few cooking utensils, but is not provided with blankets. It is on the Great Gulf Trail and is about 150 yds. from the West Branch. The Six Husbands Trail crosses the Gulf Trail $\frac{1}{5}$ m. to the northeast. Spaulding Lake lies $1\frac{2}{3}$ m. up the Gulf.

The camp is favorably situated for trampers, especially for those who desire to camp in a region somewhat off the beaten track, but within easy striking distance of the chief summits of the Mount Washington Range. The Northern Peaks, the summit of Mount Washington, Tuckerman, Huntington and King Ravines, the Castles, the Madison Huts and the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut are all within a half day's journey of the camp. Trampers who have extra supplies for an extended outing may, in the summer, be able to arrange at the Glen House to have them forwarded later by stage to the Half Way House. From that point the camp is accessible by the Chandler Brook Trail and Great Gulf Trail.

DISTANCES FROM GREAT GULF CAMP (partly estimated).

To Spaulding Lake, 1.66 m.; Glen House, 4.73 m.
To SUMMITS.

Mount Washington via Six Husbands Trail and Carriage Road 3.63 m.; via Great Gulf and Gulfside Trails and Carriage Road 3.13 m.; via Sphinx and Gulfside Trails and Carriage Road 4.25 m.

Mt. Jefferson via Sphinx, Gulfside and N. Y. University Trails 2.81 m.; via Six Husbands Trail 2.40 m.

Mt. Adams via Adams Slide Trail 1.96 m.

Mt. Madison via Buttress Trail 3.31 m.; via Madison Gulf Trail 4.93 m.; via Osgood Path 5.58 m.

TO CAMPS.

Carter Notch Hut via Glen House 8.5 m.

Half Way House via Chandler Brook 2.50 m.

Hermit Lake Camp via Six Husbands Trail 4.66 m.;
via summit of Mount Washington, 5.17 m.

Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut via Six Husbands Trail
5.16 m.; via Sphinx Trail 5.33 m.

Madison Huts via Buttress Trail 2.85 m.

Ravine House via Madison Huts 6.22 m.

Six Husbands Trail.

From a point on the Tuckerman Ravine Path not far above the head-wall, the Six Husbands Trail leads through the Alpine Garden, crosses the Mount Washington Carriage Road, descends into the Great Gulf, and then ascends to the summit of Mt. Jefferson. It is about 4.85 m. in length and as a mountain trail is as unusual as its name is unique. From the Tuckerman Ravine Path to the Carriage Road it is well above the tree line, the slopes are gentle and there are inspiring views into Tuckerman and Huntington Ravines. From the Carriage Road down into the Gulf the trail is sometimes easy and sometimes steep and rough, while the view is an impressive and ever changing panorama of the Northern Peaks. From the Gulf up Mt. Jefferson there is, at first, fine forest; the trail next winds about a number of great boulders and then leads up the crest of a bare, wind-swept shoulder of the mountain where the view is said to be the finest the trail affords.

When the Great Gulf Trail was blazed in 1908 a beautiful waterfall, the first below Spaulding Lake, was called Weetamoo Falls in honor, not of Whittier's heroine of the Bridal of Penacook, but of the historic

Indian character, Weetamoo, Queen of Pocasset, who *is said* to have had no less than six husbands. When it was later ascertained that "Weetamoo" was already in use as a title in the White Mountains, the name was not insisted upon, but meanwhile, in 1909, the section of the trail from the Great Gulf to the Gulfside Trail had been constructed and had been named for the six husbands of Weetamoo. This name was later applied to the entire trail.

DESCRIPTION. The Six Husbands Trail begins at a point on the Tuckerman Ravine Path a short distance above the head-wall of the ravine and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the summit of Mount Washington. It leads N.E., bearing toward the Lion Head, an interesting ledge on the N. wall of Tuckerman Ravine. In less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the trail approaches a point where there is a view deep down into Tuckerman Ravine, and by stepping to the R. from the trail the Fall of a Thousand Streams can be seen on the head-wall. The trail continues toward the Lion Head and then leads N., which is its general direction, until it descends into the Great Gulf. It traverses a series of grassy lawns called the Alpine Garden and crosses a tiny stream which is the headwater of Raymond Cataract. The cataract itself is not in sight from the trail. There is no forest to obstruct the view and the trail leads along a nearly level slope and is marked by cairns. Soon it approaches the head of Huntington Ravine and is joined by an obscure trail which descends the center wall of the ravine. Continuing beyond this point the ascent of the last ridge begins. Here, by stepping out of the trail, there is a fine view of this impressive ravine. Rising to the top of the ridge, the trail begins to descend and soon enters the old Thompson Bridle Path constructed in 1851. Following this path, the course of which is plain although it has been abandoned for

more than half a century, in a short distance the Six Husbands Trail leads off to the L. and in a few rods crosses the Mount Washington Carriage Road at the sixth mile-post, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Tuckerman Ravine Path.

The descent into the Great Gulf now begins. The trail leads N., is well marked by cairns, and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. reaches a growth of small trees. Here *water* can be found beside the trail in most seasons. The way now follows a nearly direct line, passing through some forest, traversing some bare slopes, keeping quite close to the crest of the ridge and finally coming out on a slope from which there is a view looking directly down into the Gulf. Here care must be used to follow the trail, which zigzags, is none too well marked and descends steeply. Part way down the steep slope it leads to the L. through a good sized cavern which has a small entrance. The way is now unmistakable, but steep and rough. It leads just to the R. of an imposing boulder with a flat top, which can be climbed and which affords an unusual view of the Gulf and the Northern Peaks. Below this boulder there is a fine forest growth and the Great Gulf Trail is soon crossed at a distance of about $1\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Mount Washington Carriage Road and within about 7 min. of the Great Gulf Camp.

The Six Husbands Trail descends in a few rods to the West Branch. In times of high water it is best to go up stream until a better crossing can be found. Across the stream the trail ascends gently through an interesting forest. In $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Great Gulf Trail it approaches the stream flowing from Jefferson Ravine, and the Adams Slide Trail for Mt. Adams leads off to the R. and crosses the stream. The Six Husbands Trail now leaves the brook (last sure *water*), swings to the W. and leads past a number of great

boulders. Beyond these boulders the growth becomes smaller and the trail soon approaches a ledge which is ascended by a log ladder. Just above the ladder and perhaps 10 yds. to the R. of the trail there is a good-sized cavern, open at the top, in which snow and ice may be found as late as August. The trail soon comes to an overhanging ledge and leads along under its edge for a short distance. The forest growth now disappears and the trail leads to a crag where there is an impressive view looking up the Gulf. The way continues steep and keeps close to the crest of the ridge until it comes out upon the broad slope which extends down from Monticello Lawn. When this slope is reached the ascent becomes easy, the trail passing through occasional patches of stunted growth and leading across bare stretches marked by cairns. Continuing in this interesting region for some time, it begins to rise more steeply and leads past the great drift of snow, which is conspicuous from the summit of Mount Washington until about the first of August. Shortly beyond this point the trail, marked by cairns, crosses the Gulfside Trail at a distance of about $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Great Gulf Trail.

The Six Husbands Trail continues to the W. and ascends the rocky cone of Mt. Jefferson. It is marked by cairns and leads to the summit in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. from the Gulfside Trail.

DISTANCES (partly estimated). Great Gulf Trail to Adams Slide Trail 0.50 m.; Gulfside Trail 1.87 m.; summit of Mt. Jefferson 2.20 m.; Great Gulf Trail to Cairn Ridge 0.81 m.; to Carriage Road 1.65 m.; to Tuckerman Ravine Path 2.65 m.

Adams Slide Trail.

The Adams Slide Trail, leading to the summit of Mt. Adams from the Six Husbands Trail, was con-

structed by the A. M. C. in 1909. It is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m long, rises about 2,400 ft., and is said to be the steepest path of its length in the White Mountains.

It begins in the ravine between Mts. Adams and Jefferson at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of the Great Gulf Trail. Leaving the Six Husbands Trail on the bank of the brook flowing out of the ravine, it immediately crosses the stream and leads N. In a few rods it leads past the last sure *water*, a brook just to the R. of the trail, which gushes full grown from the earth. The trail leads through small growth and soon enters the track of a great slide, which it follows up a steep slope. In about $\frac{1}{10}$ m. from the brook the Buttress Trail leads off to the R. for the Madison Huts. The Adams Slide Trail continues to ascend steeply and as the footing of the slide is rather insecure care should be used, particularly for the descent. Near the head of the slide the trail bears to the L. into forest; it then swings to the R. and soon comes out upon the great southerly ridge of Mt. Adams. This ridge, covered with great stones and barren of vegetation, is very impressive. The way is rough but is plainly marked by cairns. One cairn in particular, of white quartz, shows conspicuously in some lights from various points in the Great Gulf, from the Six Husbands Trail and from Mount Washington. Continuing up the rock-covered ridge, the trail rises over several small peaks or knobs and finally enters the Star Lake Path and coincides with it for a few hundred yards to the summit of Mt. Adams.

DISTANCE. The trail is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length.

TIME. Two hours or more should be allowed for the ascent.

Buttress Trail.

In 1909 the Buttress Trail was laid out by E. H. Blood and is now maintained by him. Its purpose

was to furnish a way from the Madison Huts to the Great Gulf, and it still affords the most direct and easiest route between them.

Leaving the Adams Slide Trail on the R., $\frac{1}{10}$ m. from the Six Husbands Trail and $\frac{6}{10}$ m. from the Great Gulf Trail, the Buttress Trail first passes through bushes, then climbs diagonally across a steep slope of large and loose angular fragments of rock. Some of them are easily dislodged and care must be taken. The trail then continues in the same direction, rising gradually along a steep wooded slope. Arriving at the top (4,000 ft.) of this slope, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the starting point, the trail leads N. across a gently sloping upland covered with trees. At $\frac{7}{8}$ m. there is a *spring* on the R. At about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. the trail reaches the foot of the steep, rock-covered peak of Mt. Adams, and here, a little to the L. of the trail, is a small, ledgy summit from which there is a fine view.

From this point the trail runs first N.W. and then N., keeping near the same level (4,750 ft.), passing through patches of scrub, across fields of rock fragments and crossing two *brooks*. Then, rising slightly through scrub, it crosses the Parapet at about 4,925 ft. altitude. A few rods beyond (just S.W. of the lake) it joins the Star Lake Trail, which leads in less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Madison Huts.

DISTANCES. Adams Slide Trail to lower edge of upland 0.48 m.; to east crag 1.24 m.; to Star Lake 1.80 m.; to Madison Huts 2.04 m. Great Gulf Camp to Madison Huts 2.85 m.

Chandler Brook Trail.

This A. M. C. trail was blazed in 1910 as a part of the Great Gulf system. It is the shortest route from the Gulf to the Half Way House on the Mount Washington Carriage Road, the distance being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

It enables trampers intending to remain in the Gulf several days to reach any surplus supplies which they may have forwarded by stage to that house.

The trail, which is about 1 m. in length, leads S. from the Great Gulf Trail at a point slightly more than 4 m. from the Pinkham road and about $\frac{7}{8}$ m. below Great Gulf Camp. At this point, also, Chandler Brook empties into the West Branch. The trail follows the course of Chandler Brook rather closely, crossing the stream several times and rising steeply in places. At the crossings fine waterfalls and cascades can be seen from the trail. From the last crossing the course is S.E. Rising over a confused mass of stones and keeping to the W. of some interesting rock formations, the trail enters the Carriage Road near a ledge of white quartz slightly less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the fourth mile post.

For the descent it is well to look for the ledge of white quartz which is close to the Carriage Road. The trail, marked by cairns at that point, will be seen from the road.

Madison Gulf Trail.

This trail, which, in connection with the lower end of the Osgood Path and the Great Gulf Trail, forms a through route from the Glen House to the Madison Huts, was begun in 1910 by Irving B. Crosby and has since been completed by him with the aid of friends.

The trail leaves the Great Gulf Trail at a point near the Bluff and about $2\frac{2}{3}$ m. from the Glen House. It follows the course of Parapet Brook N.W. through Madison Gulf to Star Lake, where it joins the Star Lake Trail. It is fairly well marked, has plenty of *water*, but is seldom wet under foot, and is well protected in case of storms. It is exceedingly steep in the upper part.

DESCRIPTION. Just W. of the Bluff the Great Gulf Trail crosses Parapet Brook and ascends a steep ridge with a narrow crest. The Madison Gulf Trail leaves to the R. on the crest of this ridge. The junction is plainly marked by signs. The trail follows this ridge for a short distance, commanding fine views of the Great Gulf, descends slightly and soon crosses to the E. side of Parapet Brook and enters an old logging road. The trail follows this road up stream, soon crossing the brook by a ruined bridge, and then leaving the brook for some distance. It returns to the brook, crossing a small branch by another ruined bridge, and turns sharply to the L. up grade through small growth just before reaching the main stream. It soon crosses the brook again, follows near it through dense growth for some distance, then turns to the R., ascending steeply, leaving the logged area and commanding good views of Mount Washington, the Great Gulf and Mt. Adams.

The trail next turns to the L., following the mountain side high above the brook, but again approaches it where it is joined by the branch from Osgood Ridge. This is a good lunching place. The trail now ascends rapidly between the two brooks, through virgin forest, and soon crosses to the W. bank of the main stream, where it continues the ascent under the shadow of some immense boulders in the brook bed. It recrosses the brook and, ascending more gradually, gains the lower floor of the Gulf, where it crosses the brook again and soon reaches Sylvan Cascade. This is a fine fall, especially after a heavy rain, and there is a good *camping place* near by.

Leaving the fall, the trail ascends to the upper floor of the Gulf, where it makes four brook crossings. From the floor it rises gradually to Mossy Slide at the foot of the head-wall and then ascends very rapidly by a

small stream to Shining Water. A ladder at the R. leads to a ledge which gives a fine view.

The trail now turns to the L. and continues near a brook partly hidden among the rocks, and then, still bearing to the L., ascends very steeply. A branch path leads to the Jumping-Off Place 12 yds. to the L., from which a very fine view is obtained. Continuing the ascent, the main trail leaves the scrub and comes out on the rocks, where it turns to the L. and soon reaches the Star Lake Trail near Star Lake and less than 100 yds. from the Parapet. To the R. the Star Lake Trail leads to the Madison Huts, hardly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

DISTANCES (measured). Highway at Glen House to Bluff $2\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to beginning of Madison Gulf Trail $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to junction of brooks $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Sylvan Cascade $4\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Mossy Slide (foot of head-wall) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to top of head-wall $4\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Star Lake 5 m.; to Madison Huts $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. From 4 to 6 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent from Glen House to Madison Huts. Descent: Madison Huts to Bluff about 2 hrs.; to the Glen House about 3 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Glen House and Madison Huts). Glen House 1,632 ft.; the Bluff 2,300 ft.; junction of brooks 3,300 ft.; Sylvan Cascade 3,800 ft.; Mossy Slide (foot of head-wall) 4,000 ft.; Shining Water 4,075 ft.; Jumping-Off Place 4,330 ft.; Star Lake 4,903 ft.; Madison Huts 4,825 ft.

Sphinx Trail.

With the possible exception of the Chandler Brook Trail this is the easiest of the trails that descend into the Great Gulf. It was made in 1913 by volunteer parties of the Randolph Mountain Club. It is important because it affords the readiest way of escape for anyone overtaken by storm on Mt. Clay or on the

southern part of Mt. Jefferson. By this path shelter is quickly gained from the rigor of west and northwest storms (those most likely to be dangerous). A mile from the Gulfside Trail the wooded floor of the Great Gulf is reached, and, in $\frac{3}{4}$ m. more (via the Great Gulf Trail), the Great Gulf Camp.

DESCRIPTION. The Sphinx Trail branches to the N.W. from the Great Gulf Trail near the crossing of the brook that emerges from between Mts. Clay and Jefferson, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. of Great Gulf Camp and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glen House. It ascends through forest, first at a gentle slope, then very steeply. The trail follows the brook rather closely and several small cascades are passed. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. the trail turns to the L., leaves the brook and scrambles to a sloping shelf or plateau partly covered with scrub through which the trail is cut. Here a sign indicates the best view of the Sphinx; a boulder at some distance from the path. A little further along a small meadow is crossed, where *water* is found under a rock to the R. of the trail. After a slight further ascent the Sphinx Trail joins the Gulfside Trail at a point a little N. of the Clay-Jefferson col. The altitude of the starting point on the Great Gulf Trail is about 3,600 ft. The trail is about 1 m. in length and in that distance rises about 1,400 ft. to its junction with the Gulfside Trail.

SECTION VII.

The Southern Peaks.

General Information.

This range, sometimes called the Crawford Path Ridge, extends S.W. from Mount Washington and includes the following summits, named from N.E. to S.W.:—Two peaks of Mt. Monroe (highest 5,390 ft.), Mt. Franklin (5,028 ft.), Mt. Pleasant (4,775 ft.), Mt. Clinton or Pierce* (4,275 ft.), Mt. Jackson (4,012 ft.) and Mt. Webster (3,876 ft.). The Ammonoosuc River, a branch of the Connecticut, lies to the N.W. and the Mt. Washington or Dry River, a branch of the Saco, to the S.E.

The Southern Peaks were traversed as early as 1818 by two men who were guided to the summit of Mount Washington by Abel Crawford. In 1820 a party from Lancaster, consisting of Adino N. Brackett, John W. Weeks and others, crossed this range on their way to Mount Washington and named Mts. Monroe, Franklin and Pleasant. Mt. Jackson was named by William Oakes, the botanist. Mt. Webster, which was formerly called Notch Mountain, is thought to have been named by Sidney Willard of Boston.

See L. F. Cutter's Mount Washington Range map included with this Guide.

The Crawford Path.

HISTORY. The first section of this famous old path was cut in 1819 by Abel Crawford and his son Ethan Allen Crawford. It was a foot-path leading up Mt. Clinton from the Notch and was about three miles in length.

*Act of the New Hampshire legislature of 1913, chap. 96, naming the mountain "in honor of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States, and the only citizen or resident of New Hampshire who has been the incumbent of that exalted office."

This was the first path of importance on the Mount Washington Range. Its terminus was several miles distant from Mount Washington. In 1840 Thomas J. Crawford, a younger son of Abel Crawford, converted the path into a bridle-path. It has not been used for horses for many years, though the name Crawford Bridle-Path is still often used, and burros go as far as the shoulder of Mt. Clinton. In 1915 that part of the path beyond the shoulder of Mt. Clinton was adopted as an official A. M. C. path.

CAUTION. Since the publication of the first edition of this guide book several improvements have lessened the dangers of this path, viz., the construction of the A. M. C. Hut at the Lakes-of-the-Clouds, the opening of the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail and Westside Trail, and the improvement of the Mt. Pleasant Path. Still, it should be borne in mind that no less than four lives have been lost on this path. This is no doubt partly explained by the fact that it is the oldest and most used of the trails to the summit of Mount Washington. It lies above the tree-line, exposed to the full force of all storms for at least five miles, and in places is none too clearly marked. The following precautions are suggested.

If unfamiliar with the region, do not ascend the Crawford Path except in fine weather and do not attempt it alone. Always carry a compass. Before starting look at the map and familiarize yourself with the positions of the various summits and the location of the path with respect to them. Note carefully the location of the Edmands Path, the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut, the A. M. C. Refuge Hut, and the Westside Trail. The Edmands Path leaves the Crawford Path just *above* (N. of) Mt. Pleasant on the W. side of the trail (L. in ascend-

ing). The Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut is some 2 m. up the Crawford Path from this point, just beyond Mt. Monroe and about 150 yds. to the N.W. (L. in ascending) of the Crawford Path and is reached by a side path running to the S. of the Lakes-of-the-Clouds. From this point the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail leads to the Base Station. Somewhat higher and close to the path, where it cannot be missed, is the old Refuge Hut.

If trouble arises on Mt. Clinton, go back over the latter.

If between Mt. Clinton and Mt. Franklin or on the latter, go down the Edmands Path, as this is very well made and leads quickly to the shelter of the woods.

If one is S. of Mt. Pleasant,—*i. e.*, between that mountain and Mt. Clinton,—don't take the rough path to the summit of Mt. Pleasant nor the old obscure trail that forms a cut-off from this loop to the Edmands Path on the W. side of that mountain, but keep to the E. loop (main path) which keeps well down the E. side of the mountain. It is protected from N. and N.W. winds. Then turn L. down the Edmands Path when its junction with the Crawford Path is reached. (The Edmands Path is the second path to the L. beyond Mt. Pleasant, the first being that over the summit.)

If one is on or above Mt. Monroe, use the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut or go down the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail, or in case of great emergency use the Refuge Hut. This is the most dangerous part of the path. Never under any circumstances attempt the cone of Mount Washington if a storm has caused serious trouble before its base is reached, for storms increase in violence very rapidly as the cone is ascended.

If by any chance the path should be lost in cloudy weather, go N.W. if below Mt. Monroe, or W. if above, descending into the woods and following water. On the S.E. nearly all the slopes are more precipitous and the distances to civilization are much greater.

Those who are interested in birds will find this path most attractive. Many rare Alpine plants are found near Mt. Monroe, and in Oakes Gulf and on its head wall.

DESCRIPTION. The path starts just across the Notch road from the Crawford House and crosses the new State road. It follows the S. bank of Gibbs Brook, in hearing but not in sight of the latter. Gibbs Falls are on a short side path to the L. Through the woods the path is unmistakable, but in wet weather is very muddy. After leaving the brook it ascends quite steeply for a short distance and then slabs the side of the valley, crossing in several places slippery bits of corduroy, suggestive of the time when it was in reality a bridle-path. About 2 m. above Crawford's a cut-off runs nearly E. (R. in ascending) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Mizpah Spring Camp on the Webster Cliff Trail (see p. 172). *Water* is found too plentifully until the trail leaves the woods near the top of Mt. Clinton. For a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. just below the tree-line the path has been re-located to avoid a place where it formerly coincided with a brook-bed. The summit of Mt. Clinton is not ascended by the Crawford Path, but lies a few rods to the S. on the Webster Cliff Trail, which leaves the Crawford Path (R. in ascending) a few rods above the tree-line.

From Mt. Clinton to Mount Washington the path, except for a few bits of scrub, is entirely exposed and gives magnificent views in all directions. It is indicated, none too clearly, by sparse cairns and the

marks of many feet on the moss and rocks and, though it winds about, remains substantially on the top of the ridge, except where it passes Mts. Pleasant and Monroe. The general direction in ascending is N.E. *Water* is found between Mts. Clinton and Pleasant, nearer the latter. As the path approaches Mt. Pleasant it divides, the L. loop going over the mountain and the other around it. The R. (E.) loop is the better path and by dipping down into the scrub avoids the ascent and is protected against winds from the N. and N.W. It should always be chosen in bad weather. *Water* is usually found in plenty on this loop. The W. (L.) loop goes over the summit of Mt. Pleasant and rejoins the other just beyond Red Pond, a bit of stagnant water in the col between Mts. Pleasant and Franklin. The ascent of Mt. Pleasant is so easy and the view so fine that it is recommended in fine weather. The Edmands Path from the Ammonoosuc Valley joins the Crawford Path just beyond the point where the two loops reunite, *i. e.*, N. of the mountain. A rough trail also leaves the W. loop about half way up the mountain and joins the Edmands Path.

From Mt. Pleasant to the shoulder called Mt. Franklin there is a sharp ascent. *Water* is found in a fine spring part way up. A few yards to the R. (S.) of the path is the dangerous precipice forming the side wall of Oakes Gulf. The path then passes S. of Mt. Monroe. This mountain has two summits, and both are easily ascended, though there are no paths. *Water* is found just as the path reaches the level area at the foot of the higher peak. A little further along on the N.W. (L. in ascending) through a natural gateway in the rocks, marked by a sign and cairn, a path leads in 150 yds. to the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut (see p. 165), which is located on a gravelly little shelf about 50 yds. almost due W. from the larger lake. The lakes are

clearly seen from the Crawford Path in good weather, the larger one being easily visited. The smaller lake is higher up to the N.E. About 100 yds. beyond the side path to the hut the spot where W. B. Curtis lost his life is marked by a large cairn, a cross and a bronze tablet on the rocks directly on the Crawford Path. (His companion, Allan Ormsbee, perished far up on the cone of Mount Washington,—not on the path,—the spot being similarly marked.) Further on, in an exposed position on the flattening ridge is the A. M. C. Refuge Hut, for use in emergencies only (see p. 166). The last *water* on the path (usually sure) is found just behind it. The path then crosses the W. end of the wide plateau of Bigelow Lawn. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Refuge Hut the Davis Path from Boott Spur and the Montalban Ridge comes in on the R. About 200 yds. further on the cross path from Tuckerman Ravine also comes in on the R.

As the path nears the cone of Mount Washington it swings to the N., passing about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the cairn and painted board marking the spot where Harry Hunter died of exposure April 3, 1874. Many prefer to leave the path at this point and strike straight up the cone, a course not recommended in bad weather. The Westside Trail to the Northern Peaks here leaves on the W. (L. in ascending) and from this junction a line of cairns leads S.W. directly to the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut. This new route from the Hut is somewhat shorter than the Crawford Path, and the footing is so good that time and energy will be saved by using the new path; in bad weather the latter should always be taken. The path now turns straight N. and then swings about as it climbs the steep cone through a trench in the rocks. It passes through the corral in which the saddle horses used to be stabled

and from this point to the summit is marked by frequent cairns and paint.

In descending, the path to the corral will be found at the end of the railroad trestle, marked by a sign, paint on the rocks and cairns. Care should be taken to avoid random side paths toward the S. Below the corral there is no difficulty in following the path, except that below the cone various divergent trails should be noted. In addition to the signs at all junction points it should be remembered that the Crawford Path is very old, rather crooked, and usually marked by a well-worn trench, while the divergent trails, except the Davis Path, are new, straight, marked by cairns and with little indication of footway.

Persons bound for Fabyan's or Bretton Woods will probably take the Edmands Path. For Crawford's the original path over Mt. Clinton is the most direct route. On arriving at Mt. Clinton many will be tempted to continue over Mts. Jackson and Webster (see Webster Cliff Trail, p. 172). Although this is a most delightful route it is much longer and harder than the direct route, the difference being decidedly greater than a glance at the map would lead one to expect.

DISTANCES. Crawford House to summit of Mt. Clinton 3 m.; to Mt. Pleasant $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Franklin $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Monroe $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut 7 m.; to summit of Mount Washington $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Crawford House to summit of Mt. Clinton 2 hrs.; to side of Mt. Pleasant $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to summit of Mt. Franklin $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to side of Mt. Monroe $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Refuge Hut $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Summit House 6 hrs. Add 20 min. each for the ascents of Mts. Pleasant and Monroe and 20 min. to visit the Lakes-of-the-Clouds.

Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut.

Recognizing the need of adequate shelter near the cone of Mount Washington, this stone hut was built by the A. M. C. in 1915, largely through subscriptions obtained by the efforts of Mr. R. B. Lawrence. It is located on a gravelly shelf near the foot of Mt. Monroe about 50 yds W. of the larger lake at an elevation of about 5,000 ft. It is reached by a short side trail of 150 yds. from the Crawford Path and by the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail from the Base Station. A line of cairns also leads from it to the junction of the Crawford Path and Westside Trail (see p. 131). The Hut affords a fine view of Mount Washington, Mts. Clay, Jefferson and Monroe, the Ammonoosuc Ravine and Valley and everything to the W. Large plate glass windows on the N.W. and S.E. sides make the interior light and attractive. The Hut is divided into two rooms, the larger containing the cook stove, table and twenty-four bunks for men, and the smaller fitted with twelve bunks for women. The bunks are of steel with woven wire springs and are provided with blankets. Simple but substantial meals are furnished for guests at 7 A.M., noon and 6 P.M., and a limited stock of supplies is carried for sale. For information as to charges for accommodation see p. 393. The Hut is open from the last of June to October 1 each year and is in charge of a keeper. Address, Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut, Summit House, Mt. Washington, N. H. The Hut has no telephone. Persons intending to use the Hut between October 1 and July 1 are advised to inquire first at the Club rooms, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. For the present it is planned to leave the women's side of the Hut unlocked and supplied with blankets and stove. Fuel cannot be promised, and it should be borne in mind that there is no satisfactory supply of wood within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the Hut.

Refuge Hut.

This shelter is situated on the Crawford Path $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut and $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the junction with the Davis Path, at an elevation of 5,200 ft. It was built in 1901 after the death of Curtis and Ormsbee. It is a frame cabin accommodating six persons without crowding. Since the erection of the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut there is in summer little occasion for its use, which is forbidden except in emergencies, and it is far too uncomfortable to attract campers. There is a good *spring* a few yards behind it.

Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail.

This trail was opened, though not thoroughly cut out, by the A. M. C. in the fall of 1915 (see Report of Councillor of Improvements for 1915, Appalachia, Vol. XIV, p. 89) to provide an exit from the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut for use in stormy weather. It reaches the shelter of the scrub some 15 rods below the Hut and is thereafter increasingly sheltered. The trail is short,—with the exception of the Tuckerman Ravine path the shortest trail up Mount Washington—and the views are spectacular. It is accordingly an interesting route for descending the mountain, but on account of its roughness, and steep grade for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. near the gorge, is less likely to become a popular mode of ascent for trampers with heavy packs. For this reason the trail is described for one descending.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves at the S.W. (left hand rear) corner of the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut and is marked by a line of cairns running directly down the slope in a general N.W. direction. Soon after entering the scrub it crosses the Ammonoosuc River (here a mere brook) three times, the third crossing being about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. below the Hut and just above the highest fall on the stream. The brook here falls about 600 ft. down a steep trough in the mountain

side, at an average angle of 45 degrees. Another brook a short distance to the N. does the same, the two spectacular waterslides meeting at an acute angle in a gorge whose only outlet is subterranean. The trail bears to the R., soon crosses the second brook and continues through fine woods down a very steep slope. After a few hundred yards it again approaches to within a rod or two of the last mentioned brook at a point a little above its junction with the main brook. The striking view of the gorge obtained from the precipitous ledge separating these two brooks is worth the scramble out to it. The trail continues its rapid descent and, about 200 yds. further down, a side trail to the L. leads in about 50 yds. to the gorge at the foot of the waterslides. This should not be missed as the view-point happens to be placed exactly right, producing a sensational effect unique in its way in the White Mountains. Resuming, the main trail descends a few hundred yards more to the foot of the ravine and crosses to the E. side of the brook just below a beautiful pool at the foot of some fine little cascades. It then follows closely the S. bank of the river at an easy grade through open woods, crossing the river twice a short distance above a great slide on the N. side. At length it emerges into an old wood road and finally into the open near the point where the Mount Washington R. R. crosses the river. Here a good grass road leads in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the highway at the Base Station.

DISTANCES. Hut to Fall $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to foot of ravine 1 m.; to Base Station $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Hut to Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to foot of ravine 1 hr.; to Base Station $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

In ascending, the trail leaves the highway by a grassy road leading to the R. about 100 yds. before reaching the buildings at the Base Station. In the clearing to which this road leads it is marked along the

site of an old building by a line of cairns leading into the woods.

The ascent to the Hut should be made in 3 to 3½ hrs.

Edmands Mt. Pleasant Path.

The Edmands Path, running from the Stickney road to the Crawford Path in the Pleasant-Franklin col is the most comfortable route from the Bretton Woods region to the Southern Peaks and Mount Washington, and the quickest way to civilization from points on the Crawford Path between Mts. Pleasant and Monroe. It is a graded path throughout, with banked and level footway. This makes it an easy route going up, but monotonous going down.

The old path up Mt. Pleasant was repaired in 1896. It was relocated in part and graded by the late J. Rayner Edmands in 1909.

DESCRIPTION. The path turns to the R. from the Stickney road at a sign 2½ m. from Bretton Woods Station. This is the road which crosses the Mount Washington R. R. just as it enters the woods after crossing the golf links. Do not confuse the path with the numerous bridle-paths which fork from the road. The path after leaving the road runs nearly level, joining in about ½ m. a bridle-path and in ¾ m. more crossing the Jefferson Notch State road from Crawford's (from Crawford's to this point 2⅝ m.). The path enters the State road on the W. side of a bridge, leaves it on the E. side at a sign, and in ⅓ m. reaches the old road to Barron's logging camps in Abenaki Ravine. This point may also be reached by following the Stickney road all the way to the State road and turning R. at the junction, then first L. The distance is about the same by either route. The wood road is then followed ⅓ m. to a point where a sign indicates a choice

of routes. The route to the R., following the road to the logging camps, is the old path, less used, steeper in places and not so well graded or kept up. The route to the L. is the Edmands Path proper and the better way. Climbing sharply, the path joins in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. an old, little used trail from the Mount Washington R. R., known as the Twin Rivers Path, that comes in on the L. After another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of steep ascent (the trail following substantially the line of the old Twin Rivers Path) the alternative route via Barron's camps comes in on the R., and $\frac{2}{3}$ m. beyond this point the end of the steep ascent is reached, a cut-off to the Crawford Path on the S. side of Mt. Pleasant forking to the R. At this point, marked by a stone gate, begins the wide, built-out section $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, slabbing the N. face of Mt. Pleasant and joining the Crawford Path in the Pleasant-Franklin col. Except in wet seasons there is little *water* on the path above the Barron's camp road.

DISTANCES. Bretton Woods Station to the trail $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to crossing of State road $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. From the Crawford House to crossing of State road $2\frac{5}{8}$ m.

State road to logging road $\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to forks $\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to trail from Barron's camps $1\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to Mt. Pleasant cut-off $2\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Crawford Path $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Bretton Woods Station to crossing of State road 1 hr. 30 min. Crawford House to crossing of State road 50 min. State road to Crawford Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Twin Rivers Path.

This path, sometimes erroneously known as the A. M. C. Path, leaves the Mount Washington R. R. about 1 m. N. of where it crosses the new State road, and joins the Edmands Path about 1 m. above the State

road. Its length is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. It is not at present (1915) in good condition.

Mts. Webster and Jackson.

These peaks, the most southerly of the Southern Peaks, are ascended either from the Crawford House, the trails starting in common and afterward dividing, or by the Webster Cliff Trail running from the Willey House Station over the summits of Mts. Webster, Jackson and Clinton to the Crawford Path, which it joins at its highest point on the N.W. slope of Mt. Clinton. Mt. Webster, whose precipitous sides form the E. wall of Crawford Notch, is 3,876 ft. high, and Mt. Jackson, which lies 1 m. to the N.E. next to Mt. Clinton, has an altitude of 4,012 ft.

Path from Crawford House.

The path leaves the E. side of the Crawford Notch road 5 min. below the Crawford House and just before the road enters the Gate of the Notch. The short path to Elephant Head, a ledge overlooking the Crawford House, soon leaves on the R. The path bears a little to the L. toward the brook and rises steadily on the steep S. bank. In a few minutes it turns sharply to the R. (S) up the slope (sign), and continues in the same general direction, nearly level stretches alternating with sharp pitches. About 40 min. distant from the road a path leads to the R. (sign) to Bugle Cliff, a massive ledge overlooking Crawford Notch, the view from which is well worth the slight extra effort required. The main path resumed, rises fairly steeply and soon crosses Flume Cascade Brook. Fifteen or twenty minutes further on, when within sound of Silver Cascade Brook, the path divides, the L. branch for Mt. Jackson and the R. for Mt. Webster.

Mt. Webster.

Continuing on the R. branch, the path immediately descends very steeply to the brook (last sure *water*), which it crosses just below a beautiful cascade and pool. From this point it climbs steadily in a S. direction. In perhaps an hour a sign is passed where the ridge trail from Mt. Webster to Mt. Jackson diverges to the L., and in a few minutes more the trail emerges on the ledgy summit of Mt. Webster, which affords an excellent view of Crawford Notch and the mountains to the W. and S.

Mt. Jackson.

Following the L. branch of the fork of the Webster and Jackson paths, the trail is fairly level until within sight of the brook, when it begins to climb steadily. About 25 min. above the forks it crosses three branches of the brook in quick succession. Continuing at a steady grade, the path comes out at the S. side of an extensive blowdown. From this opening the summit is seen ahead on the L., and there is a good view to the N.W. Soon after passing the blowdown, Tisdale Spring (last *water*) is passed at the L., marked by a sign, and in a few minutes more the path comes to the base of the rocky cone, which it ascends rapidly through low scrub and over rocks, soon gaining the summit, which is clear, affording fine views in all directions, and in particular the best view of the Southern Peaks to be had from any point.

NOTE. When it is intended to visit both Mt. Jackson and Mt. Webster in a single trip, it is better to go up Jackson and down Webster, the Jackson path being better for the ascent and the Webster path for the descent.

DISTANCES. Crawford House to path 0.2 m.; to Bugle Cliff 0.9 m.; to the Webster-Jackson fork 2 m.; to Mt. Webster 3.7 m.; to Mt. Jackson 3.6 m.

TIMES. Crawford House to path 5 min.; to Bugle Cliff 45 min.; to Webster-Jackson fork 1 hr. 15 min.; to summit of Jackson or Webster 2 hrs. 45 min.

Webster Cliff Trail.

This A. M. C. trail from Willey House Station to the Crawford Path at Mt. Clinton, was opened in the years 1911-14. The Webster-Jackson section was located in 1911 by Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Jenks and cleared by the former in 1912. The Jackson-Clinton section was cut in 1913 by P. R. Jenks and C. W. Blood (*Appalachia*, Vol. XIII, p. 208) and in the main follows an abandoned trail cut by the Crawford House management in 1895. The section from Willey House Station to Mt. Webster was opened by the A. M. C. in 1914 (*Appalachia*, Vol. XIII, p. 315), with the approval of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, under whose control the Notch Reservation is placed,

DESCRIPTION. Leaving the platform of the Willey House Station by the steps on the N. side of Avalanche Brook, the trail follows the cart-road N. to the main highway through the Notch. The cabin of the forestry officer in charge of the Notch is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Notch on the W. side of the highway. Permission to camp in the Reservation should be obtained from him. The trail leaves the E. side of the highway (sign) a few rods S. of the end of the cart-road and runs nearly E. about 150 yds. to the Saco River, which it crosses. It then climbs to the terrace above and gradually ascends the S. end of the ridge by a long diagonal through a fine hardwood forest, crossing a small *brook* and passing a *spring* a few hundred yards above the river. The trail grows steeper and rougher as it approaches the cliffs and swings more to the N. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station, on a side trail marked with a sign, *water*, probably permanent, is found about 60

yds. to the E. The trail here runs sharply to the L. for a few rods, then to the R. up through a very steep gully into evergreen woods and soon emerges on the S. end of the cliffs a little less than 2 m. from the station. It then turns N. up the ridge for about 1 m. at an easier grade to the summit of Mt. Webster, alternately through woods and in the open along the edge of the cliffs, where the finest views of Crawford Notch are obtained. The cliffs are sometimes descended, but this should not be attempted by the inexperienced.

Proceeding toward Mt. Jackson the trail coincides with the Crawford House Trail for some 200 yds. (the latter diverging sharply to the L. at a sign), then runs in a general N. direction past the edge of a blow-down, through some thick growth and down into three gullies to the end of the ridge connecting Mts. Jackson and Webster. On account of the easterly swing of this ridge the trail does not follow it, but continues in the same general direction with some further descent through very thick growth until it curves gradually to the R. and climbs sharply to the top of the ridge. From this point it runs over three small humps directly toward Mt. Jackson, the rocky cone of which is in view from each, and climbs the cone by a small gully, coming out very soon on the open summit. There is ordinarily no *water* on the path. Tisdale Spring is about 10 min. ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) below the summit of Mt. Jackson on the path to the Crawford House.

The trail from Mt. Jackson to Mt. Webster is indicated by a sign, which will be found on a ledge S.E. of and below the large cairn on the summit of Mt. Jackson.

Proceeding toward Mt. Clinton, the trail leaves the summit of Mt. Jackson by a line of cairns running N. and descends the ledges at the N. end of the cone by

the most obvious route. Dropping into the scrub it descends rapidly to the foot of the cone and, bearing rather to the R., comes out upon a large meadow. The devious course through the meadow is marked with stakes and many path signs and arrows. From the meadow the trail drops into the woods and descends rapidly, passing a blowdown and skirting the foot of the ledges on the E. side of the hump immediately to the N. of the meadow. From this point there is a gradual rise, the trail continuing through new thick growth in an old blowdown, then through fine virgin forest to the Mizpah *Spring* Camp at the foot of the S. summit of Mt. Clinton. This camp is an A. M. C. open log shelter accommodating about twelve persons. A cut-off to the Crawford Path ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to the Crawford House) diverges to the W. (L. in ascending), and a line of blazes runs E. into Oakes Gulf. Continuing, the trail ascends very rapidly for a few hundred yards, coming out at the lowest point of the meadow at the top, where it is marked by cairns; it then passes over the S. summit, turns somewhat to the R. and enters the woods. In about 15 min. it emerges into the open on the main summit and follows cairns and cutting through the scrub to the large cairn at the highest point, where there is an A. M. C. register. It then descends by a line of cairns about 150 yds. in the same direction to the Crawford Path, which it joins at its highest point on the shoulder of Mt. Clinton, just after it leaves the woods.

DISTANCES. Willey House Station to the highway 0.3 m.; to the S. end of the cliffs 2 m.; to Mt. Webster 3 m.; to Mt. Jackson $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mizpah Spring Camp 6 m.; to Mt. Clinton $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Willey House Station to the highway 7 min.; to the S. end of the cliffs 1 hr. 45 min.; to Mt. Webster 3 hrs.; to Mt. Jackson 4 hrs.; to Mizpah

Spring Camp 5 hrs. 15 min.; to Mt. Clinton 5 hrs. 45 min.

The descent from Mt. Clinton to Willey House Station can be made in 4 hrs., but more time is recommended for either ascent or descent. The views along the cliffs of Mt. Webster are such that anyone with a normal appreciation of the grandeur of mountain scenery will add at least 2 hrs. for their enjoyment. There is nothing finer in the White Mountains and one will do well to take the earliest train to Crawford's, climb Mt. Webster from there and spend all day on the cliffs, reaching Willey House Station in time for the last train home.

SECTION VIII.

Montalban Ridge.

Davis Path.

The Davis Path begins at Bemis, leads over slopes of Mt. Crawford, Mt. Resolution, Stairs Mountain, Mt. Davis, Mt. Isolation and Boott Spur, and enters the Crawford Path slightly more than 1 m. from the summit of Mount Washington.

This was the third bridle-path leading up Mount Washington, and was constructed in 1844 soon after the opening of the Crawford and Fabyan bridle-paths, by Nathaniel T. P. Davis, proprietor of the Mt. Crawford House. It was in use in connection with his hotel until about 1853-4, when he disposed of a number of his horses. As no further work was done on the path it soon became impassable and eventually went out of existence. In 1910 it was re-opened by the A. M. C. and a volunteer party (see *Appalachia* Vol. XIII, p. 262). One of the party, a Maine woodsman of Indian and French extraction, succeeded in locating the entire path, and with slight exceptions it follows to-day its original course. Sections of it leading up Mt. Crawford and Stairs Mountain give some idea of the magnitude of the task performed by Davis.

The Davis Path is essentially a wilderness route with but few outlooks. There are, however, some exceptional views; that from Mt. Davis is in the first rank in the White Mountains; the views from Mt. Isolation and in the vicinity of Mt. Crawford are scarcely inferior; and the scenery about the Giant Stairs is wild and unusual. Perhaps the path will appeal to the tramper more because of the fact that it passes through a region where so many of our forest

neighbors make their homes. Bears are not often seen, but deer and smaller animals are more numerous. The bald eagle has been observed here a number of times, while this region is the nesting ground of the northern hairy woodpecker and the Canada jay.

The Davis Path is shown on L. F. Cutter's Map of the Mount Washington Range included in this guide.

DESCRIPTION. Starting from Bemis Station, the route follows the State highway N., soon crossing to the E. side of the railroad. At $\frac{1}{3}$ m. from Bemis Station it leaves the highway, follows a farm road E. across the Saco River on a bridge, proceeds E. across a field to the edge of the woods and turns S.E. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. it turns E., enters the woods by a logging road, crosses a dry brook and, leaving the logging road at the foot of a steep hill $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Bemis, soon enters the old, carefully graded bridle-path and begins the ascent of the steep ridge connecting Mt. Crawford with Mt. Hope. It follows this ridge N., mounting over bare ledges with good outlooks. Along the ledges it is not very distinct. At $2\frac{1}{3}$ m. from Bemis a path branches to the L. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the peaked and higher summit of Mt. Crawford (3,100 ft.), from which there is an exceptional view, well worth the extra walk.

At the point where the Crawford Peak trail branches off on the open ledges, the Davis Path turns N.E., then descends slightly, passes not far from the moist, mossy col between the peak and dome of Mt. Crawford, and ascends to the ledgy shoulder of Crawford Dome. From this shoulder, to the N.W., is the finest view from the Davis Path and one of the finest in the White Mountains. A branch path here promises water, but leads to disappointment except when water is plentiful.

The main path continues to meander to the N.E. across the ledges, descends a little, and, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from

Bemis, reaches the Crawford-Resolution col (2,950 ft.). Near this point a Forest Service trail enters on the R. leading up from Bartlett through the Razor Brook valley (see p. 182). The distance from Bartlett to this point is about 6 m.

Leaving this col, the general direction of the Davis path is N. It rises at first very slightly and then keeps close to the same level along the steep W. side of Mt. Resolution. Here the careful engineering and laborious grading done by Davis are still in evidence.

At 3.8 m. a branch path descends to the L. a few rods to the A. M. C. Camp Resolution (2,940 ft.), a comfortable open shelter with room for seven persons. It is situated on a small branch of Sleeper Brook. Ordinarily there is *water*, but in dry seasons it may be necessary to go some distance down the bed of the brook in order to secure it.

Continuing, the main path, at 4.1 m. from Bemis passes just below the col (3,085 ft.) between Mt. Resolution and Stairs Mountain. Here a Forest Service trail leads to the L. down the valley of Sleeper Brook to the Saco River, and on the R. the A. M. C. path from Jackson and the Rocky Branch joins the Davis Path, coming through the col from the valley of Stairs Brook (see page 203).

The Davis Path now veers to the N.W., passing W. of the precipitous Giant Stairs, but ascending gradually along a steep mountain side and then zigzagging boldly N.E. toward the flat top of Stairs Mountain. Here is the heaviest grading, and here after seventy years the path would be passable by horses. Shortly before the path reaches the top of the slope, a branch path leads to the R. a few steps to "The Downlook," a good view-point. At the head of the ascent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bemis, a branch path leads to the R. (S.E.) $\frac{1}{5}$ m. to the head of the Giant Stairs (about 3,400 ft.), from

which there is a fine view. The summit of Stairs Mountain (3,423 ft.) is not far from the path, but there is no view from it.

The main path, running N. from the above mentioned junction, leads down the north ridge of Stairs Mountain for about 1 m. through a beautiful forest, then runs E. in the depression (2,890 ft.) between Stairs Mountain and Mt. Davis. Here *water* is found except in very dry times. Turning N. again, the path passes over a small swell ravaged by fire, descends into another col at $5\frac{7}{8}$ m., and begins the ascent of Mt. Davis, whose successive summits are strung along N. and S., for $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. At 7 m., an altitude of 3,400 ft. having been reached, the path winds along the W. edge of a plateau near the top of the mountain, just within the boundary of the National Forest, with but little rise or fall.

At $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bemis the highest point (3,670 ft.) is attained, just S.W. of the true summit of Mt. Davis. Near this point a path leads off to the R. to this summit. Care must be used or this path will be missed, as it leads from the Davis Path into dense forest. This branch path rises steeply for a short distance, but soon emerges on a bare plateau, the view from which is considered the finest on the Montalban Ridge. Descending slightly and crossing a narrow defile, the path comes out on the bare ledges before the summit of Mt. Davis (about 3,800 ft.). The path, marked by cairns, leads N.E. to a *spring* which is 150 or 200 yds. S. (and a little E.) of the summit. The time required to go from the Davis Path to the summit of Mt. Davis is but little more than 10 min., and the trip should never be omitted in clear weather.

Returning to the Davis Path and continuing toward Mount Washington, at $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. *water* (not permanent) is found beside the path. At $9\frac{1}{5}$ m. is the col (3,630 ft.)

between Mts. Davis and Isolation. The path now begins to ascend the latter and at $9\frac{5}{8}$ m. a branch path leads to the L. a few rods to the summit (3,970 ft.), from which there is an impressive view of Mount Washington. At $9\frac{5}{6}$ m. another E. and W. lumberman's trail (3,740 ft.) is crossed and at 9.9 m. the path goes out of the National Forest into Cutts' Grant. Following the Forest boundary a few rods N.E. from the path, a ledge is gained at the edge of the great Rocky Branch fire of 1914, from which there is an impressive and desolate view.

Resuming the main path, at $10\frac{1}{3}$ m. a logging road leads to the L. to the Mount Washington River region, and here, at an altitude of 3,820 ft., the ascent toward Mount Washington is resumed. At $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. a branch path leads E. $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to Camp Isolation (A. M. C.) (3,830 ft.) This is a comfortable open shelter with room for about eight persons. *Water* is found in a stream near the camp. A logging road leads down toward Rocky Branch.

The main path climbs a S.W. ridge, passes close to two minor summits, and at about $11\frac{5}{8}$ m. re-enters the National Forest. Near this place there is a good view of the head-wall of Oakes Gulf with its cascades. Turning N.E., the path reaches the tree limit (4,700 ft.) at about 12 m. from Bemis, and then passes a cool *spring*, which unfortunately is not permanent. The path, which is marked by cairns, then leads across a broad, gently sloping lawn and passes close to a rocky summit at $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. Here is a good view, and near this point the Glen Boulder Trail (A. M. C.) joins on the R.

At $12\frac{7}{8}$ m. the path passes just W. of the summit of Boott Spur (5,520 ft.) and is here joined by the Boott Spur Trail (A. M. C.), which leads to the R. down to the A. M. C. camp near Hermit Lake. Turning N.W. the Davis Path leads along the almost level ridges of

Boott Spur and crosses Bigelow Lawn. At $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. a branch path, sometimes called the Lawn Cut-off, runs N. and joins the Tuckerman Ravine Path at the head of Tuckerman Ravine. This branch path affords the shortest route to the summit of Mount Washington, but not the easiest, as the branch path descends about 150 ft. and the Tuckerman Ravine Path is very steep and much rougher than the Crawford Path. This route, however, has the advantage of a perennial spring of cold *water* beside the Tuckerman Ravine Path.

The main Davis Path, at $13\frac{7}{8}$ m. from Bemis, joins the Crawford Bridle-Path, which affords an easier but waterless* route to the summit.

DISTANCES. From Bemis Station to branch path to Crawford Peak $2\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Crawford Peak $2\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Crawford-Resolution col $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Camp Resolution $3\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to path to Jackson at Stairs col 4.1 m.; to branch path to head of Giant Stairs $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to head of Stairs 4.7 m.; to Stairs-Davis col $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to spring beside path on Mt. Davis $8\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Davis-Isolation col $9\frac{1}{5}$ m.; to Mt. Isolation $9\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to col between Isolation and Washington $10\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Camp Isolation $10\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Glen Boulder Trail $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Boott Spur $12\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to trail to Tuckerman Ravine Path $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Crawford Path $13\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to A. M. C. Hut at Lakes-of-the-Clouds via Crawford Path $14\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Washington via Tuckerman Ravine Path $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit via Crawford Path 15 m.

ALTITUDES. Bemis Station 1,000 ft.; branch path to Crawford Peak 2,886 ft.; Crawford Peak 3,100 ft.; Crawford-Resolution col 2,950 ft.; Camp Resolution 2,940 ft.; path to Jackson at Stairs col 3,085 ft.; path to head of Giant Stairs 3,380 ft.; head of Stairs 3,400

*There is said to be a spring near the junction of the Davis and Crawford Paths.

ft.; Stairs-Davis col 2,890 ft.; spring beside path on Mt. Davis 3,560 ft.; Davis-Isolation col 3,630 ft.; Mt. Isolation 3,970 ft.; col between Isolation and Washington 3,740 ft.; Camp Isolation 3,830 ft.; Boott Spur 5,520 ft.; summit of Mount Washington 6,293 ft.

Razor Brook.

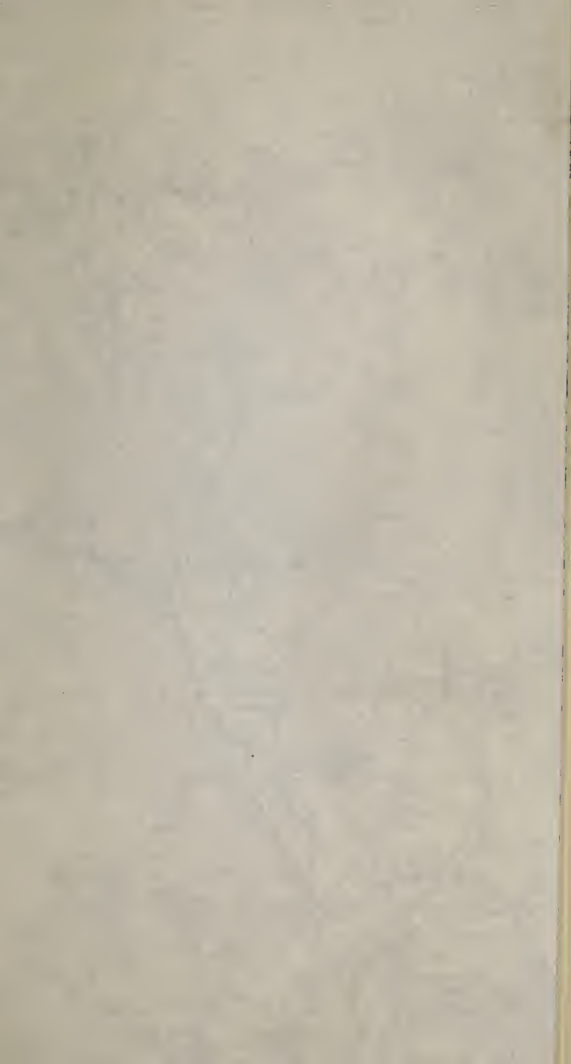
The valley drained by Razor Brook, between the two main branches of the Montalban Ridge, is the natural way of approach from Bartlett to Stairs Mountain and its neighbors. Through this valley ran the old Bartlett Path to Mt. Crawford, ascending the west branch of the brook and then climbing the ridge connecting Mts. Crawford and Hope. Later Camp Hate-toquit (recently destroyed by fire) was established by the Bartlett Rod and Gun Club in this west branch valley. Very recently the U. S. Forest Service has made a trail from the forks of Razor Brook to the Davis Path at Crawford-Resolution col, that affords easy access from Bartlett to Stairs Mountain and the Montalban Ridge.

DESCRIPTION. From Bartlett Station take the road leading N. through the center of the village, crossing the State highway, on the corner of which is the Howard Hotel. The road crosses the Saco River on an iron bridge and enters a road running E. and W. Here is the beginning of the Cave Mountain Path. Following the road westward, cross the mouth of Razor Brook and, in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. turn into a branch road to the R. which, after crossing to the N. side of the brook, leads to the farmhouse of Woodbury Stanton, $1\frac{5}{8}$ m. from Bartlett Station. Here begins the farm and logging road up the valley of Razor Brook. At $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. from Bartlett Station the road crosses to the W. bank of the brook, and at $2\frac{1}{5}$ m. a large western branch is crossed. At about 2.3 m. the road forks twice, the path in each

case following the L. fork. The road now ascends the W. bank of the stream, often being in sight of it. At 3 m. from Bartlett a small hunting camp is passed on the L. The road now crosses a rolling plateau at some distance from the stream, which, however, it again approaches at 3.4 m. Here a branch path leads to the R. to the forks of Razor Brook and connects with the new Forest Service trail which leads up the valley of the east branch and enters the Davis Path near the Crawford-Resolution col about 6 m. from Bartlett. The logging road continues N.W., soon enters the National Forest and crosses the west branch of Razor Brook, which it follows with considerable ascent on the E. side until, 4.4 m. from Bartlett, the site of Camp Hatetoquit is reached (1,550 ft.). From this point Mt. Crawford may be ascended through the woods, or by the old trail.

DISTANCES: From Bartlett Station to iron bridge 0.6 m.; to Stanton farm 1.6 m.; to small hunting camp 3 m.; to forks of Razor Brook $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to site of Camp Hatetoquit 4.4 m.

Via Forest Service trail to Davis Path at Crawford-Resolution col 6 m.; to Camp Resolution $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Camp Isolation $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mount Washington 18 m.





PART II.

SECTION IX.

Jackson and Vicinity.

Jackson is situated at the junction of the Ellis and Wildcat Rivers, the former flowing from Pinkham Notch and the latter from Carter Notch, both north of the town. It is closely surrounded by mountains of moderate height, nearly all commanding fine views of the southern and eastern slopes of Mount Washington, and nearly all may be ascended by good paths. Eagle, Spruce, Black, Thorn, Doublehead and Iron Mountains are close at hand, while Carter Notch, the eastern and southern sides of Mount Washington and the Montalban Ridge are easily accessible. Jackson is within three miles of Glen Station on the Maine Central R.R. and the State road passes through it, so that more distant parts of the mountains can readily be reached by automobile or train. There are several good hotels. It is therefore a favorite tramping centre.

Jackson Falls.

Jackson Falls, on the Wildcat River just above the village, are a picturesque succession of cataracts of great beauty and are particularly accessible, as the Carter Notch road passes along their entire length on the W.

Glen Ellis Falls.

These falls, on the Ellis River, are $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Jackson. The path to the falls leaves the E. side of the Pinkham Notch road, is marked by a prominent sign, and is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, leading to the top of the main fall. Steep wooden stairs descend to the foot.

The main fall is about 70 ft. in height, and below it are several pools and smaller falls of great beauty.

Goodrich Falls.

These falls are on the Ellis River, close to the point where the State road crosses the covered bridge about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village. They are easily reached from the road. Their beauty has been greatly marred by the construction of the electric power-house, but they are still imposing.

Winniweta Falls.

Winniweta Falls are situated on Miles Brook, a westerly branch of Ellis River, 3.6 m. N. of Jackson. The path leaves the State road by a rough cart-path which branches off on the W. side of the road at the 121st mile-post and immediately crosses the bridge. The road is not passable for vehicles, and the bridge is hardly safe for automobiles. Leave the logging-road (which is on the N. side of the stream) just beyond the second fence, 0.8 m. from the State road.

Black Mountain.

Black Mountain is a long ridge N.E. of Jackson between the Wildcat River and the East Branch of the Saco. It lies south of Carter Dome and is separated from the latter by Perkins Notch. There are at least seven summits. The most northerly is the highest (3,312 ft.), but being densely wooded and covered with slash and blow-downs is rarely visited. The "Knoll" (2,010 ft.), the most southerly summit and the only one not wooded, is easily climbed from the highway south of it and affords a very interesting view. The Davis Memorial Observatory, built in 1913 by friends of Walter Rockwood Davis, occupies one of the middle peaks (2,735 ft.). The Davis Reservation comprises

30 acres including the peak, and is the property of the A. M. C. On both sides of this peak are extensive pastures which enable it to be reached with ease. That on the west is commonly called the "Long Pasture." The best views and the easiest grades are obtained by going up the east side and down the west. A new trail along the ridge from the southern end of the mountain to the col south of the Observatory was completed in 1915.

Route via East Pasture.

Leave Jackson by the road on the E. bank of the Wildcat River at the Jackson Falls House. In about 1 m. bear to the R. at the fork and again keep to the R. where the road comes in from the L. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on. A short distance beyond this point turn to the L. into Black Mountain road, marked by a sign. This point is $\frac{1}{8}$ m. beyond a white schoolhouse (on the L.) and just before the road (which continues as the Dundee road) crosses a bridge over Great Brook. The Black Mountain road is passable for vehicles for another mile (as far as Walter Fernald's), where a sign will be found on the R. It then becomes a grassy lane, and in $\frac{1}{8}$ m. passes a cellar-hole on the L., all that remains of the old Willey farmhouse. There is a magnificent view here. Continue up the old roadway, avoiding all logging roads which branch off to the R. The attractive old roadway continues, rising and falling in grade, and crosses a brook at Skunk Hollow. Good *water* may be obtained just beyond the brook on a bank at the L. The road finally comes out into a large open pasture, across which it can easily be followed. Soon, however, while still in the pasture, the tower comes into view on the L. (N.W.). It will be seen that only the top of the summit bearing it is wooded; that a wooded ridge runs down to the R., and that running toward this ridge

is a hollow, while to the L. (S.) of the summit the pasture runs nearly to the top of the ridge. These points should be carefully noted as the way across the pasture from the roadway is not marked. Leave the roadway and bear up the hollow referred to. *Water* will be found at the foot of the steep slope under a large yellow birch. Bearing to the L. and up hill from this point an observation seat will be found at the edge of the thick woods, and near it the short path leading to the Observatory.

The descent may be made in the same way, or better, by the West or Long Pasture. If the latter route is chosen, retrace the above-mentioned path from the Observatory to the pasture. At the seat, just below the edge of the woods, turn sharply to the R. (W.) along the edge of the woods and go through the open growth into the col S. of the Observatory summit. Cross over the col and descend into the top of Long Pasture. A large split boulder near the top affords an excellent view. From here it will be seen that Long Pasture is rapidly growing up with alders, being completely choked by them about a third of the way down. They are best avoided by going through the tongue of woods which juts into the pasture from the N. at this point. Having passed through the woods and into the lower section of the pasture, keep on down, bearing slightly to the S., until the grass-grown bed of an old graded road is found. Turn to the L. and follow this out over a stile and across a bridge to the Carter Notch road, which is followed to the L. to Jackson.

DISTANCES. Jackson Falls House to junction of old Black Mountain road $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Fernald's $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Observatory $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to top of Long Pasture $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Carter Notch road $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Jackson 10 m.

TIMES. Jackson to Black Mountain road 1 hr. 15 min.; to Observatory 3 hrs.; to top of Long Pasture

hrs. 15 min.; to Carter Notch road 4 hrs. 15 min.;
to Jackson 6 hrs.

Route via West or Long Pasture.

The West Pasture is separated from the Carter Notch road by a deep ravine containing the Wildcat River. From Jackson take the Carter Notch road. In about 1 m. take the first road to the R. just beyond the white schoolhouse, the junction being marked by a sign. This road crosses the Wildcat River on a bridge, goes around a gravel bank, bearing to the N. over a stile, and then through bars into the pasture. *Water* will be found in the woods before the open field is reached, and no more can be depended on above this point. There is no path up through the pasture, but the objective point is its topmost corner and the summit beyond, due E. from where the road comes into the open pasture. The pasture is rapidly filling with alders so that it is no longer possible to ascend at random, and there is no definite trail. To avoid the alders, keep in the roadway until it can be seen that one is past the alders and has clear going to a tongue of woods about half-way up the pasture. Then strike straight up through the woods, keeping far enough to the L. to avoid the alders, into the open pasture above. The uppermost corner of the pasture being attained, keep on over the col, through sparse second growth to the open pasture on the E. side. Here turn to the R. and keep along the edge of the woods until the seat at the lower end of the path to the Observatory is found (see p. 188), and follow the path to the summit.

The descent may be made by the same route, or better, by the E. pasture. If the latter route is chosen, follow the path from the Observatory back to the seat at the edge of the pasture and continue down hill until the grass-grown bed of the old road is found. If there is any doubt as to this road, it can be recognized by its

proximity to the cellar-hole of an old house. *Water* is found in a hollow under a large yellow birch at the bottom of the steep slope between the woods and the road. Follow the road out to the R. (S.) and return by the highway to Jackson.

DISTANCES. Jackson to junction of Carter Notch road and road to pasture $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to top of pasture $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Observatory $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to junction of Dundee and Black Mountain roads $8\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Jackson 10 m.

TIMES. Jackson to pasture road 2 hrs.; to top of Long Pasture $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Observatory 4 hrs.; to Dundee road 5 hrs.; to Jackson 6 hrs.

The easiest way to reach Black Mountain Observatory is to drive to Walter Fernald's on the Black Mountain road and walk from there, returning the same way. With a buckboard or light carriage it is possible to drive even to the large pasture below the Observatory. The walking distance from Fernald's is only about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. each way, and the time is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.—say, 4 hrs. for the round trip, including time for enjoyment of the view.

The Knoll.

The Knoll (2,010 ft.) is the bare, sharp peak at the southern extremity of Black Mountain. It is easily accessible from the Five-Mile road at the top of the long hill above Wilson cottage near the Overlook cottage, 1.6 m. from the village. Here a sign reading "To the Knoll, Follow the Fence" points the way up a cowpath into a rocky pasture. Before reaching the barbed wire fence the stone wall should be crossed and followed to a pair of bars. From there one can make his own way to the top of the Knoll, though it will be found easier to bear to the R. There is a fine view from the top.

Path from the Knoll to the Observatory.

From the Knoll a path bears to the N.W., indicated by cairns and rags until it enters the

woods, where rags only are used. The path continues along the W. side of the mountain, gradually ascending until it joins the direct path from below via the Chesley pasture. From this point the grade is steeper, finally becoming quite sharp just before reaching the ledge, with a wide view immediately below the summit of the second peak (2,585 ft.). The path then goes over the second peak, descending slightly into a pasture which almost crosses the mountain. It then follows the side of the third peak, finally coming into an old lumber road leading out to the East Pasture, from which the Observatory can be reached by the route described on page 188.

Over the Ridge (Directly from Five-Mile Road).

Leave the Five-Mile road as if going to the Knoll, but at a sign reading "To the Observatory direct" turn to the L. and follow cairns into the woods, where rags and blazes indicate the way. After about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the path crosses Chesley pasture, where a fine view of Mount Washington and its southern ridge is obtained. Continue on into the woods in a N. direction, at first by easy grade, but gradually growing steeper until a junction is made with the path coming from the Knoll.

DISTANCES: VIA KNOLL. Village to path 1.6 m.; to Knoll 2.4 m.; to junction with direct path to Observatory 2.9 m.; to second peak 3.1 m.; to pasture 3.5 m.; to Observatory 4.4 m.

VIA DIRECT PATH. Village to path 1.6 m.; to junction with Knoll path 2.8 m.; to Observatory 4.3 m.

TIMES. Road to Knoll $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to second peak $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Observatory $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Mt. Doublehead.

This mountain lies northeast from Jackson and is easily recognized by its characteristic twin peaks. From

the State road in North Conway only the south peak is visible, appearing as a striking truncated cone. The north peak has an altitude of 3,056 ft. and is wooded to the top. The south peak is 2,935 ft. and has several bare ledges on the top, which is divided into three minor humps in an east and west line. The path from the Dundee road was recut in 1905 by B. H. Kellogg.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Dundee road about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Jackson village, about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond the bridge across Great Brook, and just beyond a small house with an outside chimney. Its beginning is marked by a sign. It goes over a barbed wire fence and through a much overgrown pasture, where it is marked by splashes of white paint on the rocks. It soon enters sparse woods and ascends more rapidly through second growth. The last *water* is found near the path half-way up just before entering the spruces. Well up on the mountain the path divides, the L. (N.) branch leading to the col and the north peak; the R. (S.) one to the south peak. There is also a path which leaves the path to the north peak in the col and joins the one to the south peak near its upper end, so that one can go directly from one summit to the other.

As the north peak is wooded and the tripod which formerly enabled one to overlook the trees is in ruins, the only view is from the ledges on the E. side. The trail to the north peak is obscure in places. Hence the south peak is the better one to visit. The best plan is to take the R. path at the fork, ascending the south peak then descend to the col, visiting the north peak if desired, and returning directly down the path from the col. The col contains a remarkable growth of old gnarled birches.

DISTANCES. Jackson to path $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to spring 3 m.; to junction of N. and S. trails $3\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to north

peak $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to south peak (direct) $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. From north peak to south peak across the col $\frac{2}{3}$ m.

TIMES. Jackson to path 1 hr. 15 min.; to north peak 2 hrs. 45 min.; to south peak (direct) 2 hrs. 35 min.

Mountain Pond.

Mountain Pond lies in the town of Chatham from which it can be approached by an old lumber road recently (winter 1913-14) reopened. The route in from Jackson is by trail from a road branching to the E. from the Dundee road around the south slope of Mt. Doublehead. This trail was originally made by the U. S. fire warden, who has also erected a log cabin on the north shore of the pond, about two-thirds of the way along. A lumber R. R. was built along the East Branch in 1916. Hence all descriptions of trails in this region must be considered unreliable. Water in the pond is not fit for use, but drinking *water* can be found in a small brook a few minutes walk to the E. of the cabin down the trail leading to Chatham.

The pond itself is a pretty crescent-shaped body of water about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, overlooked by low mountains,—Mt. Shaw to the south and the spurs of Baldface Range to the north. From a rowboat on the pond there is a beautiful view of Mt. Doublehead and of the peaks of Baldface.

It is not for the view, however, that the trip is notable; the path itself is the attraction, for it lies through a section of large trees, maples and birches, to say nothing of the great hemlocks near Mountain Pond and a few scattered white pines. The East Branch and the winding Slippery Brook add to the interest, the latter being crossed no less than five times. In high water these crossings are not easy.

Path from Jackson.

For trampers coming from the S. the Dundee road should be left at the first road to the R. (E.) after passing Dundee. This branching is nearly opposite the Dinsmore house (a large white house on the W. side of the road). This road should be followed to the end, past the Bean house and barn and across the little brook, or the logging railroad can be followed from where it crosses the highway in Lower Bartlett at the beginning of the Dundee Road.

For those coming from the N. via Jackson and the Dundee road, there is a short cut through a beautiful stretch of wooded country for about 1 m. Leave the Dundee road at the first gap in the woods on the L. (E.) side of the road below the Batcheller house, which is the first one passed after dropping down from the divide between Tin Mountain and Mt. Doublehead. Crossing the wire fence, the old wood-road can easily be followed through the woods, bearing to the L. in all doubtful places and gradually going down hill, until an old sugar house and deserted home are reached. Here turn to the L. on the branch road already mentioned and follow it to the end as in approaching from the S.

From the end of the road, turn sharply to the R. through the fields, bearing E. down hill, still toward the East Branch. Cross the lumber R. R. and the river. Continue E., through the woods, across the narrow strip of land separating the East Branch from its tributary, Slippery Brook, here almost as large as the main stream. After crossing Slippery Brook, the path may have to be searched for on the E. bank, as logging operations may have damaged it. The path crosses the stream several times. It should be remembered that Mountain Pond drains into Slippery Brook through a small branch on its E. side (R. in ascending). Hence, if the path should be

missed the pond may be found by following up the brook and its small easterly tributary, about 2 m. from the East Branch. The path will probably be found at one of its crossings.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. up Slippery Brook, there is a deflection from the main stream, creating a small island. The water in the cut-off is colored by a clay deposit, the cause of which is not hard to find at the R. after crossing the brook, close to the path. Here is often a quicksand of clay, so soft that it immediately engulfs even the smallest pebble.

After leaving the island the path crosses Slippery Brook three times in fairly close succession, followed by a comparatively long stretch of traveling on the W. bank before the final crossing to the E. bank. After five minutes or so near Slippery Brook the path climbs the bank and shortly crosses the outlet of Mountain Pond. Immediately the lumber road is reached, which is followed by the R. (E.) for about 1 m. to the camp.

DISTANCES. From Jackson village to the cut-off on the Dundee road 4.2 m.; to the East Branch crossing 5.7 m.; to the crossing of the outlet of Mountain Pond and the lumber road 7.8 m.; to the camp 8.8 m.

TIMES. From Jackson to the cut-off 2 hrs.; to East Branch crossing 2 hrs. 45 min.; to lumber road 3 hrs. 45 min.; to the camp 4 hrs. 15 min.

Thorn and Tin Mountains.

These mountains comprise the three low summits east of Jackson village. The most northerly is Tin Mountain (2,025 ft.). The intermediate summit (1,910 ft.) is sometimes called Middle Mountain, but is generally considered part of Thorn Mountain. The southerly summit is Thorn Mountain (2,265 ft.). Thorn Hill (1,440 ft.) lies southwest from Thorn Mountain across a shallow valley through which passes the Thorn Hill road. There are two paths to

the summit of Thorn Mountain, one from Thorn Hill road and the other from Thorn Mountain Park. The Dundee Drive extends around the base of the little group of mountains and should be taken from the south, as one then faces the ledges on Mt. Doublehead as well as the views of the Mount Washington Range.

Both paths end on a ledge which, although not the summit, affords a view to the W. and N. The summit, marked by a large cairn, is a short distance E. of this ledge. Still further on to the S. E. a little cleared space affords a good view of Mt. Kearsarge and North Conway. No *water* can be depended on after leaving the occupied houses on either of the two roads. The ascent from Thorn Mountain Park and the descent by the path to the Thorn Hill road make an interesting round trip. The tin mines may be visited during the ascent (see p. 198).

Thorn Mountain via Thorn Hill Road.

This is the shortest way from the village. Ascend the Thorn Hill road to Mrs. Bedelle's house with its picturesque poplars. Turn to the L. into a driveway just above the house and from the driveway the path (marked by a sign) leaves on the R. This footpath in a short distance will lead into an old overgrown pasture. After ascending at a moderate grade through young trees and bushes it passes an old birch tree. Not over ten or fifteen years ago this tree stood at the top of an open pasture. It was a welcome source of shade on a hot day as well as a guide to the path, which began at what was then the edge of the woods just above it. The path here enters the spruces and ascends more sharply, especially near the summit. There is no *water*.

In descending, the path will be found just N. of the ledges on the W. side of the summit.

DISTANCES. Jackson to foot of the path $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. Jackson to summit 2 hrs.

Thorn Mountain via Thorn Mountain Park.

The old Thorn Mountain road branches off from the E. side of the road (R. in ascending) on the E. bank of Wildcat River about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Jackson Falls House. The newer and more direct road leaves the village road about 200 yds. S. of the same hotel. It zigzags up the side of the mountain and joins the other road at Thorn Mountain Park, a summer settlement. Continuing up from the junction, the road leads to the saddle between Thorn Mountain and the middle summit, ending at the ruins of an old farmhouse. Before reaching the latter there is a large boulder on the upper side of the road, which shows two rather remarkable profiles, either or both of which have been likened by some to the Father of his Country and by others to the Indian on the old copper cent. At the farmhouse keep straight on in a S.E. direction across the field and through the bars into an overgrown pasture. *Water* can usually be found in a spring just beyond this fence, 30 feet to the R. of the path, hidden in a rank growth of grass. There is no water higher up. The path swings somewhat to the R. and enters the woods, through which it is unmistakable to the summit.

In descending, the path will be found just N. of the main summit ledges.

DISTANCES. Jackson to end of road 2 m.; to summit 2.6 m.

TIME. Jackson to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Thorn Mountain Park to Thorn Hill Path.

This pretty path, sometimes called the Birch Path or Ridge Path, skirting the slopes of Middle and Thorn Mountains, makes a convenient short-cut for those

wishing to visit the two points in a half-day trip without going over the summit of Thorn Mountain. The Thorn Mountain Park terminus lies S. from the French cottage and begins as an old overgrown road. To reach it in ascending, leave the Thorn Mountain road at the first roadway on the R. after passing the two Goff houses. It is the second road on the R. above the junction of the Thorn Mountain and the Thorn Mountain Park roads, and has a small house on it. Those coming from the Thorn Hill road should leave the roadway at the cottage by the poplars, continuing in toward the Ritchie cottage (formerly Miss Wormeley's) beyond which there is a sign pointing the way to Thorn Mountain Park. Care should be taken not to take the Thorn Mountain path, which is near by.

DISTANCES. Village (via old road) to path 1.7 m.; to Thorn Hill road $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to village $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Tin Mountain.

There is no path up Tin Mountain. Its summit can easily be reached from the Thorn Mountain road, but it is wooded and no view can be obtained. The chief objects of interest on the mountain are the old tin mines, which are in the pastures on the S.W. side and can be located by the dumps of rocks visible from the road. There are several tunnels 30 ft. or more long and several shafts full of water. It is said that the first discovery of tin in the United States was made at this place. The Dundee road on the E. of the mountain can be reached by a logging road which passes through the notch (sometimes called Tin Mountain Col) on the S. side of the mountain.

Iron Mountain.

Iron Mountain (2,725 ft.) lies S.W. of Jackson between the Ellis and Rocky Branch Rivers. It is a massive mountain covered with second growth, including many fine oaks. There are several summits and long

ledgy ridges, the most prominent of which runs a little north of east and ends in the conspicuous cliff called Iron Bluff, or, from its shape as seen from the near-by pastures, Duck's Head (1,305 ft.). The mountain is said to contain valuable deposits of iron. The abandoned mines are located on the Jericho side. There are three paths to the summit.

Iron Mountain via Hayes' Farm.

The Iron Mountain road leaves on the W. side of the highway near the golf links just S. of the iron bridge in Jackson. It is steep and rough, but is passable for carriages to a short distance beyond the abandoned farm of Oscar Hayes, easily recognized as it is situated in an open field on the L. of the road (in ascending) at its highest point. The road affords fine views to the N. and E., and from Hayes' there is a grand outlook toward Giant Stairs on the W. At the Hayes house leave the road and strike across the pasture through a pair of bars toward a corner of the woods slightly W. of S. from the house, cairns pointing the way at first. The lower end of the path is hard to find, owing to the bushes and small trees that are rapidly encroaching upon the pasture. When found it can be followed without difficulty in a S. direction to the summit. The sparse growth covering the summit interferes greatly with the near view, though the more distant mountains may be seen in all directions. There is no water.

DISTANCES. From iron bridge to Hayes' farm 2.8 m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. To Hayes' farm 1 hr. 45 min.; to summit 2 hrs. 45 min.

Iron Mountain via Duck's Head.

This trail was built in 1905 by W. A. Meserve of Jackson. It leaves the pasture back of the Iron Mountain House at its extreme left-hand corner, and is very

attractively located. It winds about under the ledges to within about 150 yds. of the top of Duck's Head. Here it divides, the L. branch going to Iron Mountain and the R. to the top of Duck's Head. The latter affords a fine view of the valleys to the S. and E. Continuing toward Iron Mountain, the path passes alternately through wooded gullies and over ledgy ridges, fairly clear and affording extensive views to the N., S. and E., and finally ascends the rocky shoulder leading in a W. and then N. direction to the summit. On the ridge, considerably below the top, the path to the Cliffs, Iron Mines and Jericho leaves on the L., marked by a sign. *Water* is sometimes found in a ravine about 10 min. beyond Duck's Head, but it will fail in dry seasons. In wet seasons *water* can usually be found in pools on the ledges.

DISTANCES. Iron Mountain House to Duck's Head branch $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to water (unreliable) $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to first summit 2 m.; to Iron Mines and Jericho path 3 m.; to main summit $3\frac{1}{3}$ m.

TIMES. To Duck's Head branch 20 min.; to top of Duck's Head 30 min.; to first summit 2 hrs.; to Iron Mines path 2 hrs. 45 min.; to main summit 3 hrs. 15 min.

Iron Mountain from Jericho via Iron Mines.

Jericho is reached from Jackson by a highway leading N. from the road to Bartlett about 1 m. W. of Glen Station. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. more on the Jericho road brings one to Allen's Bridge across the Rocky Branch River. A few rods before reaching this bridge a road will be found branching to the R., easily recognized by the fact that it is just opposite the further end of a fine stone wall and that there is a large stone post at the intersection. This is the main road along the E. bank of the Rocky Branch River, and is known locally as the Jinks Hill

road. It is rough but passable for carriages for a distance of some 4 m. and is very beautiful in the autumn after the leaves have turned. The Iron Mine path leaves this road about $\frac{2}{3}$ m. from the Jericho road (marked by a sign on the R.), and follows the old road (impassable for vehicles) that formerly led to the mines. It ascends at first by easy grades, through fine second growth to the site of the old ore-house. Near here *water* may sometimes be found in a little stream, usually dry. The path then swings to the R. and ascends very steeply through open growth and over ledges to the abandoned iron mines. It passes close to a tunnel 60 ft. long, which can be entered, and where *water* is found. A little further on it passes close to a shaft filled with water. The mines are said to be very rich in ore, and specimens can be obtained from the abundant dumps. They were worked about 1872. The path keeps to the R. of both mines and continues to climb to the top of the ridge, where it comes out on open ledges. Here a side path to the L. (marked by a sign) leads to the cliffs at a distance of a few rods only. The view from the cliffs is altogether the finest thing on the mountain, and it will repay those who visit the mountain by other paths to descend to this point. *Water* (stagnant) is usually to be found on the side path to the cliffs. Returning to the main path and continuing the ascent, it is only a short distance to the Duck's Head trail. Turn to the L. on the latter for the summit, or to the R. for Jackson via Duck's Head and the Iron Mountain House.

DISTANCES. Bartlett road to Rocky Branch road $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to path (Mine road) $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mines $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to cliff path $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Duck's Head trail $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{3}$ m.

TIMES. Bartlett road to Rocky Branch road 35 min.; to path (Mine road) 1 hr.; to Mines 2 hrs. 30 min.;

to cliffs 3 hrs.; to Duck's Head trail 3 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 4 hrs. Descent 3 hrs.

Walks on and about Iron Mountain.

The following all-day walk will include the most interesting features of the mountain. Ascend via Duck's Head, visiting it on the way. Descend via the mines to the Rocky Branch logging road, visiting the cliffs. Turn to the R. up this logging road to the junction of the Jackson-Stairs Col Trail, just before reaching the bridge over the Rocky Branch. Follow the Stairs Col Trail (see p. 205) up to the R. through the abandoned pastures to Hayes' farm. Descend to Jackson via the Iron Mountain road.

DISTANCES. Iron Mountain House to top of Iron Mountain $3\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Rocky Branch logging road (visiting the cliffs) 6 m.; to junction of Stairs Col Trail 9 m.; to Jackson $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Iron Mountain House to top of Iron Mountain 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Rocky Branch logging road 5 hrs. 15 min.; to Stairs Col Trail 6 hrs. 30 min.; to Jackson 8 hrs. 45 min.

Walk around Iron Mountain.

This walk, though less interesting than the above, is an old favorite with lovers of this region. Go up the Iron Mountain road to Hayes' farm and from there to the Rocky Branch road via Jackson-Stairs Col Trail (see p. 203). Follow the latter to the Jericho road and Glen Station. Return to Jackson by road. It is possible to go from Jericho to Goodrich Falls over Swett Mountain, the S. spur of Iron Mountain. This saves about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but will take fully as much time and exertion as the road walk via Glen Station. The way is now so obscure and hard to find that a printed description would be no aid.

DISTANCES. Jackson to Rocky Branch road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Jericho $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Glen Station $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Jackson $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Jackson to Rocky Branch road 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Jericho 3 hrs. 45 min.; to Glen Station 5 hrs.; to Jackson 6 hrs.

Giant's Stairs and Montalban Ridge.

The Davis Path and the Montalban Ridge are treated in another section (see p. 176). They are easily reached from Jackson by the following route.

Trail from Jackson to Stairs Col.

This trail was adopted as a Club path in 1913. It connects the end of the Iron Mountain road with the Davis Path at Stairs Col, between Stairs Mountain and Mt. Resolution, crossing the valley of the Rocky Branch. It was opened in 1912, or rather it was reopened, since no part of it represents new trail-building.

From Jackson go up the Iron Mountain road (see p. 199) to Oscar Hayes' farm (now abandoned), continuing along the rough, abandoned portion of the road to the ruins of Littlefield's old farmhouse $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hayes'. About half way from Hayes' to Littlefield's a logging road leaves the old road on the R. Keep to the L. here. The road keeps well to the N. and finally descends a long, moderately steep hill and crosses a brook at the bottom. Ascending the further bank of the stream it crosses a new logging road and then comes out into an open pasture at Littlefield's clearing. The cellar-hole, which is all that is left of the house, is about 50 yds. from the stream. Keep to the L. of it and a rod or so beyond find a logging road. Turn to the L. and enter the woods. The logging road (which is not likely to be a permanent one) follows the old deserted highway down to the river. This portion of the route is most interesting, since it lies through a settlement

abandoned years ago. In places the clearings and apple orchards still remain, in others the encroaching forest has obliterated everything but the apple trees. The last house collapsed fifteen years ago, but many cellar-holes and clumps of rosebushes still remain.

Approaching the Rocky Branch, keep straight down the main Rocky Branch road through a confusion of recently built logging roads. As the bridge is visible from the road there is no difficulty in finding the way in this direction. At the junction with the main logging road, turn to the R. and cross the river. The road passes straight through an old logging camp. A short distance beyond the latter the path takes a branch road to the L., which soon leads up to the bed of the old R. R., from which the rails have been removed. Turn to the R., following the road-bed across a high trestle, and continue about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the site of the old R. R. buildings, marked "Storehouse" on the map. All the buildings have been removed, but a small camp has been erected nearby. Leave the road-bed here and cross the clearing to its further L. corner, where a large sign indicates the point where the trail turns away from the river. From here nearly to the col the trail follows logging roads, each junction being clearly indicated by a sign. The most obscure point is about half way from the railroad to the col, in sight of an immense boulder on the L. near the river. At this point the climber must turn sharp to the R. for a few yards and then to the L. again along a road whose direction is nearly parallel to the one he has been following, or a little to the R. of it. There are numerous signs here and beyond. The last part of the way up to the head of the ravine is as steep as a logging road can well be. The last *water* is under a rock a few feet to the L. of the road near its highest point. In dry weather this is important, as there is no

permanent water in the col on Stairs Mountain or on the Davis Path below the col, except at Resolution Camp, and the supply there fails in dry times. From the top of the logging road about 10 min. by an old trail brings the climber to the col and, by continuing down the W. side a few rods, to the junction with the Davis Path.

In *descending* from the col to Jackson there is no difficulty as far as the Rocky Branch, as most of the logging roads converge. Shortly before reaching the ruins of the railroad camp, however, the path twice takes roads branching off to the R., each branch being marked by a sign. In case these signs were missed, the tramper would merely lose a little distance, coming out to the railroad bed higher up. The railroad bed will be found on the E. side of the clearing where the buildings formerly stood. It should be followed down stream (i. e., to the R.) for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m., where the path will be found on the L. a short distance beyond a high trestle. Follow the logging road to the bridge across the Rocky Branch, avoiding one branch to the R. just before reaching the bridge. Just beyond the river, where the tramper must leave the main logging road and turn to the L. up to the pastures and the abandoned settlement, a tangle of newly built logging roads causes confusion. The way lies over the remains of a skid and then along a logging road which slabs to the L. up the steep slope, crosses several more recently built roads, goes through some standing woods and comes out into the pastures. (Keep straight along the course of the old road, disregarding newer ones, and follow the signs.) Be sure to leave the logging road at Littlefield's clearing (about 1 m. from the river) and turn to the R. to Iron Mountain road (see signs).

DISTANCES. Jackson (iron bridge) to Hayes' farm $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Littlefield's $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Rocky Branch

logging road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to railroad camp 7 m.; to col 9 m.

TIMES. Jackson to Hayes' farm 2 hrs.; to Littlefield's 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Rocky Branch road 3 hrs.; to railroad camp 3 hrs. 45 min.; to col 5 hrs. 30 min. Returning, Col to railroad camp 1 hr. 15 min.; to Rocky Branch Bridge 2 hrs.; to Littlefield's 2 hrs. 45 min.; to Hayes' farm 3 hrs. 30 min.; to Jackson 4 hrs. 30 min.

FROM COL TO POINTS OF INTEREST. To top of Stairs Mountain $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (time 30 min.; returning 20 min.); to Isolation Camp $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. (3 hrs.); to Mount Washington 11 m. (6 hrs.).

To Resolution Camp $\frac{1}{3}$ m. (8 min.); to Mt. Crawford 2 m. (1 hr.; returning 1 hr. 15 min.); to Bemis 5 m. (2 hrs.).

FROM BEMIS TO JACKSON, via Davis Path (see p. 177) and the Jackson-Stairs Col Trail the distance is about 14 m., or, including ascents of Crawford and Stairs Mountains, a long 16 m. The actual walking time will be about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., including the two ascents mentioned but not allowing time for luncheon, enjoyment of the views, or stops for other purposes. Persons staying at Jackson will find it convenient to take the early morning train on the Maine Central R. R. to Bemis. This gives a long day for the walk and one easily reaches Jackson at supper time. So taken, the walk is the finest about Jackson.

Glen Station to Stairs Col.

Follow the main Bartlett road W. to the Jericho road and follow the latter to the Rocky Branch road (for detailed description see p. 200). Follow the Rocky Branch road to the junction with the Jackson-Stairs Col Trail and continue up the latter, across the river and onward as described on p. 204. The grades are much easier than by the Jackson route and 2 m. of walking may be saved by driving to Jericho.

DISTANCES. Glen Station to Jericho road 1 m.; to Rocky Branch road 2 m.; to Jackson-Stairs Col Trail 6 m.; to col $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Glen Station to Rocky Branch road 1 hr.; to Jackson-Stairs Col Trail $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to col 5 hrs. Return 4 hrs.

Carter Notch, Carter Dome and Mt. Wildcat.

These points are described in detail in the chapter on the Carter Range, but they are all readily visited from Jackson.

Prospect Farm and Hall's Ledge.

Prospect Farm is situated at the extreme end of the Carter Notch road at an altitude of over 2,100 ft. The pasture at the end of the road affords magnificent views to the S. The distance from Jackson is 6 m. One may drive all the way, but the last 2 m. are very difficult for automobiles. Above the barn where the road ends, opposite the house and near a small apple tree at the edge of the woods on the L. of the clearing, a logging road enters the woods and in about 1 m. reaches Hall's Ledge from which there is a justly famous view of Mount Washington and its southeastern ravines.

Mt. Wildcat.

Mt. Wildcat can be ascended from Prospect Farm by keeping on to the upper L. corner of the pasture, where a trail is found. Follow the trail as far as possible. Keep on up the ridge, picking up the red blazes marking the boundary of the National Forest. Follow these as far as they keep the ridge. When they turn sharply to the E. and descend, leave them and keep on nearly due N. to a summit (4,070 ft.), from which there is a view to the E. At this point another National Forest boundary can be found and followed along the crest of the ridge W. and N.W. to the highest point.

Obviously such a trip, largely cross-country and without paths, will be taken only by strong climbers with some familiarity with wood-craft. To such it should be said that the trip is an extremely hard one, as the path can be followed only for the first mile, beyond which the National Forest boundary will serve as a guide, but will not make the going any easier. Moreover, in September, 1915, a storm caused great havoc on this ridge. Since the storm the committee has investigated only a mile or two at the southern end, which they found very badly obstructed by blow-downs. The upper part is scrubby.

DISTANCE. 4-5 m. TIME. All day.

Fern Cliff Farm to Fernald Cottage.

This path crosses the ridge between Mt. Wildcat and Spruce Mountain, from the Fernald cottage on the Carter Notch road to Dana's Fern Cliff Farm on the State road through Pinkham Notch. It is useful as a short cut from the Carter Notch road to the Pinkham Notch road. A telephone line follows the path rather closely.

In going from Fernald's to Dana's an old road will be found just beyond the former house. It follows up an attractive brook, soon keeping to the R. along the N. boundary of the National Forest into the open pasture, from which there is an excellent view to the S. and E. Follow cairns across the pasture, leaving an old cellar-hole on the L., then down into the woods, where blazes will be found along old logging roads to an open wood road, which comes out on the Pinkham Notch road in a maple grove just below a sugar-house.

In going from the Pinkham Notch road to Fernald's the W. end of the path will be found in the maple grove just below the sugar-house, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the 122d

mile-post and a short distance S. of Fern Cliff Farm. It starts as a cowpath, leading to the wood road. This, in turn, should be left at a branch on the R. where there is an old path sign on a tree. At doubtful points beyond here, follow the blazes. Cairns mark the path across the pasture above into the old road, which is followed out to Fernald's.

DISTANCES. Fernald's to cellar-hole in pasture $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Pinkham Notch road $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. Jackson to Fernald's 4 m. Overlook Cottage to Fernald's $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. Jackson to Dana's 5 m. Dana's to Tuckerman's Ravine Path $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Glen House $7\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Fernald's to Dana's 1 hr. 15 min. Dana's to Fernald's slightly longer.

Spruce Mountain.

This mountain comprises three summits on the long ridge running south from Mt. Wildcat. The middle peak (2,250 ft.) is the highest, but the south peak (2,220 ft.) is the one usually climbed. It is slightly wooded, but there are good views in all directions from scattered ledges, those to the north and east being the best.

Take the Carter Notch road to Slade's Spruce Mt. Lodge. The driveway to the Lodge is on the W. side of the road, just opposite the Five-Mile road. Follow Slade's driveway and a cowpath to the pasture, which provides an open way well up the side of the mountain. Go to a symmetrical maple tree at the top of the pasture well toward its N. edge. From there strike up through the woods, without path, bearing to the L. when nearing the crest of the ridge. There are open ledges here looking to the N. and N.W. To the S. are others, and E. of these are still others. On leaving these last ledges to descend, bear a little to the N. of E. to avoid the steep S.E. slopes.

DISTANCES. Jackson village to Slade's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Eagle Mountain.

Eagle Mountain (1,595 ft.) is a low craggy peak forming the extreme end of the long ridge running S. from Mt. Wildcat. It is easily reached from the Eagle Mountain House. The path, at first an old logging road, will be found S. of the hotel at the edge of the clearing. At first its grade is easy, but the upper end is very steep. There is a fine view of the village, Mt. Kearsarge and of the Ellis and Wildcat valleys.

DISTANCES. Village to Eagle Mountain House 0.8 m.; to summit 1.7 m.

On the W. side of Eagle Mt., there is a high knoll, with a ledgy top, from which there is a fine view, embracing the horizon from Thorn Mt. around to Mt. Washington. On the S. side of this knoll, pastures in which there are some magnificent oaks extend down to the State road (Pinkham Notch Road), and offer an easy line of approach. Distance from Jackson to the foot of the pasture about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to top of knoll, less than 2 m.

SECTION X.

Bartlett and Conway.

North Conway, Intervale and Bartlett are convenient climbing centers in the upper Saco Valley. The Maine Central R. R. through Crawford Notch gives easy access to the Mount Washington Range and the various mountains on either side of Crawford Notch. By road, Tuckerman Ravine, the Mount Washington Carriage Road and paths from the Glen House and Carter Notch can be reached, while Albany Intervale and Mt. Chocorua are within easy driving distance. In their immediate vicinity are Mts. Pequawket or Kearsarge and Bartlett on the east, Moat Mountain on the west, and on the north the mountains leading up to Mount Washington. This district is covered by the sectional maps of Jackson (p. 185) and Chocorua (p. 312).

Mts. Pequawket or Kearsarge and Bartlett.

GENERAL INFORMATION. Mt. Pequawket or Kearsarge (3,260 ft.) is situated in Bartlett and Chatham, the town line being near the summit. Standing at the southeastern gateway of the White Mountains, it is a conspicuous object from the Saco Valley. The view from the summit is one of the best in the mountains. The name of this peak has caused endless discussion. Pequawket was the name of a famous tribe of Indians who once occupied Conway and Fryeburg. The region about their villages was called the Plain of Pequawket. Here Darby Field came in 1642 for the first ascent of Mount Washington. In this same region, too, occurred the famous battle between the white men under Lovewell and the red men under Paugus in 1724.

About the year 1784 the mountain first appeared on the map under the name Kearsarge. From that day to this it has been known by both names, but Kearsarge has had the preference. Another fine mountain in Merrimac County had borne this name for many years prior to 1784. This resulted in some confusion and in 1915 the U. S. Geographic Board adopted the name of Pequawket for the northern mountain and that of Kearsarge for its distant neighbor to the south. It seems best, for the purposes of this work, to use both names, though the A. M. C. has taken no official action in the matter.

Mt. Bartlett is a part of the same mountain mass, extending westward toward Intervale. The lower range of hills extending from the summit to the northeast toward Chatham bears several minor peaks, known as Mt. Shaw (2,474 ft.) and the Twins (2,490 ft. and 2,524 ft. respectively), the latter of which has been burned over. The Green Hills of Conway,—Mts. Hurricane (2,110 ft.), Black Cap (2,370 ft.), Peaked (1,730 ft.), Middle (1,850 ft.) and Rattlesnake (1,550 ft.),—stretch away to the S.

HISTORY. The first trail up the mountain, a bridle path, was built in 1845 by Moses Chandler, Nathaniel Frye and one Davis, who also built a two and one-half story house on the summit. About 1872 Steven Eastman built the path from his house to Prospect Ledge, which superseded the original trail to this point. This path and the old bridle path from Prospect Ledge now constitute the Kearsarge Village Path. The house built by Messrs. Chandler, Frye and Davis was blown from the summit in a severe gale, November 12, 1883, and a year later a smaller building was erected to replace it. Four or five years later the present building was constructed by Andrew Dinsmore from the timbers of the original house. This

building, now deserted but conspicuous as a landmark, with ten acres of land on the summit, are now the property of the A. M. C., having been given by Mrs. Caroline E. Clay in 1902. Telephone wires run to the hut of the forest fire guard on the summit.

Mt. Pequawket or Kearsarge can be ascended from Kearsarge Village by the Kearsarge Village Path; from Intervale by the Intervale Path; from Lower Bartlett by the old path over Mt. Bartlett, or by the new path from Pitman Hall; from South Chatham by the new path. A path, known as the Inverness Path, formerly ascended the southeast side of the mountain from South Chatham via Mirror Lake and was about 4 miles in length. Its place is now taken by the new path.

Kearsarge Village Path.

This path, formerly a bridle path, leaves the highway leading toward Hurricane Mountain at the house of Steven Eastman about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Kearsarge Village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from North Conway and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Intervale railroad station. The house can be recognized as the one at the further end of a long lane bordered with maples. Passing to the R. of the house, the route is through the yard to the L. of the barn and across the open level pasture in a N. direction. On entering the trees the path is very clearly defined, and for about 1 m. from Eastman's ascends fairly steeply to Prospect Ledge, which affords an excellent view over the valley. A half mile beyond is the only sure *water* on the path. Two-thirds of a mile beyond this spring the path leaves the woods, ascends over sloping ledges interspersed with bushes and low trees, and is soon joined by the paths from Intervale and Lower Bartlett which come in together on the L. above the col between Mts. Bartlett and Pequawket. The path now bears well around to the N. side of the mountain, then bears S.

again and, marked by cairns and paint, climbs the bare ledges in an E. direction to the summit. From the bare top there are fine views in all directions. There is a good *spring* about 50 ft. to the L. (S.) of the sixth telephone pole down from the summit.

DISTANCES. Eastman's to Prospect Ledge 1 m.; to junction of paths $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to summit 3 m. North Conway to Eastman's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Intervale to Eastman's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Eastman's to Prospect Ledge 1 hr.; to Bartlett Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. Descent, 2 hrs.

Intervale Path.

This path was built by Mr. Jacob Washburn and his sons Arthur and Donald in 1908, and is maintained by Mr. Washburn. It is shady except across the ledges, has easy grades and good views. It is well marked by signs in the woods, by cairns and white paint over the ledges, and is in good condition.

The path begins at the Intervale railroad station, leads through the Cathedral Woods, past the Wizard Birch, across the road and along the Mt. Surprise Path to a fork in the path opposite a large beech tree (sign). It proceeds to the L. and straight up the slope of Mt. Bartlett, soon passing between two large boulders, and a little later crosses a ravine just before reaching the first ledge. Here there is a fine view of the Intervale from Lower Bartlett to Centre Conway, as well as of White Horse and Cathedral Ledges, Moat Mountain and the more distant mountains.

The path continues up the ledges and around the E. shoulder of Mt. Bartlett, where the summit of Mt. Pequawket can be seen as well as Hurricane and Black Cap Mountains to the S.E., then along the S. side of the saddle between Mts. Bartlett and Pequawket to join the Kearsarge Village Path about 30 min. from

the summit. The highest point in the path is about 250 ft. below the summit of Mt. Bartlett. *Water* will be found near the summit. (See Kearsarge Village Path.)

DISTANCES. To first ledge 1 m.; to Kearsarge Village Path 3 m.; to summit $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIMES. To first ledge 1 hr.; to Kearsarge Village Path 3 hrs.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Bartlett Path.

This path, now (1915) overgrown and in bad condition, is marked by a prominent sign where it leaves the main road just N. of the gully N. of Lower Bartlett and follows cow-paths across the pastures, soon passing through a gate and entering the woods, where logging roads are followed. The path leads in a general E.N.E. direction, soon crossing a small brook-bed and beginning a gradual ascent. The path is somewhat blind near this point, but is marked by path signs and paint on the rocks. Soon the path enters the logging region and follows an old road leading N. for about 100 ft., when it leaves the road, turns abruptly to the R. and soon crosses a small brook, the last sure *water*. It then ascends rapidly, leaving the logging region and entering evergreen growth, where for the first time it takes a distinct path form. It soon crosses another logging road, passes near a small swamp and gains the ledges, on which the growth has been damaged by fire. An opening in the trees near by gives extended views toward Moat Mountain. The path from this point over the summit of Mt. Bartlett is marked by sparse cairns and splashes of paint and should be followed with care. The summit of Mt. Bartlett is mainly open ledges, which afford excellent views. Soon after passing the summit the path drops quite rapidly over the ledges for $\frac{1}{3}$ m., and then ascends gradually to its intersection with the Kearsarge

Village Path. In descending the path over Mt. Bartlett leaves the Kearsarge Village Path at the R., marked by cairns and a sign, $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the summit of Mt. Pequawket.

DISTANCES. Road to summit of Mt. Bartlett $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Kearsarge Village Path $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Lower Bartlett to summit of Mt. Bartlett 2 hrs. 10 min.; to Kearsarge Village Path 3 hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

Pitman Hall Path.

Starting from Pitman Hall in Lower Bartlett, this path passes through fields and follows wood roads along the N. slopes of Mt. Bartlett to the ravine leading E., which it follows to join the Bartlett Path on the ridge between Mts. Bartlett and Pequawket at its junction with the Kearsarge Village Path $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the summit of the latter.

South Chatham Path.

This path, known as the Southam or Inverness Path, leaves South Chatham by a wood road running W. to Stiles Clearing, thence W., passing Mirror Lake. From the W. side of the lake blazes lead up to the summit of Mt. Pequawket. Above tree line the path is faintly marked with red paint. Mirror Lake can be reached from Kearsarge Village by following up Kearsarge Brook.

The Green Hills.

The Green Hills are covered with open growth and can be traversed without paths, though the ledges and scrub make the traveling hard.

Hurricane and Black Cap Mountains.

These mountains, the next S. of and adjoining Mt. Pequawket, can be reached from the road from Kearsarge Village which continues E. to South Chatham over the height of land (an open pasture between Hurricane and Black Cap Mountains). Just before

reaching the height of land a wood road on the L. (N.) leads nearly to the top of Hurricane Mountain, which can easily be reached. On the height of land a path to the R. (S.), marked by cairns and signs, leads across the open pasture and through the woods to the bare ledges on the top of Black Cap Mountain, which gives fine views of the lakes and mountains of Maine as well as the country to the S. and the mountains to the W. and N.W.

DISTANCES. Kearsarge Village to height of land $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Black Cap $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Hurricane 3 m.

TIMES. Kearsarge Village to height of land $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to summit of Black Cap $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to summit of Hurricane $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Middle Mountain.

A path from Champney's Studio, North Conway, to the summit of Middle Mountain (1,860 ft.) affords an easy 2 m. walk with pleasing views.

Moat Mountain.

GENERAL INFORMATION. Moat Mountain, a long, irregular ridge bearing several peaks or humps, lies west of the Saco River nearly opposite North Conway. North Moat (3,195 ft.), Red Ridge (Middle Moat) (2,760 ft.), and South Moat (2,760 ft.) are the principal summits. The upper slopes have been swept by fires so that nearly all the soil has been destroyed, berry bushes and low scrub in the crevices of the rocks being the only covering for the ridges. A shoulder consisting of several clustered peaks to the W. is known as West Moat (Big Attitash).

The path to North Moat from Diana's Baths was opened in August, 1877, by Dr. Wilbur B. Parker, William L. and Charles P. Worcester, substantially

as at present located. The opening of the path was celebrated at the first A. M. C. field meeting by walking over it to the summit of North Moat. The South Moat Path was first opened by berry-pickers, and leads from the Albany road. The Ridge Path was made in 1879 by the Messrs. Worcester and Rev. T. F. Wright. It became overgrown and was recut about 1903 at the expense of Miss Harriet E. Freeman. These paths are now maintained by the A. M. C. The trip along the ridge in either direction can be made in a day and is one of much interest, the views being particularly fine in all directions. For a shorter circuit a return over the bare ledges of Red Ridge is recommended.

Foot-Bridge Path.

This path from Intervale to Diana's Baths starts at the railroad crossing at Intervale (sign), follows a cart-road W. down to and across the intervalle to the woods fringing the meadows, through which the path leads to the Saco River, where a floating foot-bridge is maintained by the Intervale Improvement Society. From the W. bank the path leads first W., then S. to the highway at Lucy Farm opposite the branch road leading W. to Diana's Baths and the paths to North Moat and Red Ridge. In times of high water the meadows may be flooded and the bridge impassable, but the path is a short cut to Moat Mountain and the Ledges from Intervale and the north. Further up the river there is a ford which can ordinarily be waded, crossing the Saco between Humphrey's Ledge and Lower Bartlett.

DISTANCES. Railroad crossing to foot-bridge $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Diana's Baths $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Railroad crossing to foot-bridge 20 min.; to Diana's Baths 40 min.

North Moat.

The path,* marked by signs, leaves Diana's Baths and follows with easy grades a logging road which keeps quite close to the N. bank of Cedar Brook, on which are the Baths. It soon crosses close to the S. bank and, at the end of $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. (50 min.) from the Baths, it turns abruptly to the L. away from the road and stream (sign) in a S. direction (last sure *water*) and ascends rapidly, coming out in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. (15 min.) on the ledges. Over the ledges to the summit the path is marked by cairns. After passing through a patch of scrub on the shoulder at the foot of the cone a path marked by a sign leads to the W. (R.) 50 yds. to a *camp* site and *spring*, fairly sure except in dry seasons. In summer this water is nearly always muddy and unattractive. The summit, where there is an A. M. C. cylinder, is bare and affords fine views in all directions.

Ridge Path.

The Ridge Path runs in a S. direction from the summit of North Moat over the summit of Middle Moat, at which point it is joined by the path up Red Ridge, and thence to the summit of South Moat and the path down to the Albany road. On the ledges the path is marked by cairns; through the scrub it is cut out and blazed. *Water* will sometimes be found on the S. side of the summit of Middle Moat. Along the ridge there are fine views of Mt. Chocorua and the Albany Intervale.

South Moat.

The path, marked by a sign, leaves the farm of Alfred Hammond on the Albany road $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from

*Logging and the erosion of the stream have affected the path to such an extent that a re-location is likely in 1917.

Conway. A good *spring* lies a rod or two W. of the path just before reaching the ledges. *Water* will sometimes be found also in the path $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit. A good *camping* site, used by berry-pickers, exists on a shoulder of the mountain a few minutes above the spring.

DISTANCES. North Conway to Diana's Baths 3 m.; to North Moat $6\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Middle Moat $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to South Moat 9 m.; to Albany road $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Conway 16 m. Intervale to Diana's Baths via foot-bridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Conway to Hammond's $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to South Moat 7 m.

TIMES. North Conway to Diana's Baths 1 hr. 15 min.; to North Moat 4 hrs.; to Middle Moat 4 hrs. 45 min.; to South Moat 6 hrs.; to Albany road 7 hrs. 45 min.; to Conway 9 hrs. Intervale to Diana's Baths via bridge 40 min.

REVERSE. Conway to Hammond's 1 hr. 15 min.; to South Moat 4 hrs.

Middle Moat and Red Ridge.

Middle Moat (2,760 ft.) is the central peak of Moat Mountain, and Red Ridge is the high, barren spur of reddish granite ledges which project for over a mile N. E. from the summit, gradually descending to end in wooded sides, sloping steeply to the valley behind Cathedral and White Horse Ledges.

The path up Red Ridge begins at the junction with two paths leading in from the road W. of the Saco River, one starting from Diana's Baths, the other from Echo Lake schoolhouse. These two paths form a circuit of about 4 m. behind the ledges, the Red Ridge Path beginning about 2 m. from either starting point. Both paths have signs: "Red Ridge." Coming from Intervale, the path from Diana's Baths is shorter;

from North Conway, that from Echo Lake schoolhouse.

FROM DIANA'S BATHS. About 15 min. walk from Diana's Baths and 2 min. after crossing Cedar Brook (sign), the path branches to the L. from the North Moat Path. After 5 min. the path is very wet for $\frac{1}{4}$ m., and is passed on stepping stones. It then follows an old logging road which runs roughly S. by W. for a distance of about 2 m. (1 hr.) to the junction (signs) with the path leading from Echo Lake schoolhouse around the S. end of White Horse Ledge. At the junction it turns abruptly to the W. and follows up the E. branch of Moat Brook for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (15 min.), crosses the brook (last sure *water*) and strikes up the wooded slope of Red Ridge, being pretty steep for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Passing alternately through scrub and over ledges, it finally emerges and winds up the bare ledges to the summit of Middle Moat, where it joins the Ridge Path by which one can go to either North or South Moat. Through the woods it is well worn and marked by signs and blazes; on the ledges it is marked by cairns.

DISTANCES. From Diana's Baths to junction of paths 2 m.; to crossing of stream $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to first open ledge 3 m.; to summit of Middle Moat 4 m.

TIMES. From Diana's Baths to junction of paths 1 hr. 15 min.; to crossing of stream 1 hr. 30 min.; to first open ledge 1 hr. 50 min.; to summit of Middle Moat 3 hrs. 30 min.

DESCENDING. Summit of Middle Moat to junction of paths 1 hr.; to Diana's Baths or Echo Lake schoolhouse 2 hrs. 15 min.

FROM ECHO LAKE SCHOOLHOUSE. This path, laid out to Thompson's Falls by the White Mountain Club of Portland, Me., starts from Echo Lake schoolhouse on the road W. of Saco River at the end of the road

over North Conway bridge, 1.6 m. from North Conway and 3.1 m. from Intervale. Passing S. of White Horse Ledge and following roads to the N.W. corner of the clearing (Hale's farm), the path enters the woods (R.), soon crosses to the W. bank of Moat Brook and, gently ascending, passes near Thompson's Falls. Five minutes later a camp in a pine grove is reached. Passing to the L. to a wood road and continuing R. for 15 min., it reaches the junction with the path from Diana's Baths, which it follows to the summit of Middle Moat.

In descending, after leaving the junction the path follows an old wood road. In about 15 min. a clearing is crossed. Five minutes later the pine grove and camp are seen on the L., at which point the path leaves the wood road. Watch carefully, as this point is easily passed unseen. If passed, the wood road can be followed out to the clearing and the highway, though it is longer and wetter than the path from the camp.

DISTANCES. From Echo Lake schoolhouse to junction of paths 2 m.; to summit of Middle Moat 4 m.

TIMES. From Echo Lake schoolhouse to junction of paths 1 hr. 15 min.; to summit of Middle Moat 3 hrs. 30 min.

DESCENDING. Summit of Middle Moat to junction of paths 1 hr.; to Diana's Baths or to Echo Lake schoolhouse 2 hrs. 15 min.

The circuit, ascending via Diana's Baths to North Moat along the Ridge Path to Middle Moat and descending Red Ridge to Echo Lake schoolhouse or to Diana's Baths can be made in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. This route gives shade in ascending and fine views in descending, is quicker and easier than the reverse.

West Moat.

West Moat Mountain, the western spur of Moat Mountain (Big Attitash of the government map), is

a group of peaks (2,980 ft., 2,882 ft. and 2,884 ft.) lying about 1 m. W. of North Moat. The peaks, having been burned over, are now mostly bare ledges, interspersed with spruce growth 15 to 20 ft. high. Although no paths exist, West Moat can be reached from Bartlett by following the Mt. Attitash Path to the summit of Mt. Attitash and thence up the ridge over ledges and through the dense low growth to the summit of West Moat.

West Moat can also be reached from North Moat along the connecting ridge over ledges and through dense growth. These mountains, having been lumbered and burned over, are in such condition that traveling is difficult.

DISTANCES. Highway to summit of Mt. Attitash $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of West Moat $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. North Moat to West Moat 1 m.

TIMES. Highway to summit of Mt. Attitash $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit of West Moat 5 hrs. North Moat to West Moat 1 hr.

Mt. Attitash.

Mt. Attitash (2,445 ft.) (Little Attitash of the government map) is a north spur of Moat Mountain, being joined to North Moat by a long curving ridge, whence Humphrey's Ledge projects northeast into the Saco Valley. The views from the summit are very fine, including Mt. Carrigain, the Mt. Washington and Carter Ranges.

The path was constructed by Dr. Frederick Tuckerman and Mr. A. B. Hubbard. It leaves the Glen-Bartlett highway at the schoolhouse (sign) 2 m. E. of Bartlett or 4 m. W. of Glen, and follows the Stony Brook logging road on the W. bank $\frac{4}{5}$ m. At this point the path crosses the brook (last sure *water*).

The path then ascends steeply to the crest of the ridge, which it follows to the summit. Attitash Brook is about 200 yds. to the L. of the path up the crest, and at times of high water the falls are very beautiful. Not infrequently *water* will be found at the summit close against the rock bearing the cairn. The path is blazed throughout its length and has path signs at doubtful places.*

DISTANCES. Highway to brook crossing $\frac{4}{5}$ m.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to brook crossing 30 min.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

White Horse and Cathedral Ledges.

These ledges are semi-detached bluffs covered with trees except on their eastern faces. From the summit of either ledge beautiful views are obtained of the broad intervalle of the Saco Valley from Thorn Mountain to Centre Conway, with the mountain background of Mts. Doublehead and Pequawket, the Green Hills and other peaks.

The Bryce Path.

This path was laid out by Viscount James Bryce (then British Ambassador) during his stay in Intervale in 1907, and connects with the path from Diana's Baths to Cathedral Ledge.

The path begins at the fork of the road about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Lucy Farm on the road W. of the Saco River. It is a well marked road to the entrance to the woods at the base of the ledges. The path leaves the road at the sugar house, turning to the R. After 10 or 15 min. of steep climbing the path forks (sign), the R. leading to Cathedral Ledge (1,145 ft.) and the L. to White Horse

*A new and easier path is projected for 1917. It will leave the N. Moat path at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. in, thence it follows and soon crosses the stream. In about 1 min. turn R. where blazed, and follow blazes to the top.

Ledge (1,455 ft.). After leaving the fork both paths run through young growth, very thick, in which the path can only be followed by blazes on very small trees and the worn footway.

DISTANCES. Intervale, via foot bridge, to Lucy Farm $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to fork in the road $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit 3 m. North Conway to fork in the road 2 m. Bartlett to fork in the road $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Intervale, via foot bridge, to Lucy Farm 35 min.; to fork in the road 45 min.; to summit 2 hrs. North Conway to fork in the road 45 min. Bartlett to fork in the road $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Pitman Arch Path.

The path leaves the highway on the W. side of the Saco River $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Lucy Farm (see p. 218), from close beside a small wooden building bearing a sign, and follows the old toll road to Pitman Arch.

Humphrey's Ledge.

The path, much overgrown, leaves the highway at the same point as the Pitman Arch Path, follows the remains of an old carriage road and, swinging to the L., ascends by easy grades to the Ledge.

The Baker Path.

This path leaves the highway on the W. side of Saco River $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Lucy Farm (see p. 218) and follows a cart-way through pine woods. It soon turns to the R. and ascends between two humps, and then a few steps to the N.E. to the peak of a hump, the highest point on the path, with a fine view. It then passes N. of E. to the final ledge and connects with the old road on the N. side, leading to Pitman's Arch. There is a *spring* about half-way up the path. From the col be-

tween the two humps mentioned, Dolloff Bluff can be reached by turning to the L. (S.W.) and following up over the ledges.

Dolloff Bluff.

This is a bare ledge on the lower part of the long spur running N.E. from Mt. Attitash, S.W. of and higher up than Humphrey's Ledge. The Bluff can be reached from Bartlett by the path up Cow Brook or by following up the ledges S.W. from the point where the Baker Path to Humphrey Ledge turns to the N.E.

The path from Bartlett leaves the highway on the S. side of the Saco River $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Bartlett, $\frac{1}{5}$ m. after it crosses Cow Brook and about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. E. of the bridge over the Saco on the road from Glen station to Bartlett. Entering the field opposite the cellar-hole of the old Dolloff house, the path turns sharply to the R. and follows a cart-road and fence (on the R.) a short distance, then swings to the L., crosses a brook (generally dry) where a sign "Path" is placed, still keeps to the L. and follows the road to an open field. Keeping close to the woods on the L., where large cairns are placed, it follows a logging road, clear and open, to a path sign on the L., from which point the path is blazed to the Bluff. *Water* can always be found about half-way up the path.

DISTANCE. Highway to Bluff 1.2 m.

TIME. Highway to Bluff 1 hr.

Mt. Tremont.

Mt. Tremont (3,365 ft.) shows many different aspects as seen from different directions. The summit ridge has been swept by fire and is bare. By using logging roads the ascent is easily made from Livermore. The view from the summit is fine, overlooking the Saco Valley and the Albany Intervale.

DESCRIPTION. The path follows the logging railroad in a S.W. direction from Livermore $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a plain logging road on the L., leading S. and S.E. to Sawyer Pond, which is distant from the railroad about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. A few hundred yards before reaching the pond the path follows the logging road on the L. leading N.E. between Sawyer Pond and a small pond hole. This road with its extension will be found to ascend rapidly the S.E. side of the S.W. spur overhanging the pond. Following the road to its end, the path then works up the slope to the main ridge, which leads from N. to S. Following up this ridge in a S. direction through woods, then through bushes and over several ledgy humps, the bare main summit (at the S. end of the ridge) is reached. There is an A. M. C. cylinder on the summit.

In descending, instead of returning by the route described, one can strike straight down the cliffs on the S.E. side, soon finding and following down a branch of Douglas Brook between Owl Cliff and Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) until the lumber railroad and Douglas Brook are reached and crossed, the Bear Mountain Notch Path being found not far to the E. of Douglas Brook.

DISTANCES. Livermore to logging road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to fork of road near Sawyer Pond $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Tremont $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Livermore to logging road 45 min.; to fork of road near Sawyer Pond 1 hr. 45 min.; to summit of Mt. Tremont 4 to 5 hrs.

Owl Cliff.

(2,950 ft.), lies just S. of Mt. Tremont. It is covered with a thick low growth and there are no paths. It can probably be ascended through the woods from the S.W., from the Rob Brook Trail, or from the N.E. from the head of the W. branch of Douglas Brook.

Mt. Silver Spring.

This mountain (2,995 ft.), otherwise known as Mt. Revelation or Bartlett Haystack, lies E. of Mt. Tremont. It has no well defined paths, but can easily be ascended from Bartlett by the experienced woodsman from the height of land in Bear Mountain Notch (1,760 ft.). The return may be made down the E. side of the W. spur to the highway 2 m. W. of Bartlett. There is a fine view from the summit, particularly of the Albany Intervale, that well repays the climb. The northern humps can be reached by a path from Silver Spring Cottage.

DISTANCES. Bartlett to Bear Mountain Notch 3 m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Bartlett to Bear Mountain Notch 2 hrs.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Swift River Trail.

The Swift River Trail leaves the Albany Intervale road at its extreme W. end, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Swift River Inn, which now occupies the site of the Passaconaway House. It soon crosses Downes Brook and follows logging roads and the old R. R. to Sabba Day Brook, which it crosses, soon striking the S. bank of the Swift River and following it about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Pine Bend, where it leaves the river. About 4 m. from the Swift River Inn a cut-off to the Livermore trail to Waterville leaves on the L. The main trail follows the logging road to Camp 6, a deserted and for the most part burned lumber camp on the former line of the Sawyer River lumber railroad. From Camp 6 it climbs over the divide between Mts. Kancamagus and Huntington and down to the headwaters of the Hancock Branch of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset. At a point 3 m. down from the divide it reaches the remains of Henry's lumber railroad, which can easily

be followed to Lincoln and North Woodstock. This trail is well supplied with *water* and the grades are easy.

From a point on the lumber railroad a little W. of its junction with the Swift River Trail, a trail leads S. through Mad River Notch between Mts. Osceola and Kancamagus, past Greeley Ponds and down to Waterville. (See below; also p. 309 for distances and times.)

Livermore Trail.

This path, sometimes known as the American Institute of Instruction Path, leads from Camp 6 S.W. over the divide between Mt. Kancamagus and North Tripyramid and down to Elliot's Hotel, Waterville. From Camp 6 one can also follow the remains of the old lumber railroad N.E. to Livermore and Sawyer River Station. For a full description of this trail see Waterville section.

DISTANCES (approximate:) Swift River Inn (Site of Passaconaway House) to Camp 6, 6 m.; Camp 6 to Henry's railroad 7 m.; to Lincoln 13 to 14 m.

Camp 6 to Waterville (via Institute Path) $7\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Camp 6 to Livermore (via railroad) 6 m.; to Sawyer River Station $7\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Bear Mountain Notch Path.

This path, which leads from Bartlett to Albany, was opened in 1905 and adopted as an A. M. C. path later in the year. It utilizes old logging roads to the height of land, then abandoned lumber railroad for a few hundred yards, descending to Swift River by logging roads. It is an easy path, offering the shortest and most convenient route to the Albany Intervale from the N. The country through which it runs is primarily cut-over land with second growth hardwood springing up.

The path leaves Bartlett from the S.W. end of the road which crosses the railroad at the station. Passing

the mills and through the straggling mill settlement, the road emerges into the path and enters the brush well to the R. of the now overgrown lumber railroad. The path is marked by a sign on the R. For a few hundred yards the path has but slight elevation, soon coming out on the banks of Albany Brook, a branch of the Saco, at a water intake and crossing on a bridge. On gaining the opposite bank, the path gradually ascends by a succession of logging roads for about 2 m., when it bears to the L. and ascends the old railroad embankment, which it follows for a few hundred feet, then leaves, descending at the L. From this point the descent is gradual for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The path then crosses the pasture and *brook* in the rear of Brewster's cabin under the shadow of Bear Mountain, where it turns abruptly to the R. and passes the cabin. The path then drops rapidly, following Douglas Brook. Crossing to the E. bank, it leaves the brook and in a short time comes into a fine logging road of the Conway Lumber Company, which it follows with but little descent until it crosses Douglas Brook again. It then traverses the pastures to the ford of Swift River.

DISTANCES. Bartlett station to height of land $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Swift River road 7 m.

TIMES. Bartlett station to height of land $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Swift River road $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Table and Bear Mountains.

Table Mountain (2,663 ft.) lies west of Moat Mountain. Bear Mountain lies west of and adjoining Table Mountain. It has several peaks (3,230 ft., 3,180 ft. and 3,050 ft.) and the slopes are steep. Both mountains have been lumbered to the top and there are no paths. They are reported as accessible from the Bear Mountain Notch Path by lumber roads, but the traveling is hard.

Albany—Sawyer Pond Trail.

The U. S. Forest Service trail leaves the Albany Intervale about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the Swift River Inn (Site of the Passaconaway House). In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it crosses Swift River, continues N.W. and passes over a divide E. of Green Cliff. It soon descends more to the N. reaching the W. side of Sawyer Pond, where it meets the trail from Livermore (see p. 227). Distance about 5 m. Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The old Rob Brook Trail to Albany leaves the S.E. corner of the Pond, but is obscure and cannot be recommended.

Mts. Parker, Langdon, Pickering and Stanton.

These mountains, which make the southern extremity of the Montalban Ridge, lie between the valley of the Saco River and Razor Brook and that of the Rocky Branch River. There are paths to the summits of Mts. Parker, Langdon and Stanton, but there is none on Mt. Pickering.

Mt. Parker.

To ascend Mt. Parker follow the Langdon Path to an elevation of about 2,000 ft. where the trail becomes almost level just before making the final 200 or 300 ft. to the summit of Mt. Langdon. At this point turn to the L. at a sign into the Mt. Parker Trail. At first it skirts the E. side of a swampy area, then, a little down grade, swings to the N.W., crossing a small brook on the way (last sure *water*). The bottom of the short decline is soon reached, the path crossing the dry depression on the side of the W. or subordinate peak of Mt. Langdon. Here the path bears more to the N., rising slightly and passing over a shoulder of this peak; descends a little more than it had previously climbed, reaching here its lowest level (2,000 ft.) at the foot of the peak of Mt. Parker. In very wet weather there may be a swampy stretch here, but the trail was laid to the E. to avoid the worst.

The ascent of Mt. Parker is a succession of rather steep grades interspersed with more gradual or almost level sections. In places the forest of great maples and beeches is exceptionally fine, with little undergrowth.

The climber will very likely be deceived as to the summit, for the path ascends the less abrupt S.E. slope. From the apparent summit there is a 5 min. walk through thick evergreens to the bare ledges that rise abruptly out of the flattened base of the truncated cone. The view is magnificent, well worth the labor of the ascent, the view up the Rocky Branch to the Mount Washington Range being particularly grand.

DISTANCES. Bartlett Station to Mt. Parker Path 3 m.; to summit of Mt. Parker $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Bartlett Station to Mt. Parker Path $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to summit of Mt. Parker $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Mt. Langdon.

Mt. Langdon (2,410 ft.) lies S.E. of Mt. Parker. The path starts from the road on the N. bank of the Saco at Bartlett. Take the road leading N. from the town, cross the river by the iron bridge and turn to the R. for a short distance to the Yates farm. The path starts directly opposite the house, close by the farm buildings. It crosses the pasture, unmarked except that it keeps close to a trench containing a water-pipe. It crosses a stream, enters the woods and becomes a well-marked foot-path. It rises rather rapidly and about half way up the mountain (about 1,600 ft.) passes near a ledge from which there is a fine outlook. Continuing the ascent, the path approaches the col between Mt. Langdon and its first westerly shoulder where the path to Mt. Parker diverges to L. The main path turns to the R. and soon reaches the summit, which is wooded and the view partly obstructed.

The easterly cliffs can easily be reached from the summit. Through the trees to the N.W. will be seen

a large flat ledge. If one descends through the woods to this point, continues across it and bears to the R. beyond, he will come out at the top of the bare, rounded cliffs which are such a prominent feature of the mountain as seen from Jericho and the Rocky Branch valley. Continuing along the top of the cliffs in a N. direction until they are passed, one can easily descend through the woods to a logging road. The latter, followed down to the R., leads to the bed of the old Rocky Branch logging railroad and beyond it to the river, on the further bank of which the road will be found. Follow this down stream to the R. for Jericho.

DISTANCES. Bartlett Station to Yates' 1 m.; to outlook 2 m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Bartlett Station to Yates' 20 min.; to outlook 1 hr. 20 min.; to summit 2 hrs. 15 min.

Mt. Pickering.

Mt. Pickering (1,945 ft.) has no path. Its low summit can, however, be reached from the E. end of the road N. of the Saco River at Bartlett (see p. 235), or from the Rocky Branch above Jericho. The latter route is perhaps the easier.

At Jericho cross Allen's Bridge (see p. 200) and continue up the roadway (W.) on the further bank until the ridge making N. from Mt. Pickering is passed. Then turn to the L. up the "hopper" toward the summit. There are some old wood roads, but they are so overgrown as to be of little help, and one must make his way up through rather thick woods to the top. There is a fair view to the E. and N. from ledges near the summit.

From Mt. Pickering it is easy to follow the ridge slightly to the S. of E. to Mt. Stanton. The only difficulty is part way down Mt. Pickering, where there are two short, rocky ridges ending in low but sharp ledges. It is best to keep between them. *Water* wil

be found in the col between Mts. Stanton and Pickering, but it fails in dry weather.

Mt. Stanton.

Mt. Stanton (1,725 ft.) is the end of the Montalban Ridge. It terminates in the magnificent cliff known as White's Ledge, which towers about 1,000 ft. above the river. Its summit is covered with a sparse growth of hard pine, which makes a picturesque foreground for a series of charming views of the Saco Valley. It deserves to be more frequently visited.

The path, though well cleared, is unfortunately rather hard to follow owing to numerous branchings. It leaves the Bartlett road about 2 m. W. of Glen Station, just N. of the covered bridge across the Saco. It follows W. along a wood road parallel with the river to a small clearing. The logging road leaves this clearing on the R. near its further end. In a short distance it reaches a place where the soil has been dug away on the L. Three logging roads branch off here. The path takes the middle one, nearly at a right angle. This should be followed until a path branches off on the R. (sign "To White's Ledge"). Some distance above a branch to the R. bears a sign reading "To Big Boulder." Keep to the L. here, following the sign reading "To White's Ledge." About half way from the base to the summit the path comes into another, running at right angles to it. Here turn to the L. for a few yards and then to the R. again, and the path is perfectly clear for the rest of the way.

In descending, one should take care not to follow a lead which branches to the L. soon after leaving the summit.

DISTANCE. Highway to summit 2 m.

TIME. Highway to summit 1 hr. 30 min.

Another path to Mt. Stanton starts at Stillings farm on the Jericho road about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glen Station.

Cave Mountain.

Cave Mountain (1,335 ft.) is remarkable for the cave near its top, a shallow opening formed by the disintegration of a soft granite bearing above it a harder rock. There is a fine view from it. It is easily reached from Bartlett by the road which runs N. from the town and crosses the Saco River on the iron bridge. From the bridge the path leaves the road at the turn immediately ahead. The path is very indefinite, but the cave is plainly visible across the open pasture and one can make directly to it, up the hill. A faint trail to the R. of the cave leads by a short scramble to the top of the cliff in which the cave is located. The top of the mountain is wooded.

DISTANCES. Bartlett to cave 1 m.; to top $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. Bartlett to cave 45 min.; to top 1 hr.

Hart's Ledge.

Hart's Ledge is a fine cliff situated in the bend of the Saco River just above Bartlett. It rises more than 1,000 ft. above the meadows at its foot and affords commanding views to the north, south and west. There is no path, but its top is easily reached. From Bartlett take the road leading N., cross the iron bridge to the N. bank of the Saco and turning W. proceed about 2 m. to the last house, that of John C. Cobb, directly across the ford from Sawyer's Rock. Just beyond the house a lane leads over the railroad tracks. Immediately beyond the latter an obscure cart-path turns to the L. and should be followed for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. through a series of pastures. In this way one gets well beyond the inaccessible line of crags and finds an easy line of ascent, to the W. of and beyond them. Give them plenty of leeway. The boundary line of the National Forest passes just N. of the top of Hart's

Ledge and is marked by red blazes and a single line of barbed wire.

The ledge can also be reached from Cobb's by keeping along the right hand fence, after crossing the railroad as described above. Another wood road will be found leading back to a pasture, from which the ravine E. of the principal crag can be ascended. At the top of this ravine bear to the W. or S.W. around to the crags. Whichever route is chosen, there is no *water* beyond the brooks which are found in both pastures.

DISTANCES. Bartlett to Cobb's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to top of ledge $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Bartlett to Cobb's 1 hr.; to top of ledge $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

SECTION XI.

Mt. Carrigain Region.

In the A. M. C. Guide of 1907 it was stated that the region about the headwaters of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset contained one of the largest tracts of virgin forest in New England. Since that date most of this fine timber has fallen before the lumberman and the last remaining stand of any considerable size, that on the North Fork, is in process of destruction. Accordingly, while the following descriptions are based on the latest information in the hands of the writers, it is impossible to speak with certainty, since lumbering causes such rapid changes in conditions.

In 1906 the A. M. C. opened about twenty miles of blazed trails radiating from the North Fork about a mile above the East Branch, known as North Fork Junction. From this point trails lead up the Fork by Thoreau Falls and out by way of Zealand Notch, or by Ethan's Pond to Willey House Station; up Mt. Bond and over the Twin Range to the Twin Mountain House; down the Fork and East Branch to the lumber railway and so out to North Woodstock; across to the East Branch, up the Branch and out through Carrigain Notch to Livermore and Sawyer River Station.

See L. F. Cutter's Map of the Mount Washington Range included with this guide.

Willey House Station—North Fork Trail.

This is a blazed trail leading from Mt. Willey path to North Fork Junction via Ethan's Pond and Thoreau Falls. "Willey Pond" (2,850 ft.), perhaps better known as Ethan's Pond after Ethan Allen Crawford, is a beautiful mountain tarn lying S.W. of the summit of Mt. Willey (see p. 260).

Thoreau Falls, named in honor of Henry D. Thoreau, the poet-naturalist, are a series of cascades extending along the North Fork for a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The lowest falls are much the steepest and most interesting, and are reached from the North Fork Trail by a short side trail. A sign here with an arrow indicates the path to the falls.

DESCRIPTION. The trail starts from the Maine Central R. R. in common with the Mt. Willey path, which it follows for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the path to Mt. Willey leaving on the R., marked by a sign. The Willey Pond trail then continues in the same N.W. direction, and at about the same even ascent for a mile or more, to the height of land. The berry pickers' cabin which formerly stood here was burned in 1914, but *water* will be found near its site. The trail then descends slightly and soon enters a logging road. A loop leaves the road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the camp site and after following the S. shore of Ethan Pond leaves the pond and re-enters the logging road. Following the logging road for some distance, the trail finally leaves it on the R. (marked by a path sign) and continues down hill through a barren, burned country, and about 2 m. beyond the pond (soon after crossing a branch of the North Fork) the bed of the abandoned Zealand Notch lumber railroad is reached and followed a short distance. The bare, scarred peaks forming the walls of the Notch are plainly visible across the river. Near this point on the North Fork there is a Geological Survey dam to measure the flow of water. The railroad bed is left just before it crosses the North Fork on its way to Zealand Notch. The path diverges to the L. from the road-bed and passes a private camp known as Camp Whole, on the L. of the trail, which is spotted here and there on the charred trunks still standing after a more recent fire. The path now bears

somewhat away from the river and descends more rapidly, the short branch to Thoreau Falls, marked by a sign, soon leaving on the R.

Continuing on the main trail, which again approaches the river, green woods are soon entered and the path descends steeply, then more gradually. A good *camp* site on the trail, known as Camp Sweetwater, is near this point. The wooded bluffs now come close to the river bank on either side, but soon recede, the remaining distance to the Junction being fairly level. The trail continues near the river bank, only turning away from it for short stretches to avoid rough walking, until within about 1 m. of the Junction, where it leaves the river for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The trail from Thoreau Falls to the Junction is all the way in virgin forest, containing many fine old cedars and white pines, about the last remaining in the East Branch country and rapidly falling before the lumberman.* The Twin Mountain Trail leaves North Fork Junction on the opposite (W.) bank of the North Fork. (See Carrigain Notch—North Fork, p. 244 and Twin Mt. Trail, p. 264).

DISTANCES. Willey House Station to Mt. Willey branch $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Ethan's Pond $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to point of leaving Zealand Notch R. R. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Thoreau Falls 5 m.; to North Fork Junction $9\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to forks 10 m.

TIMES. Willey House Station to Mt. Willey branch 1 hr.; to Ethan's Pond 2 hrs.; to point of leaving Zealand Notch R. R. 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Thoreau Falls 4 hrs.; to North Fork Junction 6 hrs. 30 min.; to forks 7 hrs.

*There is now (1916) a logging camp at North Fork Junction which is connected with Henry's R. R. by a spur track. As the lumber roads have been extended some distance up the North Fork, trappers descending the foregoing trail may strike them some miles above the Junction, and those ascending, may find difficulty in picking up the trail.

Zealand Notch.

West of the Rosebrook Range and separating it from Mt. Hale of the Twin Range, are Zealand Notch and the Zealand River, the latter a branch of the Ammonoosuc. Through the bottom of the valley a lumber railroad leading through Zealand Notch to Shoal Pond formerly existed. The rails have been removed and a succession of forest fires has been destroying everything of an inflammable character, the road-bed being now the only evidence left.

DESCRIPTION. The old railroad bed can be reached as follows: Where the highway first crosses the Boston & Maine R. R. east of Twin Mountain Village, take a fork to the R. which leads through a field and immediately crosses the Ammonoosuc. Even if there is a bar across the bridge, or other sign that the road is impassable for teams, it should be followed. In about 30 min. the road crosses the Zealand River just before a steep pitch, and the old railroad bed may be seen on the W. bank of the river at the R. of the road. It is, however, so choked at this point with cherry growth that it is probably better to proceed as follows: Continue on the road across the river, up the hill and along the plateau about 15 min. more until the road descends to a ruined bridge over the Ammonoosuc. Here a well defined path turns off sharply to the R., ascends to the plateau, crosses it diagonally back S.W. and in about 15 min. drops to the old railroad bed, here on the E. bank. The railroad location must now be followed closely the entire distance through Zealand Notch. The trail soon crosses to the W. bank and after a while Zealand Falls will be heard, but not seen, from the path. They are formed by a drop of the river over a ten-foot precipice, and are worth a visit.

The railroad bed can also be reached from the Mt. Pleasant House by the Mt. Echo Trail, following it to

a sign "Mts. Rosebrook and Oscar," about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the summit of Mt. Echo. Here turn to the R. and proceed in a W. direction $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Leave this path on the L. by a rough, obscure trail about 1 m. long, marked by infrequent blazes, leading down the W. slope to Mt. Tom Brook, which is followed down to Zealand River. The trail and the railroad bed will be found on the opposite (W.) bank about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below Zealand Falls. This method of approach is not recommended.

Above the Falls the railroad crosses the river more and more frequently, and in about 3 hrs. from the time of starting on it Zealand Pond is seen on the R. In front rise the bare, fire-scarred walls of Zealand Notch, on the E. side of which the railroad passed. Here the road-bed has been alternately buried and carried away by slides. Emerging from the Notch, the road bears to the L. and soon crosses the North Fork of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset. It then joins the Willey House Station—North Fork Trail, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Thoreau Falls, on which, continuing toward the E., the Maine Central R. R. can be reached at Willey House Station in about 3 hrs. The old railroad itself, bearing to the S.E., in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. reaches Shoal Pond. (See p. 240.)

The walk along this abandoned railroad gives exceedingly interesting views of a desolate country, little visited except by fishermen and berry pickers. On account of its steady grade and even footing it is very easy in proportion to its length, but no one should attempt it unless skilled in following the signs that indicate an old railroad bed.

DISTANCES. Twin Mountain Village to Zealand Pond 9 m.; to North Fork Trail 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Shoal Pond 12 m.

TIMES. Twin Mountain Village to Zealand Pond 4 hrs.; to North Fork Trail 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Shoal Pond 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Mt. Carrigain.

Mt. Carrigain (4,647 ft.), occupying as it does so central a position, commands a view considered by many the finest in the White Mountains. The first path was cut by the A. M. C. in 1879. This path was afterwards (1898) relocated by the Club, which still maintains it. Two prominent spurs project from the mountain mass, Vose Spur (3,855 ft.) toward the E., forming the westerly wall of Carrigain Notch, and Signal Ridge (4,400 ft.) toward the S., over a portion of which the path leads. (See Appalachia, Vol. II, p. 108, and Vol. IX, p. 99.) Philip Carrigain, for whom the mountain was named, was Secretary of State from 1805-1810. His most notable work was a map of New Hampshire, published in 1816.

DESCRIPTION. Leave the train at Sawyer River Station on the Maine Central R. R. and follow road or logging railroad about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Livermore, a lumber village. The way leaves the village across the track from the store and follows a wide lumber road N. of Sawyer River past the little red schoolhouse and an old barn, just beyond which the first path sign appears. In 15 to 20 min. Whiteface Brook is crossed on the ruins of a lumber bridge. For the next 15 min. the road follows within sight and sound of the brook, rising gradually. The path then becomes more level and bears to the L., leaving Whiteface Brook and becoming very wet and boggy. At $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Livermore the North Fork Trail through Carrigain Notch leaves on the R., marked by a sign (see p. 244), and the road soon crosses Carrigain Brook. Last sure *water*. It then follows up a gradual slope, and in 10 min. from the fork the ruins of Camp 5 are reached, a good *camp* site near a brook. The road continues to rise more steeply for $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., slabbing the side of Signal Ridge and entering the virgin forest when well up the ridge. *Water* is sometime

found beside the road half way up. The path resumed continues steep until the crest of Signal Ridge is gained, some $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond. This ridge is clear of trees and affords unrivalled views in all directions, the sheer cliffs of Mt. Lowell across Carrigain Notch being perhaps the most prominent object. From Signal Ridge the path again enters the trees and ascends sharply, passing near the cabin of the State fire warden and emerging in about 20 min. on the wooded summit of the mountain. A tripod affords an outlook over the low trees.

DISTANCES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to North Fork Trail $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Camp 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Signal Ridge 6 m.; to summit $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Camp 5, 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Signal Ridge 4 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 5 hrs.

The mountain can also be climbed from the Livermore Trail, leaving the latter at "The Switch" (see p. 311). Follow the railroad N. to the old camp ($\frac{1}{8}$ m.), cross Sawyer River and follow the lumber road which leads up the E. bank of the brook between Mts. Carrigain and Hancock. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road crosses to the W. side of the brook and, about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond, a prominent R. fork crosses again to the E., the junction being marked by blazes on some small trees. Cross here (last *water*) and then strike up hill (no path) about N.N.E. for a strip of spruce which runs up to the tip of the prominent shoulder of Signal Ridge (3,970 ft.). Near the brook the new growth is thick, but the woods soon become open, and although the grade is steep the going is excellent. From the end of Signal Ridge a rough spotted trail can be followed up the ridge to the A. M. C. path from Livermore which climbs the ridge much further N.

DISTANCES. Livermore Trail to point of leaving

lumber roads $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to end of Signal Ridge $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to A. M. C. path $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Livermore Trail to point of leaving lumber roads 1 hr.; to end of Signal Ridge $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to A. M. C. path $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Carrigain Notch—North Fork Trail.

This trail was opened by the A. M. C. in the spring of 1906 to serve as a connecting link between its Mt. Carrigain Path on the S. and the Twin Range Path and Willey Pond—North Fork Trail at their junction on the North Fork of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset (see p. 239). It was not intended as a cleared path but as a blazed trail. The trail also serves as a convenient approach from either the N. or the S. for the ascent of Mts. Lowell, Anderson, Nancy and Bemis. At the North Fork Junction connection is made with the Willey Pond—North Fork Trail leading to Crawford Notch at Willey House Station (Maine Central R. R.) or down the East Branch to Henry's lumber railroad above Franconia Branch, which in turn connects with North Woodstock.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Mt. Carrigain Path just before reaching Carrigain Brook (see p. 242), and leads in a N.W. direction through a region recently logged by the Sawyer River Lumber Co. Logging roads are followed, with gradual ascent, crossing Carrigain Brook and keeping along the base of Mt. Carrigain and leading through Carrigain Notch. About 1 m. from Mt. Carrigain Path, the road passes a lumber camp and at the height of land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, there is a good *camping* spot at the base of Mt. Lowell on the E. side of the Notch, at Wild Duck Pond. This point is only about five or six hundred feet in altitude above the point of divergence of the Mt. Carrigain Path.

Resuming, the path descends gradually and bears well to the N.E. on the flank of Mt. Lowell to avoid an extensive windfall. This point, as the path crosses the depression leading down from between Mts. Anderson and Lowell, is a favorable one from which to leave the path for an ascent of either of these peaks, though the trip should not be considered by the inexperienced. (See p. 246.) About $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the height of land, a closed camp is passed on the L. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Notch turn into a lumber road, which is soon left on the R. where a path cut through the woods leads to another logging road. Turn to the L. and in 300 ft. Henry's lumber railroad is reached. This can be followed to Lincoln if desired. About 15 min. after passing the 11th mile-post, take a branch track to the R. which crosses the East Branch and leads to the logging camp at North Fork Junction, on the North Fork of the East Branch. On account of the devastation wrought in this region by the lumberman, it is safer to follow the railroad than the old trails. The trail to Willey Pond and the railroad at Willey House Station continues up the E. bank of the North Fork, although on account of active lumbering and the extension of lumber roads up the North Fork the beginning of this trail may be difficult to find. (See Willey House Station—North Fork Trail.) The Twin Mountain Trail leaves on the W. bank, just across the stream from the Junction. (See p. 262.)

DISTANCES: Sawyer River Station to Livermore $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Carrigain Notch branch of Mt. Carrigain Path $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Carrigain Notch $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Stillwater 10 m.; to Forks or North Fork Junction $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Carrigain Notch branch of Mt. Carrigain Path 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Carrigain Notch 4 hrs.; to Still-

water 6½ hrs.; to Forks or North Fork Junction 8 hrs. 30 min.; to lumber railroad 9 hrs.

Mts. Lowell, Anderson, Nancy and Bemis.

Mt. Lowell (3,730 ft.); Mt. Anderson (3,729 ft.); Mt. Nancy (3,810 ft.) and Mt. Bemis (3,708 ft.) are a group of peaks between Carrigain Notch and the Crawford Glen which form the watershed between the Saco and Pemigewasset Rivers. They are wooded peaks entirely without paths. Four little lakes lie in their midst, one E. of Anderson, the source of Whiteface Brook, a branch of Sawyer River; another between Mts. Anderson and Nancy, the source of the Norcross branch of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset; and to the E. the third, Nancy Pond, the source of Nancy Brook, a branch of the Saco, bearing in its middle course wonderful waterfalls of great height, but little known on account of their inaccessibility; and the fourth between Mts. Nancy and Bemis, also draining into the Saco, via Nancy Brook.

Mts. Lowell and Anderson can best be ascended by leaving the Carrigain Notch Trail just N. of the Notch and slabbing the N. side of Mt. Lowell to the depression or ravine between it and Mt. Anderson. The brook in the depression makes a good *camping* place and affords the last *water* until Nancy Pond is reached. Following up this depression in an E. direction, the Livermore-Lincoln town boundary (a blazed line) is reached in the col. Turning S. on this line, about ¾ m. of steep climbing brings one to "B. M. 57" (the highest point on the line), from which the summit of Mt. Lowell is reached in 10 or 15 min. climb, still southerly. The summit is quite open and the views are fine. Although the cliffs above Carrigain Notch have been climbed, only those skilled in rock climbing should attempt the feat.

Turning from the Lowell-Anderson col and following the line N., the summit of Mt. Anderson is reached in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of steep climbing similar to that up Mt. Lowell.

An outcropping ledge on the W. side of Mt. Anderson, near the line, gives a wonderfully fine view of Mt. Carrigain, Carrigain Notch and the Pemigewasset Wilderness. An A. M. C. register is at this point. There is also an excellent outlook to the N.E. on the line about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to the N. of the summit. Passing over the summit, the boundary can be followed down into the valley between Mts. Anderson and Nancy, the line passing between Norcross Pond and Nancy Pond, though not within sight of either. Both ponds (and the line itself for some distance in this vicinity) have been reached by lumbering. The line can then be followed up the S. slope of Mt. Nancy to the summit, which is wooded and affords little view. The highest point is E. of the town line, and bears an A. M. C. cylinder. The trees around the register are spotted to aid in its location. The boundary can then be followed down into the depression between Mts. Nancy and Bemis, where a good *camping* site is said to exist at a small lake E. of the line. *Water* is sometimes found on the line on the N. side of Mt. Nancy. From "B. M. 29" an old line running to the R. leads up an easy slope past recent lumbering (from Nancy Pond) toward the confused humps forming the summit of Mt. Bemis. Although the peak is wooded, a number of open vistas to the E. afford fine views, particularly of Mt. Crawford and Stairs Mountain. An A. M. C. register is supposed to be on the highest point, the trees around it being blazed.

The descent can be made down the steep S. shoulder to Nancy Brook through fine spruce growth and thence good logging roads can be taken out to the

Maine Central R. R. a short distance below Bemis Station. (See Nancy Cascades.)

The above trip, while very interesting, should be taken only by those experienced in woodcraft, as no path exists and the way is very rough. On account of the length of the trip camping equipment is necessary.

DISTANCES. Carrigain Notch to Lowell-Anderson col $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of either Mt. Lowell or Mt. Anderson $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Mt. Anderson to Nancy Pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Nancy $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Bemis 4 m.

TIMES. Carrigain Notch to Lowell-Anderson col $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to summit of either Mt. Lowell or Mt. Anderson $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Mt. Anderson to Nancy Pond $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Mt. Nancy 3 hrs.; to Mt. Bemis 5 hrs.

These peaks can also be reached from Livermore by leaving the Mt. Carrigain Trail (see p. 242) about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Mills and following lumber roads up the valley of Whiteface Brook and over a slight divide to Nancy Pond, where a lumber camp was built in 1908. Lumber roads from this camp extend well up on the S.W. side of Mt. Bemis, and the descent of the mountain to the pond by this means is easy.

DISTANCE. Livermore to Nancy Pond 5 m.

TIME. $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Nancy Cascades.

These lofty falls on Nancy Brook were visited in 1883 by Albert Matthews, George A. Sargent and the late E. B. Cook, and are described in *Appalachia*, Vol. III, p. 281. By a logging road which ascends the brook to a point $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the falls they are now easily reached from the following points.

FROM BEMIS STATION. Follow the highway S., passing the stone house built by Dr. Bemis and crossing the gorge of Nancy Brook, where a small cascade will be seen from the railroad bridge. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from

Bemis take a logging road to the W. which, after passing through a yard, unites 0.8 m. from Bemis with the main logging road from Hawkins camp (the route from Sawyer River Station described below). At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the logging road approaches Nancy Brook and soon crosses a branch brook. From this point the road follows, at a little distance, the course of the stream. Several well graded roads branch to the L. At 2 m. the road crosses to the N. bank of the stream. Well graded roads branching to the R. are to be avoided. The road keeps near the stream and ends at a small log shelter near the junction of the main stream and N. branch. Here, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bemis, is the boundary between Carroll and Grafton Counties, and here the lumbering ends. For the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the cascades the bed of the brook must be followed through fine virgin growth of spruce and pine. A small branch brook entering from the N.W. is passed, and at $2\frac{7}{8}$ m. the confluence of two brooks of nearly equal size is reached. The cascades are on the brook which comes from the W. and is the main stream, as it is the one flowing from Nancy Pond. Following up this brook, the white water of the first cascade is soon seen. Another cascade is immediately above, but cannot be seen from the foot of the first. The combined height of the two falls is nearly 200 ft. A little further up the brook is a third fall almost 50 ft. high, and from the top of this fall there is a view. Just above this fall is another, 25 ft. high. Above this fourth fall the brook is not steep, but flows gently over broad ledges of brown rock. Other falls, not more than 20 ft. high, are passed before Nancy Pond is reached. From the first cascade to the pond the distance is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

FROM SAWYER RIVER STATION. Follow the State highway N. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Hawkins' camp, where the highway crosses the railroad. Near the camp is a *spring*. Enter

the main logging road (across the railroad from the camp) and follow it N. to the junction with the route from Bemis described above. This junction is $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Sawyer River Station. The remainder of the route is the same as from Bemis.

DISTANCES. From Bemis to first cascade 3 m.; Sawyer River Station to first cascade $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Mt. Hancock.

Mt. Hancock (4,430 ft.) lies almost due W. of Mt. Carrigain to which it is joined by a high ridge. It is completely wooded and no paths exist. The view is most interesting despite the fact that it is usually necessary to climb a tree, as few outlooks have been cut.

1. Mt. Hancock is reached most easily from the Lincoln—Swift River Trail. Cross the brook at the point where the trail leaves the old railroad bed and follow the railroad to the N. and E. under the shoulder of Mt. Huntington to the logging yards. Cross the brook to the N. and follow the main road N.E. At each fork take the branch nearer the stream; if one fork crosses the stream, take the other one. There are occasional arrows and old blazes. This route will lead to the foot of the slide so prominent from the S. and W. The slide is easily climbed and a blazed and partly cleared trail leads from the top of the slide to the summit. The foot of the slide makes a good *camping* place, although *water* will be found higher up.

DISTANCES. Swift River Trail to foot of slide about 5 m.; to summit $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To foot of slide 3 hrs. (the way is very badly overgrown); to summit 4 hrs.

2. Mt. Hancock can also be reached from the summit of Mt. Carrigain. Follow the Lincoln-Livermore line to the W. down to the col. Blowdowns are best

avoided by dipping to the N. Carrigain Pond in this col is the only *water* between the summits, and although a tongue of lumbering has marred its beauty, the woods beyond make a good *camping* spot. From the pond follow the contour around the "nubble" to the N. until the col beyond is reached, and follow the town line to "B. M. 93" (noting sharp bends at "B. M. 87 and 88") and then strike up the ridge N.W. by W. to the summit.

The Scarborough map is incorrect in marking the summit as at a bend in the town line; it is, in fact, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. and W. of the line.

TIMES. Mt. Carrigain to col $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Mt. Hancock 5 to 6 hrs.

3. Mt. Hancock can also be ascended from the forks of the Pemigewasset. The main ridge coming down here is climbed in a S. direction. There are many different summits, and a final long slope. There is no *water*, and this way is not recommended.

TIME. About 6 hrs. from the forks.

The most interesting trip is the traverse from Mt. Carrigain to the Swift River, or in the opposite direction. All these routes necessitate camping, and the times are for packs.

Arethusa Fall.

This fall, perhaps the highest single plunge in the White Mountains, is on Bemis Brook $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the railroad. It was discovered about 1840 by Professor Edward Tuckerman, and received the name of Tuckerman Fall. Later the present name was given to it. The fall is now easily reached by a good path from the railroad section house near the bridge over Bemis Brook $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. by the railroad from Bemis and $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. from Willey House Station. The section house can

be reached also from the State highway by a cart-path about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, which leaves the highway a little N. of the bridge over Bemis Brook.

CAUTION. In walking by the railroad track from Willey House Station it is better not to walk over the Frankenstein Trestle, but rather to take the path below. Trains may approach unexpectedly, the course of the railroad making it impossible to see them until close at hand.

DESCRIPTION. The path leaves the railroad through a gate in a high fence just N. of the section house yard, and enters the woods by a blazed trail. It soon runs into a good logging road, which it follows for a long distance. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the railroad the path approaches the brook and the roar of the cascades is heard. One of these cascades is said to be 40 ft. high and is worth visiting. A small branch brook is crossed, then another cascade is passed, and soon the path leaves the logging road and enters the bed of the brook, which it follows $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to the foot of Arethusa Fall. The first view of this fall, from a bend in the brook some distance below, is very impressive. The water, after falling over rough rocks, plunges down a wide, steep smooth slope of yellowish granite, and then, after a slight further descent over rough rocks, is received in a small shallow rock basin. The forest setting adds to the beauty of the scene.

The whole fall is about 140 ft. high. Its head is attained by a scrambling path S. of the stream. The view from the head is very fine. The Giant Stairs are seen over the winding valley of Bemis Brook, which flows between heavily wooded slopes with alternate overlapping ridges seen one behind another. Above the fall are rapids, where the brook flows over ledges of brownish granite.

DISTANCES. Arethusa Fall from railroad $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; from highway $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Willey House Station $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; from Bemis $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIME. From railroad to fall 1 hr. 15 min.

Ripley Fall.

The falls on Avalanche Brook (then called Cow Brook) were visited and described in September, 1858, by Henry W. Ripley, who was told of their existence by a hunter. The lower fall, now called Ripley Fall, is about 100 ft. high and has a good setting of trees, though the woods on the N. have been damaged by fire. It is best visited soon after a rain, as in dry weather the brook is rather low.

The fall, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Willey House Station, is easily reached by a path branching to the L. from the trail leading to Ethan's Pond (see p. 238). This branch path is $\frac{1}{5}$ m. from the railroad station, follows a good logging road for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and then a blazed line in the woods to the foot of the fall. Returning to the logging road, the latter may be followed until it approaches the brook, and the head of the fall can be reached by following down the brook past interesting rapids.

To reach the upper falls, return to the logging road and follow it, soon crossing the brook and continuing up the E. bank. At $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the station a branch stream enters on the opposite side of the brook. On the branch stream, beginning close to its junction with the main stream, is a series of five beautiful cascades (besides rapids and minor cascades), mainly in virgin woods. The highest of these falls is about 60 ft. high. An ill defined trail leads through the woods N. of the brook, but the falls are best seen by following up the

bed of the brook itself. At the head of the cascades and rapids is the swampy plateau from which both branches of Avalanche Brook take their rise.

Ripley Fall is wholly within the New Hampshire State Forest, but the upper cascades appear to be partly outside the State reservation, which might well be extended to preserve the forest setting of these beautiful falls.

DISTANCES. Willey House Station to Ripley Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to mouth of branch brook $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to head of upper cascades 1 m.

TIMES. From Willey House Station to head of upper cascades and return, with time to visit and enjoy all the falls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

It is possible for Boston-bound passengers to leave Fabyan's, Bretton Woods or Crawford's by the Portland morning train, get off at Willey House Station, make a hasty visit to Ripley Fall and return to the station in time for the Boston train.

SECTION XII.

Rosebrook, Field-Willey and Dartmouth Ranges.

The Rosebrook Range, situated to the west of the Southern Peaks, is separated from them by the valley of the Ammonoosuc River and is bounded on the west by the Zealand River. The range comprises Mt. Oscar (2,736 ft.), Mt. Rosebrook (2,960 ft.), Mt. Echo (3,020 ft.), with its spur Mt. Stickney (2,570 ft.). It may be considered as a continuation of the adjoining Field-Willey Range, which includes Mt. Tom (4,040 ft.), Mt. Field (4,300 ft.), with its spurs, Mt. Avalon (3,432 ft.) and Mt. Willard (2,786 ft.), and Mt. Willey (4,261 ft.). For convenience in description Mt. Deception (3,700 ft.) of the Dartmouth Range is included in this section.

Paths exist to the summits of Mts. Oscar, Rosebrook, Echo, Stickney, Avalon, Field and Willey, while Mt. Willard is reached by a steep carriage road. A trail exists to the summit of Mt. Tom from the Crawford House, but has been much neglected.

See R. E. Blakeslee's Pocket Contour Map of Bretton Woods and Vicinity (1903); also L. F. Cutter's Map of the Mount Washington Range included with this Guide.

Mt. Echo.

The bridle path, the usual way of ascending Mt. Echo, leaves the Maine Central R. R. directly in the rear of the Mt. Pleasant House (sign), bears to the rear of the cottage on the side of the mountain, and then to the L. It zigzags up the slope, crossing and recrossing many times an old logging road, and passing through fine timber until the upper slopes are reached. The

entire top of the range was burned over in 1888 and the young growth of cherry, etc., ill conceals the blasted trunks still standing.

The top of the ridge is waterless and sunny; the last sure *water* is found less than 1 m. up. The path from Mt. Stickney comes in on the L. (sign) about 1 m. up, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on a path diverges to the R. (sign) to Mts. Rosebrook and Oscar. At the end of 1.9 m. the summit of Mt. Echo is reached, which commands from its W. outlook a comprehensive view of the Zealand Valley and Mt. Hale, both burned over in 1903, and from its S. outlook perhaps the most beautiful of all views of the Mount Washington Range.

From Mt. Echo southward the path keeps on the crest of the approximately level range 1 m. over San Juan Hill with its view-point and continues down the further slope. *Water* is found 0.8 m. from Mt. Echo on a path to the R. a few steps, in a swamp containing a cold spring.

Resuming, the path soon crosses through Hunter's Hollow, at which point the Coal Kiln Trail, a short cut to the railroad and Mt. Pleasant House (5 m. from Mt. Echo by this route), leaves on the L. The path then rises on the side of Mt. Tom and in skirting around it passes *Stump Spring* 2 m. from Mt. Echo, an ice-cold rill except in dry seasons, and a charming lunching place.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond this point the old spotted trail from Mt. Tom comes in on the R. and the path then descends the steep slope to the Mt. Avalon path above Pearl Cascade, thence out to Crawford's. This path is much easier if traversed in the direction described than in reverse.

DISTANCES. Mt. Pleasant House to Mt. Stickney Path 1 m.; to Mt. Echo 1.9 m.; to Stump Spring 4 m.; to Crawford's 6 m.

TIMES. Mt. Pleasant House to Mt. Stickney Path 45 min.; to Mt. Echo 1 hr. 30 min.; to Stump Spring 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Crawford's 3 hrs. 45 min.

Mts. Rosebrook and Oscar.

Mts. Rosebrook and Oscar are best reached by the path leaving the Mt. Echo trail $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. up, turning to the R. and marked by a sign. After a few minutes of nearly level walking, a sign "Zealand Valley Path,"* is passed, beyond which the path rises rapidly, with one or two loops, to the summit of Mt. Rosebrook, where there is a fire warden's station and an observation tower.

The path continues over Mt. Rosebrook and descends along the ridge nearly 1 m. to the col E. of Mt. Oscar, and in a few minutes ascends to the bare summit of the latter. From this col a path diverges sharply to the E., slabbing gradually down the side of Mt. Rosebrook to Fabyan's and the Mt. Pleasant House. This furnishes the best method of return.

DISTANCES. Mt. Pleasant House to divergence from Mt. Echo Path 1.5 m.; to Mt. Rosebrook 2 m.; to Mt. Oscar branch 2.9 m.; to Mt. Pleasant House $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Pleasant House to Mt. Rosebrook 1 hr. 30 min.; to Mt. Oscar 2 hrs. Round trip 2 hrs. 45 min.

Mt. Willard.

This low peak (2,786 ft.), a spur of the Field-Tom group, is principally famous for its view of Crawford Notch. Its summit is a bare ledge overhanging the Notch and is reached by a well-kept carriage road

*This path, leaving at a right angle toward the W., is said to offer the shortest route from Bretton Woods to the Zealand River Valley (see p. 240), but it is doubtful whether it can be followed very far.

about 1.4 m. in length, which crosses the railroad near the station.

A few rods below the summit a trail, unmarked by a sign, leaves the carriage road on the L. (E.) and descends to Hitchcock Flume, a deep cleft in the ledge. There is no path beyond, so the way must be retraced to the road.

Mt. Avalon.

Mt. Avalon, an offshoot of Mt. Field, is 3,432 ft. high and about 1,500 ft. above the Crawford House. The summit is clear and the view excellent.

The path is a continuation of the one to Beecher and Pearl Cascades, which starts from the Crawford House foot bridge over the railroad. It is a wide cinder path as far as Beecher Cascade, where it crosses from the S. to the N. bank of the stream on a foot bridge. Further up it passes Pearl Cascade and the Blue Bench, and then the Artist's View of Mt. Pleasant. Just beyond this point the path to the S. summit of Mt. Tom leaves on the R. Some distance further on, the path divides, the L. (S.) branch, which soon crosses to the S. bank of the brook, being the most direct route to the summit. The R. (N.) branch remains on the N. bank of the stream and goes to Camp Lookoff, from which a short trail leads directly across the stream and connects with the direct path. The path circles the mountain and approaches the summit from the W. side. It is quite steep in its upper part, but is everywhere in fine condition. *Water* is found in a little stream a short distance beyond the upper junction of the direct and Camp Lookoff trails. In dry weather it is the last to be found directly on the path.

From a point just below the summit of Mt. Avalon a blazed trail (see Mt. Field) leads S. over Mt. Field to

Mt. Willey, from which point the descent can be made to Willey House Station on the Maine Central R. R.

DISTANCES. From Crawford's to the summit about 2 m.

TIMES. Crawford's to Beecher Cascade 5 min.; to Pearl Cascade 10 min.; to Artist's View 15 min.; to Mt. Tom path 20 min.; to Camp Lookoff 40 min.; to summit 1 hr. 30 min.

Mt. Field.

In 1909 a trail was blazed by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cruickshank from Mt. Avalon over Mt. Field to Mt. Willey. The trip in either direction by this trail between the Crawford House and Willey House Station is one of the most satisfactory day's walks in the mountains.

The trail leaves the Mt. Avalon path in a little depression just W. of the summit (sign), and soon begins to climb the side of the ridge. It swings to the L. when well up and reaches the summit of Mt. Field from the N.W. There is a vista through the woods on the summit toward Mt. Willey. Passing across this slight opening an inconspicuous sign may be seen indicating the continuation of the trail, which descends steadily to the base of the cone. It then continues on the W. side of the ridge connecting Mts. Field and Willey and at one place, where it circles a blowdown, is not easy to follow. It ascends Mt. Willey gradually, coming out indistinctly in the scrub on the W. side to the remarkable view-point a few yards W. of the summit.

The trail is through beautiful woods the entire distance. It is not particularly well blazed, but with care can readily be followed.

DISTANCES. Mt. Avalon to Mt. Field 1 m.; to Mt. Willey $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Avalon to Mt. Field 1 hr.; to Mt. Willey $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Mt. Willey.

The former A. M. C. path left the railroad about 3 m. below Crawford's and ascended steeply to a point near which the present path, opened in 1906, crosses the Brook Kedron.

A large sign marks the point of departure from the Maine Central R. R. just above Willey House Station, some 4 m. below Crawford's. It follows for over a mile the old trail to Ethan's Pond, sometimes known as Willey Pond, climbing by a steady, easy grade. Leaving the Willey Pond Path (see p. 237) a few rods of wet, boggy trail leads into the old path at the upper crossing of the Brook Kedron (last sure *water*). From this point the path is one of the steepest in the mountains, following for some distance the track of an ancient slide. The view from the summit will well repay the stiff climb.

From the summit of Mt. Willey a blazed trail (see Mt. Field) leads N. over Mt. Field to Mt. Avalon, from which point the descent can be made to the Crawford House.

DISTANCES. Maine Central R. R. to Brook Kedron $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Brook Kedron $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Mt. Deception.

Mt. Deception (3,700 ft.), the southwesterly peak of the Dartmouth Range, is not a part of the Rosebrook Range, but is included in this chapter because it is most easily ascended from Bretton Woods. The view from the summit, except toward the N.W., is exceptionally fine, the Mount Washington Range,

Rosebrook Range and the Ammonoosuc Valley being seen near at hand as well as many more distant ranges and peaks.

The path leaves the rear of the Lodge of the Mt. Washington Hotel, passing Boulder Spring Path on the L. 100 yds. in, and, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond, the Little Mt. Deception Path, also on the L. Camp Brackett is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on, a short distance beyond which the path to Cherry Mountain Road (1 m. distant) leaves on the L. The Mt. Deception Path then continues by easy grades to within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of the summit, from which point it ascends steeply to the top.

By following a blazed trail $\frac{1}{4}$ m. down the further side an outlook can be obtained toward the N. W.

DISTANCE. Road to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. 2 hrs. 15 min.

SECTION XIII.

Twin Mountain Range.

The principal mountains in this range, named in order from N. to S., are North Twin (4,783 ft.), South Twin (4,922 ft.), Guyot (4,589 ft.) and Bond (4,709 ft.). The Nubble (about 2,700 ft.) is a prominent shoulder on the N. slope of North Twin. The Cliffs of Bond (about 4,000 ft.) are a series of fine crags and ledges S.W. of Mt. Bond. The Little River Mountains run N.E. from Mt. Guyot, culminating in Mt. Hale (4,102 ft.), which is separated from the Twins by the Little River Valley. Mt. Hale, named in honor of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, described in 1891 as a "fine wooded peak," is now a desolate burned wilderness. The Twin Range is shown on the Franconia Sheet opposite p. 265.

A good path leading to the first of the Sugar Loaves leaves the highway by a logging road on the R., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Twin Mountain, whence it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the top. The second Loaf is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the first, the trail being nearly obliterated. A deep depression and sheer cliff separate the second and third Loaves, and no trail exists.

The first trail over the Twin Range was built by the A. M. C. in 1882. After repeated damage by fire and lumbering, it is now (1915) in good condition.

DESCRIPTION. The trail follows the highway running W. on the S. of the Boston & Maine R. R. from Twin Mountain Station about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and then takes the wood road S. about 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., generally following the Little River and the old logging railroad. (If this part of the way is covered by team, be sure the driver goes far enough, *i. e.*, to the beginning of the trail, which starts at a point marked by a club sign

among the bushes.) Crossing the stream on the R. at once, the trail follows a logging road for a time, with occasional *water*, then rises rather steeply, crossing areas formerly burned over, and comes into evergreens not far from the summit of North Twin, which is scrubby but affords excellent views in all directions from the outlooks. *Water* (marked by a sign) is found near the summit, except in dry seasons.

From North Twin the trail leads in a S. direction to South Twin through low scrub without much loss of altitude. *Water* has been found and marked near South Twin, but is not known to be permanent.

From the summit of South Twin the trail starts nearly W. At about 50 ft. the Garfield Ridge Trail (see p. 269) continues to the W., while the trail to Mt. Guyot turns sharply to the S., descending somewhat and entering taller growth. Care should be taken not to confuse the trail with a blazed town boundary which it crosses and recrosses. The path then leaves the trees, bears S.E. and climbs the broad, smooth dome of Mt. Guyot, passing just to the W. of the main summit. It then bears S. and drops into the scrub, crosses three small gullies, in the last of which, 10 min. down to the E., is a fine *spring* and the A. M. C. Camp Guyot, an open log shelter, built in 1913 and accommodating 6 to 8 persons. The main trail, resumed, climbs several scrubby ledges, finally coming out on the main summit of Mt. Bond.* From the summit the trail leads down steeply S.E. through scrub, then through rapidly increasing growth, the last few miles to the North Fork being through old growth of spruce,

*CLIFFS OF BOND. These magnificent precipices are S.W. from the main summit and are usually reached by descending from the top of Bond. The distance is not over $\frac{1}{2}$ m., but there is no path and the way is made all but impassable by the continuous breast-high scrub. Trampers are advised to retrace their way to the summit, as the descent to the R. R. is attended with great difficulty.

cedar and pine. The trail, when well down, crosses several small brooks, branches of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset, and finally comes out on the bank of the broad North Fork at North Fork Junction about 1 m. N. of the East Branch, and not (as shown on the Scarborough Publishing Co. map) at its junction. (See p. 239).

From the S. the range is most easily reached from North Woodstock by way of Lincoln and the lumber railroad to North Fork and the branch railroad to North Fork Junction, the trail to Mt. Bond leaving the W. bank. Because of active lumbering there may be difficulty in finding this trail in ascending. It crosses two small streams near its foot, the last sure *water* until the Bond-Guyot gully is reached.

DISTANCES. Twin Mountain House to logging road $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to trail $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Twin 7 m.; to South Twin 8 m.; to Mt. Guyot $10\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Bond $11\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to North Fork Junction $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to East Branch of the Pemigewasset $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. North Woodstock is distant about 12 m. from this point, and logging trains can sometimes be taken to or from Lincoln, 1 m. from North Woodstock.

TIMES. As it is customary on account of the length of the trip over the range to camp out at least one night, the times given are for those carrying packs.

Twin Mountain House to wood road $\frac{1}{4}$ h.; to foot of trail 2 hrs.; to North Twin 5 hrs.; to South Twin 6 hrs.; to Mt. Guyot 8 hrs.; to Mt. Bond 9 hrs.; to North Fork Junction 12 hrs.; to East Branch of the Pemigewasset 13 hrs.



SECTION XIV.

The Franconia Region.

Next to the Mount Washington Range and Crawford Notch no section of the White Mountains is so well known or combines so much scenic interest as the Franconia Range and Notch. Lacking in some measure the grandeur of the Mount Washington Range, in compensation the Franconia Mountains have the charm of intimacy and picturesqueness. The Profile, Lonesome Lake, Echo Lake, The Flume, Pool and Basin are but a few of the many interesting and easily accessible natural features for which this region is justly famous.

The individual peaks of the Franconia Range bordering the Notch on the east, beginning at the north, are Mts. Lafayette (5,269 ft.), Lincoln (5,098 ft.), Little Haystack, Liberty (4,472 ft.), and Flume (4,340 ft.), the range terminating at the East Branch of the Pemigewasset in the minor peaks of Big and Little Coolidge (about 2,600 ft. and 2,300 ft. respectively), and Osseo or Whaleback (about 3,700 ft.). Mt. Garfield (4,519 ft.) to the northeast is the highest point in the ridge connecting the Franconia Range and the Twin Range. To the west of the Notch are Cannon Mountain (4,107 ft.) and Mt. Pemigewasset (2,561 ft.).

Forest fires following logging operations in the valley of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset have destroyed much of the vegetation on Owl's Head and along the Franconia Branch. Small fires on the west slopes have in some cases overlapped the ridge. The western slopes are now largely owned by the U. S. Government and the Hotel. Large areas on Mt. Garfield have been burned over. Landslides, due to the cutting of the forests and the fires which have followed, have occurred

on the steep faces of the range at a number of points, those on Mts. Liberty and Flume being prominent landmarks. All the higher peaks of this range are either bare or covered only with low scrub, so that views are unobstructed. In places, between Little Haystack and Lincoln, the ridge is a knife-edge with many interesting rock formations.

The U. S. Topographic Sheets covering this region have not yet been issued, so the only general map of value is that of the Scarborough Publishing Co., which unfortunately is out of print. Local paths, however, are shown on the sectional map opposite p. 265 on which an attempt has been made to give the information necessary to the tramp.

The Profile House and the Flume House are the climbing centers in this region, and the trips naturally taken from each are as follows:

From the Profile House (1,911 ft.): Mt. Lafayette, the Franconia and Garfield Ridge Trails, Mt. Garfield, Cannon Mountain (The Profile), Bald Mountain and Artist Bluff, Lonesome Lake (Moran Lake), Cascade Brook and The Basin.

From the Flume House (1,368 ft.): Mt. Liberty and Liberty Camp, The Flume, the Franconia Ridge Trail, either north or south, Mt. Pemigewasset and the Pool.

From the Profile House.

Mt. Lafayette.

Mt. Lafayette (5,269 ft.), the highest peak of the Franconia Range, is most easily climbed from the Profile House, though it can be reached from the S. via the Franconia Ridge Trail from either the Flume House or the town of Lincoln (see p. 284) and via the Garfield Ridge trail from the N. E.

On Carrigain's map of 1816 this peak was known as Great Haystack, but at the time of Lafayette's visit to the United States in 1824-5 the name was changed in his honor.

A bridle-path once led to the summit, on which there was a house for the accommodation of travellers, but the path is now fit only for pedestrians, while of the house only the foundation walls remain.

DESCRIPTION. The path leaves the highway opposite the Profile House tennis courts, leads E. and enters the woods, descending slightly and crossing a small brook. It then rises by easy zigzags, slabbing the S.W. flank of Eagle Cliff, and is broad and well defined, though filled with small stones. At about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. there is a *spring* at the L. Occasional views of the Notch are obtained, but the path is mainly within the forest. At about 1 m. from the hotel, and 1,000 ft. above it, the path enters Eagle Pass, a narrow cleft between Eagle Cliff and the mountain proper, in which are interesting cliff and rock formations. Through this pass the path leads in a N.E. direction, fairly level, but soon begins to rise, passes a good *spring* on the R., and then bears to the R. and attacks the steep slope of the N.W. shoulder. This part of the path is filled with loose stones and in wet weather becomes a veritable brook-bed. A little more than 1 m. above Eagle Pass there is a fine *spring* in a mossy bed 10 yds. to the L. Soon after, the path emerges on the open top of the shoulder, along which it passes S.* with extended views in all directions. It then dips slightly, enters the scrub, passing on the L. the Eagle Lakes, two picturesque but shallow lakes which may be reached by a short

*At this point a faint path to the R. through the low scrub marks the end of the former bridle-path which led from the Notch road near the site of the Lafayette House, burned about 1861. The path is now impassable. (See next page.)

side path (*water*). The main path now rises moderately, emerges from the scrub, then ascends steeply over flat ledges and loose stones. Just below the summit, to the R., under a ledge, *water* is sometimes found. The path then bears around to the N. and surmounts the summit ledges, which are crowned by a huge cairn. *Water* (unfailing except in very dry years) will be found in a spring under a large boulder reached by a rough trail about 100 yds. down the E. slope.

From the summit the Garfield Ridge Trail leads N. and then N.E. to Mt. Garfield and the Twin Range. To the S. the Franconia Ridge Trail leads to the Flume House or the East Branch logging railroad above the town of Lincoln.

DISTANCES. Profile House to Eagle Pass 1 m.; to Eagle Lakes $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Profile House to Eagle Pass 1 hr.; to Eagle Lakes 2 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 15 min.

For description of the descent of Mt. Lafayette see p. 281.

Old Bridle Path to Mt. Lafayette.

This path from the site of the Lafayette House (burned about 1861) on the Notch road about 2 m. S. of the Profile House, while still traceable in part, has long been disused and portions have been obliterated by logging. It begins at a point on the Notch road about 250 ft. N. of the Lincoln-Franconia town line posts. A cross, cut into the W. face of a yellow birch indicates the beginning and a fragment of an old board sign nailed to a tree 50 ft. distant in the bushes indicates the direction. Within another 100 ft. or so where the heavy timber begins and the angle of slope rises from the little flat where the old hotel was located the trench-like path is easily found, trending S.E. It emerges upon the path from the Profile House to M.

Lafayette near Eagle Lake. The use of the Old Bridle-Path is not recommended.

The Garfield Ridge Trail.

This trail was begun by the A. M. C. in 1914 to connect the Franconia Ridge and Twin Mountain Trails. It traverses the high ridge joining Mt. Lafayette to South Twin Mountain, the highest point being Mt. Garfield (see p. 270).

DESCRIPTION. The trail starts from the summit of Mt. Lafayette and runs N. along the ridge and over the north peak (5,075 ft.). Swinging to the N.E. it descends to timber-line, and continues nearly on the crest of the ridge. In the first col E. of Lafayette *water* will be found about 125 yds. N. of the trail. The trail then passes over a large hump, descending its rough end to a tangled col, and then climbs gradually towards Mt. Garfield. Near the foot of the cone of Mt. Garfield it passes to the S. of Garfield Pond, sometimes known as Haystack Lake, a good *camping* place. The trail then climbs the cone to within a few rods of the bare summit, which is reached by a short side path to the R. At this junction the direct trail of the U. S. Forest Service* to the State highway forks to the L. (see p. 272). Continuing, the Garfield Ridge Trail descends toward the N.E. and E. to avoid some bad ledges directly E. of the cone. In the first col to the E., in a clearing at the head of Garfield Stream, it meets the logging road from Gale River Station (see p. 271). *Water* will always be found a few rods down the road. From the col the trail follows the ridge, sometimes to the N. and sometimes to the S. of the crest. In two places it passes the edge of the extensive burned area on the S. side of the ridge, from which excellent outlooks are obtained. The trail

*This trail passes about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of the outlet of the Pond; the link which follows on contour is marked by an obscure line of blazes.

itself, however, goes through some particularly fine forest. Toward the end of the ridge the trail swings N. of a prominent knoll, then climbs diagonally across a clearing and follows the course of an old surveyor's line to the summit of South Twin Mountain. From this point the tramper may go over North Twin and down to the Twin Mountain House, or S. over Mts. Guyot and Bond and down to the valley of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset at North Fork Junction (see p. 263). *Water* will sometimes be found in some of the depressions of the ridge. The trail crosses and recrosses various surveyor's lines, but these points have all been carefully marked.

DISTANCES. Mt. Lafayette to Garfield Pond 3 m.; to Mt. Garfield $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Gale River road $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to clearing $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to South Twin Mountain $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Lafayette to Garfield Pond 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Mt. Garfield 3 hrs.; to Gale River road 3 hrs. 45 min.; to clearing 6 hrs.; to South Twin Mountain 6 hrs. 45 min.

Mt. Garfield.

Mt. Garfield (4,519 ft.) is the culminating point of the ridge connecting Mt. Lafayette with South Twin Mountain, and though included in the chapter on the Franconia Region, is not strictly a part of either the Franconia or Twin Range. It was formerly known as one of the Franconia Haystacks, and later as Haystack. In 1881 it received its present name from the selectmen of Franconia in honor of the martyred President whose death occurred that year. The summit is bare and the view of the Franconia and Twin Ranges particularly fine. Prior to the present trails there have been at least two to the summit, both of which have fallen into disuse. The mountain can now be climbed most easily from the State highway, which is about

200 yds. from Gale River Station (a flag station without any building on the branch railroad from Bethlehem Junction to the Profile House). There are two routes, the first via Hawthorne Fall to the Garfield Ridge Trail in the col E. of Mt. Garfield, and the second leading more directly to the summit of Mt. Garfield.

Trail via Hawthorne Fall.

A good logging road with an easy grade leads S.E. from the State highway between the Profile House and Twin Mountain Village at its junction with the roads to Bethlehem Junction and Gale River Station. The road has various forks, but all are marked with signs. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the highway the road crosses the north branch of Gale River, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on, at the R. of the road, is a private camp called Camp Rest. The road to this point is passable for a buck-board. Within the next $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road crosses the stream twice, the second crossing being just beyond the red tool chest of the U. S. Forest Service. Just beyond this crossing, the road branches at a fork of the stream. Take the R. fork up hill, which quickly bears to the L. and crosses Garfield Stream. Beyond this point the road grows somewhat steeper and, after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., passes near Hawthorne Fall, a beautiful cascade. It soon crosses the stream twice and at length strikes the Garfield Ridge Trail (see p. 269) in a clearing in the first col E. of Mt. Garfield and about 1 m. from the summit.

This col is substantially the lowest point in the Franconia-Twin Ridge, and old lumber roads may be followed down the S. side to the East Branch logging railroad (about 8 m.).

DISTANCES. From the State highway to first crossing of Gale River $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Camp Rest 3 m.; to Hawthorne Fall 5 m.; to Garfield Ridge Trail $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. First crossing 50 min.; to Camp Rest 1 hr. 30 min.; to Hawthorne Fall 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Garfield Ridge Trail 3 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 5 hrs.

The descent should be made easily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

U. S. Forest Service Trail.

This trail leaves the State highway from Twin Mountain to the Profile House about 10 rods W. of the iron bridge over Gale River and about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. W. of the junction of this highway with the roads to Bethlehem Junction and Gale River. The trail runs S. along the south branch of Gale River about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and then crosses in succession the south branch, a tributary brook and the south branch again. The path is now perfectly plain, keeping always to the L. along the bank of the brook. After 20 to 30 min. the trail again crosses the brook at a point where the latter runs close to a gravel bank, leaving scarcely room for the path between bank and brook. The trail now bears S.E. and away from the south branch. In about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Spruce Brook is crossed and shortly after Burnt Brook is crossed twice. The trail from this point has an increasing, though easy, ascent. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the burned country is reached; a reminder of the great forest fires of 1902. The trail now bears to the L., passing out of the burn and slabbing the side of Burnt Knoll and the W. slope of Mt. Garfield. It then leaves the succession of logging roads which it has followed up to this point and becomes a real trail. Several small streams are crossed and Burnt Brook is again crossed at a point where it falls over a mossy rock close to the trail (last sure water).

The steep portion of the climb now begins. The trail soon enters virgin forest, and is here marked by the official U. S. F. S. blaze,—a plain blaze with horizontal notch above it. The forest, in its various stage of growth and decay, the moss, the ferns and all lesser

growth, are seen in all their natural beauty. The trail keeps a general direction to the L. through open woods and, although the grade is steady, the going is not bad. No ledges are encountered until near the summit and these present no difficulty. The trail is joined by the Garfield Ridge Trail as it emerges into the open a few rods below the summit.

DISTANCES. Highway to burned country $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to last crossing of Burnt Brook $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Garfield $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to burned country 1 hr. 45 min.; to last crossing of Burnt Brook 2 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 4 hrs.

Cannon Mountain (Profile Mountain).

Cannon Mountain (4,107 ft.), an interesting, dome-shaped mountain famous for its wonderful profile (The Old Man of the Mountain), forms the west wall of Franconia Notch. It is very precipitous on its south and east faces. Above these are three ledges which, seen from near Profile Lake, form the Great Stone Face immortalized by Hawthorne. The Cannon, from which the mountain takes its name, is a natural stone table superimposed on a boulder and as seen in profile assumes the form of a huge cannon.

The path from the Profile House leads only to the east summit (3,898 ft.), which is bare, save for low bushes, and affords extensive views. The west summit (4,107 ft.), though offering a wide view, can be reached only by a hard scramble of about 1 hr. through dense scrub. On the N. side of the mountain is a series of cascades (highest *water*), interesting in wet weather, and easily accessible by a loop from the main path.

DESCRIPTION. The path enters the woods directly behind the laundry of the Profile House, the entrance

being plainly marked by a large sign. After a few minutes of easy walking the path divides, the L. fork continuing directly up the mountain and the R. fork leading to the Cascades on Cannon Brook and entering the main trail about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further up. Continuing, the main trail is very steep for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; then it becomes level and, passing through a growth of low fir, comes out on the bare ledges at the lower summit. From this point a trail, rather indistinct at the start but soon plain and marked by cairns, leads N.E. down over the ledges to the Cannon, an excellent viewpoint. Experienced trampers may with difficulty follow the ridge S. (no path) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the ledges that form the Profile.

DISTANCES. From the Profile House to Cascade Branch $\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to point where Cascade Path rejoins $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to summit $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. To Cascade Branch 5 min.; to point where Cascade Branch rejoins 30 min.; to summit 1 hr. 30 min.

Lonesome Lake.

This lake (2,750 ft.), formerly known as Tamarack Pond and Moran Lake, a mountain tarn on the S. shoulder of Cannon Mountain, is well worth a visit on account of the wildness of its setting, and the comprehensive views from its shores. Near the lake is a private cabin built by Dr. William C. Prime and Mr. W. F. Bridge, both dead, which is now owned by Mrs. Bridge. From the Notch road a well marked bridle-path leads to the lake, which is about 1,000 ft. above.

DESCRIPTION. Take the Notch road or Wildwood Path S. from the Profile House to the Lonesome Lake Clearing (Lafayette Place) about 2 m. If the road is taken, turn to the R. into the cart-path entering the S.

side of the clearing* and follow it 100 yds. across the Pemigewasset on a log bridge, the Wildwood Path joining immediately on the R. (nearby is the site of the A. M. C. August Camp of 1912). The cart-path continues W. a short distance to a frame barn and soon becomes a well-defined bridle-path, which rises steadily, zigzagging up the shoulder through dense growth. *Water* is found at a spring $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the barn, and again when the path crosses the ravine on a bridge. At about 1 m. above the clearing the path reaches the height of land, continues fairly level through open evergreen growth, and finally descends somewhat to the lake. A good *spring* is found near the shore of the lake to the N.W. of the cabins (see Cascade Brook).

DISTANCE. From the Notch road to the lake about $1\frac{1}{3}$ m.

TIME. 1 hr. to 1 hr. 45 min.

Cascade Brook and the Basin.

An interesting route for the return from Lonesome Lake is to follow the brook draining the lake, which is known locally as Cascade Brook. Old logging roads follow the upper part quite closely, though lower down the brook should be followed in preference to the logging road in order not to miss the cascades. Cascade Brook enters the Pemigewasset just below the Basin, which is a deep pot-hole in the Pemigewasset River beside the road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Flume House.

*In approaching from the direction of North Woodstock, Lonesome Lake Clearing is to the W. of the road, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Flume House, and 2 m. N. of the Basin. From the Profile House the Clearing may be recognized as that just S. of the Lincoln-Franconia town line, which is marked by posts on each side of the highway.

From the Clearing there are wonderful views of the rugged S. face of Cannon Mountain. On the E. side of the highway, just N. of the Clearing, is the site of the Lafayette House, burned in 1861, which stood at the beginning of the old bridle-path.

Kinsman Pond Trail.

The trail up Kinsman Brook to Kinsman Pond leaves the main highway at the Whitehouse bridge, the first crossing of the main branch of the Pemigewasset above the Flume House. At present (1917) this trail is plainly blazed, but not bushed out, and will be gradually improved. Distance from the highway to the pond is not over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Mt. Agassiz.

Mt. Agassiz (2,394 ft.), near Bethlehem, may be easily reached from Bethlehem street or Maplewood by well marked trails. On the summit is an observation tower, to which an admission fee is charged. The view is one of the finest in the mountains, including the Franconia and Mount Washington Ranges, the mountains of the North Country and Vermont.

Bald Mountain and Artist Bluff.

Bald Mountain (2,310 ft.) and Artist Bluff (2,315 ft.), which fill the north end of Franconia Notch, on account of their favorable location offer comprehensive views to the north and down the Notch. Both summits are easily accessible. On Artist Bluff is a rude summer house. The ascent of Bald Mountain and the return over Artist Bluff to the shore of Echo Lake is probably the better route, as offering finer views of the Notch.

DESCRIPTION. Follow the highway running N.W. from the Profile House and take the L. fork just beyond Echo Lake. Follow this $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and just beyond the ruins of a barn, turn to the R. into a plain cart path rising moderately for about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the road. There take a plain path at the L. which ascends rapidly through open woods, in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. reaching the summit.

In returning, follow the route of ascent down to the cart path, turn to the L. on this for a few steps, then

take the path to the R. leading S.E., which in little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of moderate ascent reaches the summit of Artist Bluff. This is open and of similar character to its northern neighbor.

The descent from the Bluff can be made by a steep path down the S. slope to the road at the N. end of Echo Lake, from which point the return can be made by a path on either side of the lake.

The distance from the Profile House to the summit of either mountain is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and for the round trip as outlined above about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.

From the Flume House.

Mt. Pemigewasset.

The trail up Mt. Pemigewasset (2,561 ft.) starts across the lawn immediately N. of the Flume House, marked by a sign. The logging road leading N.W. is then taken. This road gradually bears to the L. until it runs W. and then S. At about $\frac{7}{8}$ m. a brook is passed (*water*). The path is unmistakable, being used by a fire warden in reaching his station on the summit, and is plainly marked by blazes and signs. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path emerges on the summit ledges with good views of the Pemigewasset Valley, Mt. Kinsman and the Franconia Range.

The Pool.

This interesting pot-hole formation in the Pemigewasset River, over 100 ft. in diameter, can be reached by a well defined path about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length which starts from the highway just N. of the Flume House stables.

The Flume.

This narrow gorge, one of the best known features in the Franconia Region, can be reached from the Flume House by a good carriage road (a toll road, on

which automobiles are prohibited) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. It leaves the highway just S. of the Flume House stables and ends at the souvenir store near Flume Brook. The route from this point is over broad ledges worn smooth by the action of the water and scoured by the avalanche of June, 1883, which swept away the famous suspended boulder. Through the Flume the way is over plank walks and steps which cross and recross the stream. At the upper end is the Flume Cascade, which is worth visiting in wet weather.

Mt. Liberty and the Franconia Ridge Trail.

Mt. Liberty (4,472 ft.) is reached by taking the Flume road (see paragraph above), and following up through the Flume to its head. Two paths leave the upper end of the Flume for the ascent of this mountain—the A. M. C. Path and that cut by the late F. O. Carpenter. The latter path is very steep and was, when clear, better adapted for descending. At the time of writing (1915) portions of the upper part are nearly impassable on account of logging operations and a recent fire, and therefore no description is given.

A. M. C. PATH. At the upper end of the Flume, beyond the fall, turn to the L. and climb up a cleft in the wall. The A. M. C. sign will be seen immediately ahead on the N. bank across the stream. The sign at the beginning of the Carpenter Path, known as the Air Line, can also be seen painted on a large boulder at the R., but on the S. bank of the brook. Within 200 yds. of the stream crossing, a broad logging road cuts across the trail at right angles. Immediately beyond, the trail enters and follows an older logging road leading E. up moderate grades. This road is followed for a few minutes and at the fork the L. (N.) branch is taken. The path in about 10 min. leaves this road, turning N. and slabbing the slope through fine hardwood, and is for a short distance quite boggy.

Water is found in a rill which crosses the path 10 min. from the end of the logging road, and in another 10 min. a huge boulder is passed on the L., with a path sign opposite. A few rods beyond the boulder the trail enters a recently opened logging road and follows it for about 100 yds., when it turns abruptly to the R., following an older road rather steeply through a dense growth of cherry. Midway of this cherry area, the trail crosses another recent logging road at right angles and shortly thereafter emerges upon a stretch of rocks, bared by a recent forest fire, over which it winds. Care should be taken to look for the frequent path signs nailed to dead snags. From the large boulder and sign previously noted to the upper edge of the burn is about 1 m. Above the burn the trail passes through evergreen growth, crosses two small slashings, where the way may be blind should path signs become dislodged. Through the evergreens the path is plainly blazed in an E.S.E. direction, and the *spring* and Liberty Camp (3,800 ft.) are reached after a moderate ascent of about 15 min. The spring and camp are on the R. and are plainly seen. The spring contains sure water at all seasons and the spot is a favorable *camping site*. The camp is an open shelter accommodating six persons, and was built by the A. M. C. in 1905.

Resuming, the main path ascends fairly steeply through low evergreens and in 15 min. the Ridge Trail (4,150 ft.) is reached (see Franconia Ridge Trail) at a point between Mt. Liberty and Little Haystack. Turning to the R., the Ridge Trail soon climbs steeply, gaining in 5 to 10 min. the crest above the trees, from which point the rocky summit of Mt. Liberty is seen rising sharply 5 min. ahead. The view from the summit is unobstructed in every direction and is particularly fine of the East Branch and lower Penningswasset valleys.

DISTANCES. Flume House to head of Flume $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to rill $1\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to main logging road $1\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Camp $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Ridge Trail $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Flume House to head of Flume 30 min.; to rill 50 min.; to main logging road 1 hr. 15 min.; to Camp 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Ridge Trail 2 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 3 hrs.

NOTE. From the summit of Mt. Liberty two paths lead down,—to the E., the A. M. C. Ridge Trail over Mt. Flume and Osseo Peak to the lumber railroad above the town of Lincoln (see p. 284); and to the S. the Air Line down to the Flume. The former is little used and is not well defined; the latter is obstructed by fire following lumbering. No water is found on any trail above the spring near Liberty camp.

Mt. Liberty to Mt. Lafayette. (Franconia Ridge Trail.)

From a point just N. of the summit of Mt. Liberty (reached from the Flume House by the Mt. Liberty Path, or by the Ridge Trail from the town of Lincoln) the Franconia Ridge Trail leads N. through open woods, descending slightly in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is then fairly level for a short distance, winds somewhat, then rises gradually, but soon more steeply until, after a hard scramble over the ledges, it surmounts the S. end of the wooded ridge known as Little Haystack Mountain. The path, still leading N., soon leaves the scrub and for the remainder of the way is over ledges and unobstructed, with magnificent views in all directions.

CAUTION. There is no shelter beyond this point and trampers are cautioned not to continue in the face of high winds or unfavorable weather, as the path in places on the ridge near Mt. Lincoln is of the knife-edge character, with sheer slopes on both sides.

Continuing, the trail descends into the Haystack-Lincoln col and then climbs the rocky ridge of Mt. Lincoln.

It then descends into the dip between Mts. Lincoln and Lafayette and climbs the S. side of the latter over moderate, rock-strewn slopes, up which the path is marked by low cairns. Just before reaching the summit of Mt. Lafayette a rough trail leads down about 100 yds. to the E. to a *spring* under a large boulder, sure except in very dry seasons. The summit of Mt. Lafayette is marked by a huge cairn and the remains of an old cellar, which, however, affords but little shelter from the wind. The Ridge Trail ends at this point.

DISTANCES. Mt. Liberty Path* to Little Haystack Mountain $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Lincoln $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Lafayette $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to the Profile House $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Liberty Path to Little Haystack Mountain 1 hr. 20 min.; to Mt. Lincoln 2 hrs. 15 min.; to Mt. Lafayette 3 hrs. 15 min.; to the Profile House 5 hrs., 30 min.

Mt. Lafayette to the Profile House. (For reverse route see p. 266.)

The trail from the summit of Mt. Lafayette to the Profile House, formerly a bridle-path, leads down the W. side of the mountain over rocky slopes, and is well marked. A little over 1 m. down the path enters the scrub, soon passes the Eagle Lakes on the R. (reached by a short path through the scrub), bears to the N. and is out of the trees again for a short distance. It then enters the woods (*spring* on the R.) and begins to descend rapidly through a brook-like trough filled with loose stones. It then bears to the W., passes a *spring* at the L. of the path and becomes more level as it leads through Eagle Pass. It then descends rapidly by zig-zags through the forest for about 1 m., reaching the Notch road opposite the Profile House tennis courts,

*This point is about $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. distant from the Flume House, via the Mt. Liberty Path, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town of Lincoln via the Ridge Trail over Osseo Peak and Mt. Liberty.

SECTION XV.

About North Woodstock.

North Woodstock (739 ft.), the principal village of the township of Woodstock, is situated at the confluence of Moosilauke Brook and the East Branch with the main Pemigewasset River, and is often known as the Western Gateway to the Mountains. It is surrounded by low mountains which are divided by the Pemigewasset River and its branches into four groups. To the northwest are the lower Franconia Peaks of Big and Little Coolidge; to the east the Loon Pond—Russell group; to the southwest, Mts. Grandview and Cilley, foothills of Mt. Moosilauke, and to the northwest the spurs of Mt. Kinsman and the Blue Ridge. Through the valleys of these streams access is also had to the higher peaks of the Franconia Range; to Mts. Moosilauke and Kinsman and the more remote summits bordering the region about the headwaters of the East Branch, formerly known as the Pemigewasset Wilderness. Waterville and the Swift River country can also be reached through North Woodstock.

A mile above North Woodstock on the East Branch is Lincoln, a lumber town. It is the terminus of the Pemigewasset Branch of the Boston & Maine R. R., but a logging railroad extends up the East Branch almost to its headwaters, and forms a convenient route for trampers wishing to visit the Pemigewasset Wilderness or the adjacent peaks.

The North Woodstock Improvement Association, an organization of townspeople and summer residents, has cleared trails to most of the near-by peaks and places of interest, and it has, in order to give them individuality spotted the various paths with paint of the following

colors: Agassiz Basin, Mt. Cilley, Bell's Cascade, Georgianna Falls, Parker Ledge, Loon Pond, Russell Crag, white and red; Russell Pond, Mt. Grandview, white and blue; Thornton Gore and Waterville, white and yellow.

The principal points around North Woodstock described in this chapter are as follows:

The Franconia Ridge Trail, the Swift River and Pemigewasset Wilderness Trails via Lincoln; Waterville via Hancock Branch or Thornton Gore, Georgianna Falls, Agassiz Basin, Lost River, Mt. Cilley, Mt. Grandview and the Fay Reservation.

For routes to other local points of interest see "A Little Pathfinder to Places of Interest near North Woodstock," published by the North Woodstock Improvement Association. See Franconia, Waterville and Moosilauke Sheets opposite pages 265, 299 and 350, respectively.

Franconia Ridge Trail. (East Branch Valley to Mt. Liberty.)

Some fifteen years ago the A. M. C., in co-operation with the North Woodstock Improvement Association, cleared a trail over the entire Franconia Range, starting on the line of the logging railroad in the East Branch Valley and ending at the summit of Mt. Lafayette. This trail is joined, north of Mt. Liberty, by the trail from the Flume, on which is situated Liberty Camp and Spring, a convenient over-night stopping place for those essaying the entire ridge, which, except for the strongest trampers, would require two days. That part of the trail from the railroad over Osseo Peak and to the summit of Mt. Liberty is little used and in places is not well defined; from Mt. Liberty to Mt. Lafayette the travel is greater and the way unmistakable. The Spring at Liberty Camp ($\frac{3}{8}$ m. below the Ridge Trail) is the only sure *water* between Clear

Brook (below Osseo Peak) and the summit of Mt. Lafayette. Those wishing to do the higher part of the range in one day would better start from the Flume.

DESCRIPTION. The trail is reached by following the logging railroad $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. from Lincoln to Camp 3 at the upper dam. It starts at a sign directly across the railroad from the camp and soon turns into an old logging road which bears sharply to the L. It then curves gradually to the R. until the general direction is N., with good surface and easy grades. In 20 min. it leaves the road, plunges down the bank to the L., crosses Clear Brook and ascends the opposite bank. At the top it turns to the R. into another logging road reaching in 10 min. a ruined camp and the second crossing of Clear Brook, with a striking view of Osseo Peak. For 5 min. the road follows the brook, rising little above it (last sure *water*), then turns sharply to the R. into a branch road (wet going), bears to the L. and soon enters hardwood growth.

The trail now zizgags with increasing steepness in a N.E. direction for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then climbs into an easy old road leading to the R. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. It then ascends over steep ledges and through small growth to another road, which passes through the lowest point in the ridge between Osseo Peak and Potash Knob to its southern shoulder. On the ridge a huge overhanging rock at the L., where a camp formerly existed, affords good shelter. Immediately beyond, the trail turns sharply to the L. and ascends more rapidly on a logging road for 5 min., then climbs to the R. to a still higher, parallel road. At the end of this road it ascends steeply to the R. around a shoulder and gains in a few minutes, a little shelf at the base of an apparently inaccessible ledge. A stationary ladder leads up to the L. over this ledge, whence the trail slabs for 5 min. the steep S. side of the peak. It then

turns sharply to the L. up a little ravine, and after a short, stiff climb gains the ridge which, followed 5 min., leads to the summit of Osseo Peak. Just as the trail gains the ridge a short side path leads to the L. to the edge of a cliff from which there are good views. To the E. the peak is wooded, with no outlooks.

Resuming, the main trail meanders for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in thick growth with some windfalls, then takes a straight line N. over the ridge, which leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of gradual ascent to the junction with another ridge running W. and connecting with the Coolidge mountains. Continuing N., the trail descends a little, bears to the L. for a few minutes and follows the part of the ridge leading straight toward Flume Mountain, glimpses of which are caught through the trees.

The last $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before reaching the summit of Flume Mountain (4,340 ft.) is relatively steep, and the trail runs just below (E. of) the knife-edge of that serrated peak, emerging finally on an area but a few yards square, which forms the summit. The peak overlooks on one side the wonderful natural theater of the Flume and Liberty slides of 1883, and on the other the valley between the Franconia and Twin Ranges, with Mt. Liberty beyond the saddle-like intervening ridge. The descent to this saddle and the climb to the peak of Mt. Liberty present no particular difficulties. The way is wooded, burned in places, and the last 5 min. is a somewhat breathless clamber around the base of rough ledges and through close small growth.

From Mt. Liberty (4,472 ft.) the trail descends sharply to the N. for about 10 min. before reaching the junction with the trail leading to the *spring* and the A. M. C. Camp ($\frac{3}{8}$ m.) and the Flume House ($3\frac{5}{8}$ m.). All but the most vigorous trampers should plan to spend a night in this camp rather than attempt to

cover the whole range in a single day. For a description of the trail northward to Mt. Lafayette see p. 280.

DISTANCES. Lincoln to Camp 3, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Osseo Peak 6 m.; to Flume Mt. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Liberty 10 m.; to junction with path from Flume House $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Lincoln to Camp 3, 3 hrs. 45 min.; to Flume Mt. 5 hrs. 15 min.; to Mt. Liberty 6 hrs.; to junction with path from Flume House 6 hrs. 15 min.

Pemigewasset Wilderness Trails.

North Fork Junction (so called), the point of divergence of the Wilderness Trails of the A. M. C., is distant from Lincoln about 12 m. and can be reached by following the East Branch logging railroad, to the North Fork and the spur track to the Junction. At times passage can be secured on empty logging trains, usually leaving Lincoln about 7 A.M.

From North Fork Junction a trail leads up the North Fork to Thoreau Falls and out to the Crawford Notch via Ethan's (Willey) Pond,—and another up Mt. Bond and over the Twin Range. Because of active lumbering it may be difficult to find the beginning of these trails. The logging railroad may be followed up the East Branch, to the trail leading through Carrigain Notch and out to Livermore and Sawyer River Station, p. 244.

Albany Intervale. (Via the Swift River Trail.)

Follow the East Branch logging railroad from Lincoln $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Camp 4 beyond the Hancock Branch, which enters the East Branch from the S. The logging railroad formerly led up this branch, but only the road-bed now remains. Even the trestle across the East Branch has been burned, and the stream must be forded. In times of high water this crossing is difficult and often impossible. On the opposite bank of the East Branch the railroad bed will be found leading through the

abandoned and nearly destroyed camps. For about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the way is at a slight grade, through low growth and berry bushes. It then crosses to the S. bank on stones, as this trestle and all those above have been carried away by freshets. The way continues fairly level, the stream being crossed four times within the next hour. After the last crossing a spur track, known as The Siding, occurs. At this point the R. fork should be taken, $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond which the trail to Waterville via Greeley Ponds leaves on the R., marked by a sign. (See Hancock Branch—Waterville Trail, p. 288.)

Continuing on the Swift River Trail toward Albany, the Hancock Branch is again crossed, and just beyond the railroad bed is left for a logging road which forks to the R., marked by a sign.* This road now ascends quite rapidly toward the ridge connecting Mts. Huntington and Kancamagus, crossing several branches of Hancock Branch, and passes through a region severely dealt with by the lumberman. After gaining the height of land the trail descends in a S.E. direction, still following logging roads, through a country less devastated by logging. It crosses and recrosses the headwaters of Swift River and, at the end of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the height of land, reaches the end of the line of the abandoned lumber railroad leading to Livermore. This railroad leads in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the site of Camp 6, a former logging camp. All the buildings have been destroyed. The railroad bed is left at Camp 6, and there are here two trails, marked by signs,—the Swift River Trail to Albany Intervale, and the Institute or Livermore Path to Waterville. The abandoned and much overgrown railroad bed can be followed $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Livermore.

*The railroad bed from this point bears to the N. into the basin on the S. side of Mt. Hancock, where it ends. By following this route Mt. Hancock can easily be climbed by the slide on the S. face. See p. 250.

For reverse route see p. 228.

DISTANCES. Lincoln to Hancock Branch $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Waterville Trail $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to height of land 13 m.; to Camp 6, 17 m.

TIMES. Lincoln to Hancock Branch 1 hr. 45 min.; to Waterville Trail 4 hrs.; to height of land 5 hrs. 30 min.; to Camp 6, 7 hrs.

Hancock Branch to Waterville.

This trail leaves the bed of the logging railroad $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond The Siding (see previous description) at a path sign on the R. and leads in a S. direction, utilizing old logging roads which are well trodden but more or less grown up with bushes. No serious difficulty will be experienced if the tramper bears constantly toward Mad River Notch, which is seen directly ahead to the S. between Mts. Osceola and Kancamagus. The trail ascends gradually, is more or less boggy, then ascends more rapidly through larger growth.

After the height of land is passed the trail descends moderately through fine woods, soon passing to the W. of the upper Greeley Pond, a beautiful sheet of water under the steep slope of Mt. Kancamagus. From this point the trail is plainly marked, descends moderately, soon passes the lower ponds, and in a few minutes comes out on the main logging road leading to Elliott's Hotel in Waterville. (See p. 309.)

DISTANCES. The Siding to upper Greeley Pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Elliott's Hotel 6 m.

TIMES. The Siding to upper Greeley Pond 1 hr. to Elliott's Hotel 2 hrs. 30 min.

North Woodstock to Waterville. (Via Thornton Gore.)

From Woodstock a logging railroad (now abandoned) runs about 6 m. into Thornton Gore, and with the

connecting logging roads provides a convenient route to Waterville. This road-bed can be followed from Woodstock, or it can be reached by a short cut across the fields from a point on the North Woodstock—Woodstock road (E. of the Pemigewasset), about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of North Woodstock.

In coming from North Woodstock, leave the road at a point S. of the Mountain Park Hotel, where the river makes a pool on the R. Here turn to the L. into the pastures (crossing several fences, but avoiding logging roads), bearing in a S.E. direction about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. until the logging railroad is reached. The rails have been removed, and the road-bed has become a road. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the point of striking the road-bed a camp is passed, near which a trestle has been destroyed, though there is a footbridge over the stream. At about 3 m. a *spring* is passed at the L. and then another camp, above which the railroad bed has been used as a logging road for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. This road soon diverges to the L., but the railroad bed should still be followed, passing within the next 2 m. another camp, above which take the R. branch. Soon the railroad bed ends, but the path continues R. past a camp and over the low height of land where the path turns sharply to the L., becomes somewhat uncertain, and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. strikes the headwaters of the West Branch of Mad River. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the trail passes another camp which is at the foot of the Mt. Osceola Path (see p. 300). Beyond this point the way is over the West Branch logging road, reaching Waterville in about $1\frac{2}{3}$ m.

DISTANCES. North Woodstock to point of leaving road $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to railroad $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Osceola Path $12\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Waterville 14 m.

TIME. North Woodstock to Waterville 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Georgianna Falls and Bog Pond.

These falls, on Harvard Brook, a branch of the Pemigewasset River draining Bog Pond, are worth a visit in times of high water. There are two sets of cascades, perhaps a half mile apart; the lower is sometimes known as Harvard Falls from its discovery by a party of Harvard students prior to 1858. The trail at present is bushed out, marked and maintained by the U. S. Forest Service, and has been continued beyond the falls to Bog Pond. A Forest Service trail from the pond leads out through the valley between Wolf Mt. and Clark Ridge, passes Gordon Pond, and reaches North Woodstock, via the reservoir. A branch of the Georgianna Falls path leads to the highway $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Johnson Village, at the tool box of the Forest Service, and is a convenient means of approach for those coming from the direction of the Flume House,

The Georgianna Falls path leaves the North Woodstock—Profile House highway about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. N. of the crossing of the Johnson logging railroad, and about 3 m. N. of North Woodstock. A U. S. F. S. sign, "Bog Pond," on the W. of the road nearly opposite the Guernsey place (an old wood-colored house with a piazza in front) marks the entrance. The path soon strikes the logging railroad, which it follows $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to a field on the L. This it crosses to the logging road on the farther side, which in turn it follows about 1 m. to the crossing of the brook. The path here leaves the road, follows up the E. bank, soon coming out at the foot of the lower fall. It then continues up the E. bank, climbs some interesting ledges and re-enters the woods, reaching in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the foot of the upper cascades. At this point the path to the tool box before mentioned, leaves on the R. The falls path then climbs to the top of the cascades, where there is a fine view down the Pemigewasset River.

wasset Valley. It then follows the brook, with one crossing and recrossing, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Bog Pond.

DISTANCES: Highway to Georgianna Falls $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Bog Pond 3 m.; to North Woodstock 7 m. Georgianna Falls are distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the tool box on the road north of Johnson.

TIMES: Highway to Georgianna Falls 45 min.; to Bog Pond 1 hr. 30 min.; to North Woodstock 3 hr. 30 min.

Agassiz Basin.

This interesting series of pot-holes on Moosilauke Brook is easily reached from North Woodstock and is well worth a visit.

Take the Breezy Point road W. from North Woodstock $1\frac{4}{5}$ m. Enter the path which leaves the road at the L. and crosses the stream at the foot of the Basin. It then follows up the S. bank $\frac{1}{8}$ m., recrossing at the upper bridge.

The Lost River and Mt. Moosilauke.

The Lost River, one of the tributaries of Moosilauke Brook, flows for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. through a series of glacial caverns and large pot-holes, for the most part underground. At one place it falls twenty feet within one of the caverns, and at another place, known as Paradise Fall, thirty feet in the open air. Trails, walks and ladders make the caverns accessible. The forest on the bluff above the stream contains some fine specimens of primeval spruce trees.

In order to protect the forest and caverns in 1911 one hundred and forty-eight acres of land surrounding Lost River, and in 1917 one hundred and fifty-two acres additional, were purchased by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests. The society has erected a shelter near-by, at which travellers may remain over night for a fee of seventy-five cents. Each person must provide his own food, but may have the

use of the stove and utensils. Camp sites will be rented at low rates on application to the Forester, Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Franconia, N. H.

To reach the Lost River from North Woodstock, follow the Breezy Point road about 1 m. beyond Agassiz Basin, then turn to the R. on the Kinsman Notch road, a State road leading to Wildwood. Following this road, easy in grade, a deserted lumbering village is soon traversed, after which the road ascends more steeply and about 7 m. from North Woodstock passes the cabin of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

From Lost River the Beaver Falls path up Mt. Moosilauke can be reached by continuing on the State road through Kinsman Notch for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the deserted logging camps near Beaver Meadows. The trail leaves the S. side of the road near the cabins and was, up to 1916, difficult to follow in its lower portion on account of logging operations. In that year, however, its care was assumed by the Dartmouth Outing Club as a part of its trunk line of paths from Hanover to Mount Washington, though the lower part does not follow the route via Beaver Falls. (See p. 350.)

From Beaver Meadows the road can be followed down the course of the Wild Ammonoosuc River to Wildwood and Benton, from which point the Benton Path up Mt. Moosilauke (see p. 352) can be reached, and also the path from Easton up Mt. Kinsman (see p. 354).

Loon Pond Mountain.

Loon Pond Mountain (2,430 ft.) can be reached by following the railroad track S. from North Woodstock Station $\frac{1}{8}$ m. beyond the railroad bridge. Just before reaching the yard limit sign the trail will be seen

entering the bushes on the L. of the track. Immediately crossing a brook, it enters the woods and follows at varying distances the N. bank of a small stream, keeping a general E. direction, and in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. entering an old logging road,* that leads back in a W. direction to Sunset Farm, and thence to the railroad track near the Fairview Hotel.

The trail ascends this road, crossing and recrossing the stream. About 2 m. up, the Russell Pond Path branches off to the R. (marked by a large sign) and about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. further on the trail turns sharply to the L., crosses the brook on an old log, leaves the brook and becomes easier walking. It then descends slightly for some distance, passes through a little ravine where there is usually *water*, then swings to the E. and rises very sharply for about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. Becoming level again, the path reaches the summit (sign) and then turns abruptly to the L. and runs over the ledges through the bushes to the outlook, or west summit, the best view being to the W. The east summit, beyond the pond, is seldom visited.

The trail to Loon Pond continues straight ahead at the last turn by the sign and descends steeply, reaching the pond is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. When nearing the pond† care should be taken, as the way becomes somewhat indistinct as it winds through the blueberry bushes.

DISTANCES. From the railroad to the logging road $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Russell Pond Path 2 m.; to summit 3 m.; to the Pond $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

*This road makes a convenient short cut for trampers coming from S. of North Woodstock. Ascending by this route, one should keep the most left hand road until the junction with the main path is reached, the branches to the R. leading up Russell Mountain rather than Loon Pond Mountain.

†The return to North Woodstock may be made on a trail which leaves close by the dam at the outlet of the lake, and descends the N. slope of the mountain through a fine evergreen forest. The path terminates at a dam on the East Branch. The logging railroad on the opposite bank can be followed to Lincoln and North Woodstock.

TIMES. From the railroad to the logging road 30 min.; to Russell Pond Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to summit 1 hr. 45 min.; to the pond 2 hrs.

Russell Pond via Loon Pond Path.

A somewhat indistinct trail leads from the Loon Pond Mountain path to Russell Pond. The point of departure from the Loon Pond Mountain path, about 2 m. up, is plainly marked by a large sign. The trail descends by an old logging road, much overgrown and full of windfalls, S.W. of the height of land between Loon and Russell Mountains, then follows the E. side of a brook-bed for perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ m., crosses and leaves it, descends steeply, skirting the E. slope of Russell Mountain above the pond. The trail, although rough, is fairly well blazed from this point to the N. shore of the pond, from which a path leads W. along the shore to the camps and the way out to the Pemigewasset valley road.

DISTANCES. From Loon Pond path to the height of land $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to shore of the pond 2 m.

TIMES. To height of land 25 min.; to shore of the pond 1 hr.

Russell Pond Path (Direct).

The direct path to Russell Pond leaves the highway on the E. side of the Pemigewasset River, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the Fairview House. It passes through bars* on the L. of the highway and leads through a small, stony field into the woods. It is a much used wood road, passable even for carriages, and therefore unmistakable. The first half of the road is rather steep, but the latter half is easy walking. The road ends at the camps on the shore of the pond.

DISTANCE. From highway to the pond $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. From highway to the pond 35 min.

*The bars can be recognized as those first seen when, going S. from the Fairview House, a sugar house, a farmhouse and a second sugar house have been passed on the L.

Russell Pond and Thornton Gore.

Just before reaching the outlet take the road to the R. along the S. shore of the pond. The trail bears to the R. from this road, ascending and then descending for a short distance. It then enters a logging road which it follows out to the main logging road just after crossing Talford Brook. Turn L. on this road for Waterville and East Pond and R. for Woodstock.

Russell Crag.

The summit of Russell Mountain, S. of Loon Pond, is much overgrown and has few outlooks, but Russell Crag (2,200 ft.), a shoulder to the S., offers fine views.

The path leaves the highway down the E. side of the Pemigewasset River at the fork before descending the hill to the Mountain Park Hotel. Passing E. through the pasture in the rear of Warden Brown's residence, it follows the S. side of the brook until it reaches an old logging road at a small hemlock tree (sign). It ascends this road through the woods in an E. and then S. direction to the top of the ridge. From there a line of blazes will be seen on the R., which leads to the summit and then continues S. along the ledges to the best view-points. The southernmost ledge gives an outlook into Thornton Gore.

DISTANCE. From highway to summit $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. From highway to summit 30 min.

Parker Ledge.

This view-point is easily reached, and is a popular climb for visitors at North Woodstock. Going S. from North Woodstock about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the State road W. of the river, the route turns to the R., just before reaching a tennis court, up the driveway (sign) leading to Villa Quisisana, a summer cottage. The drive soon branches near a large maple. The R.

fork should be followed across the lawn in front of the cottage, beyond which a sign marks the entrance of the path into the woods. The path is well worn and unmistakable for $\frac{3}{8}$ m. It then forks, the L. branch being taken. The path then bears to the S. and emerges on the ledges near the observatory.

The distance from the road to the summit is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and 20 min. should be allowed for the climb.

Mt. Cilley.

The original settlement in the town of Woodstock (then named Peeling) was on high ground about 2 m. W. of the present State road through the valley. It is now entirely abandoned, and the region is known as Mt. Cilley. The remains of the main street of the village, a number of detached farms and a milldam make it an interesting region for excursions, and various points afford excellent views. The elevations range from 1,350 ft. to 2,400 ft. For a full exploration of the region at least a full day is desirable and a guide very useful. The most accessible part is the village street, and the adjacent "Joe Smith Place" (about 1,800 ft.) affords good views. These may be approached from Grandview Mountain (as described under that heading); from the W. by the path from the old Warren road; from Elbow Pond; and from the State highway by the old road. The last named route is herewith described.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of North Woodstock on the State road W. of the river the route turns to the R. into the old road at a pasture gate by the Smith place, and is marked with white and red paint marks. The road is no longer passable for vehicles. It rises easily through pastures and hardwood, and about 1 m. up crosses a brook beside which is an abandoned camp. The trail ends in a clearing, once the village street but now hard-

ly recognizable except by the remains of stone walls, cellars and rosebushes. The way to the Joe Smith Place is immediately to the L. and follows a poorly defined road down across a little brook, then ascends W.S.W. to a second clearing, at the summit of which are the remains of the house surrounded by a broad tangle of rosebushes, a small shed and the remains of a barn.

DISTANCES. Highway to brook 1 m.; to village street $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Joe Smith Place $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to brook 40 min.; to village street 1 hr. 15 min.; to Joe Smith Place 1 hr. 35 min.

Mt. Grandview.

This summit (about 2,300 ft.), just N. of Mt. Cilley, is accessible from it or from North Woodstock by the State road on the W. of the river.

A painted trail (white and blue) turns W. from the highway about 1 m. S. of North Woodstock and leads for about 5 min. through a field in a S.W. direction. Then an excellent trail ascends at first gently, then more steeply through hardwood. At an elevation of 1,330 ft. a good *spring* is passed on the R. of the trail. Shortly before reaching the top, the trail rises steeply, bears to the L. and comes out in an E. direction into the open.

The summit has been partly logged and the view (closed to the S.) includes a sweep from Mt. Moosilauke around through the Franconia Range, Mount Washington and the Twin Range to the Waterville mountains. The board camp belonging to the North Woodstock Improvement Association is in a state of decay.

DISTANCES. Road to spring $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 2 m.

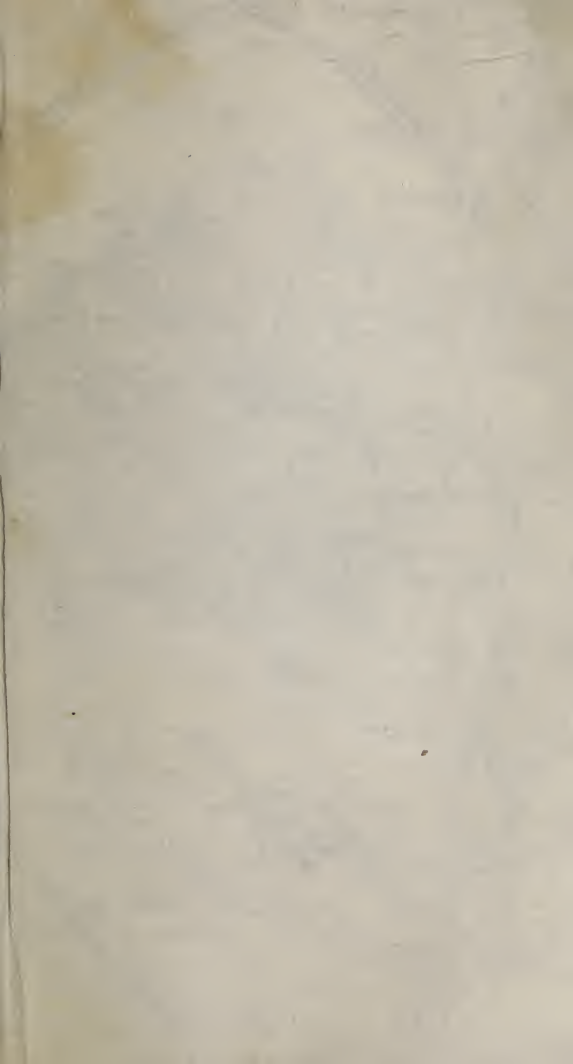
TIMES. Road to spring 1 hr.: to summit 1 hr. 20 min.

Just W. of the summit a path diverges from the main path (painted white and blue), passes over an interesting valley and ridge through hardwood growth, and in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. reaches the main street at Mt. Cilley. Time, 30 min.

The Joseph Story Fay Reservation.

This reservation, one hundred and fifty acres in extent, the gift in 1897 of Miss Sarah B. Fay in memory of her father, whose name it bears, is in the towns of Woodstock and Lincoln, just N. of the village of North Woodstock, and lies along both sides of the stage road from North Woodstock to the Flume and Profile Houses. On the E. side of the road, and between it and the Pemigewasset River, lie two strips, generally long and narrow, but broadening out here and there into small grassy glades, revealing glimpses of the rapid stream. The main body of the reservation lies upon the W. side of the highway, and does not reach so near the thickly settled portion of the village as does the south strip of the river section.

The reservation is open to the public, and paths have been cleared through it to make accessible the principal view-points and a footbridge to the island in the river. By the roadside, near the entrance to the main portion of the reservation, is a rustic boulder bearing a bronze tablet to the memory of Joseph Story Fay.





SECTION XVI.

The Waterville Valley.

GENERAL INFORMATION. The Waterville Valley is that part of the township of Waterville included in the watershed of Mad River. A road runs from Campton, on the Pemigewasset Valley branch of the Boston & Maine R. R., 13 m. up Mad River to a small clearing in the center of the valley, in which is situated Elliott's Hotel. The road ends here, at an elevation of 1,550 ft. Mountains surround the valley, from which trails run over the passes to North Woodstock, the Pemigewasset Wilderness, the Carrigain region, Albany Intervale and the Sandwich country.

The valley was granted to settlers as early as 1820, and years of effort to farm it followed. Fishermen's tales began to attract a boarder or two, and by 1860 the most successful of the farmers, Nathaniel Greeley, began to realize that in that direction lay the future of the valley. From his farmhouse grew the present hotel, and his successors have acquired all the cleared land in the valley. Most of the forest is owned by the International Paper Company, which some years ago did a little conservative cutting, and is now (1916) at work again. Summer visitors, combined as the Waterville Athletic and Improvement Association, have opened and maintained many miles of trails.

LOCAL GUIDE. A local guide book with map, "The Waterville Valley," by A. L. Goodrich, may be consulted for details of history and description, for guidance on shorter local trails, and for further details of the trails described below. For this reason and because the Waterville trails are well cleared and amply provided with signs, the following trail descriptions are brief.

Mt. Osceola.

Mt. Osceola (4,352 ft.; 4,307 ft. U. S. G. S.*), lies across the northern end of the valley. North of it is the lumbered waste of the Pemigewasset Wilderness; Mad River Notch cuts it off from Mt. Kancamagus on the E. and Thornton Gap from Mt. Tecumseh on the S.W. Westward the Scar Ridge joins it to the low summits overlooking North Woodstock.

The main trail climbs an easy S.W. buttress. Starting from the hotel it goes N. past Osceola cottage and crosses Mad River on a footbridge, turns to the L. a rod beyond and soon enters a logging road near a fork. Following the L. branch of the logging road through recent cuttings, it crosses the West Branch and turns to the R., the Tecumseh Path (see p. 302) soon forking to the L. The logging road again divides just before reaching a logging camp seen in the distance. The trail follows the L. fork and in a few rods leads to the L. from the logging road, continues up past an outlook toward Mt. Tripyramid and again comes down to and crosses the logging road at a second logging camp.† The trail turns to the R. between the shacks and climbs steeply for a few rods to the terrace above the stream. From this point it is plain and without forks. *Water* is found at a spring just beyond the $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. sign. From there to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. sign the grade is steep. The trail is wooded to the summit, but a few yards beyond the $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. sign there is another excellent outlook toward Mt. Tripyramid.

*These elevations, determined in 1912, are provisional. They were adopted by the U. S. Geological Survey, but being based on incomplete data are subject to correction.

†The logging road may be used all the way to this point if preferred (keeping to the L. at all forks). It is longer and much gullied, especially above the camp first named, but keeps near the stream and loses no elevation.

At $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit is another *spring*, near which is the cabin of the State fire warden; the new trail from Thornton Gore also comes in at this point. Just beyond the spring a loop trail leads to the L., affording a fine outlook to the W., and continues to the summit. The main trail passes the open log shelters maintained by the local association.

DISTANCES. Elliott's Hotel to first camp 1 m.; to second camp $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to warden's cabin $3\frac{15}{16}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{3}{16}$ m.

TIME. Hotel to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Ravine Path.

The Ravine Path, a rougher and steeper trail, used chiefly for descending, follows the crest ridge toward the East Peak to the col, and then strikes down to Osceola Brook. The Split Cliff is N. of the crest ridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the summit, and is reached by a side path from the Ravine Path. The view and the cliff formation are unusual. On the East Peak (no view) there are no accepted trails, although parties occasionally follow a surveyor's line along the crest ridge from the col, and then strike down to the top of one or the other of the long slides that fall into Mad River Notch.

Scar Ridge.

The Scar Ridge, running N.W. from the main summit, is pathless, save for an old surveyor's line. Both slopes have been stripped by loggers.

New Trail from Thornton Gore.

A new trail up Mt. Osceola from the Woodstock side was blocked out by the fire warden, C. B. Shiffer, in 1915. While not so good as the old Waterville trail, it saves considerable distance and some elevation for persons coming from the W.

This trail leaves the old railroad in Thornton Gore at the spur track, turning N. (L. in ascending from

Woodstock) from the main track a little distance before reaching the highest camp, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from North Woodstock. After three or four minutes' walk, at the first large "landing" (R. in ascending), a main logging road is followed to the L., small arrow signs with pencil inscriptions occurring from time to time at junctions with branch roads. A copious cool *brook* is crossed after about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. and the road ascends more steeply, changing at length to another on a higher level, which bends to the N. At a pile of stones a path climbs up the bank (R.) and, entering the virgin forest, leads E. to the warden's cabin a short distance below the summit on the old path (see p. 301).

DISTANCES (approximate). From railroad to brook $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to road on higher level $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to path entering woods 2 m.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. From railroad to summit about 2 hrs.

Mt. Tecumseh.

Mt. Tecumseh (4,008 ft.; 3,911 ft. U. S. G. S.), is the highest and northernmost summit of the bulky mass of ridges which form the western wall of the valley. Thornton Gap separates it from Mt. Osceola to the N.E.; to the W. and S.W. long ridges run out toward Woodstock and Thornton.

The trail ascends the N.E. buttress. It follows the Osceola trail (see above) and after crossing the West Branch turns to the L. From this point it is plain and the grade unrelenting. *Water* is found just below the 2 m. sign, except in seasons of drought. The trail is wooded to the open summit.

DISTANCES. Elliott's to fork of Osceola trail $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{16}$ m.

TIME. Elliott's to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From the summit the crest ridge can be followed S. (no trail) over unimportant summits with uncertain

names (Green, Fisher, Stone) to Welch Mountain, the fine rocky pile overlooking the Campton meadows. This route includes some scrub and many stretches of smooth ledges.

DISTANCE. Tecumseh to Welch Mountain 5 m.

TIME. 4 to 5 hrs.

A path up Welch Mountain (1½ m.) starts through the pasture and maple orchard belonging to the farm on the W. bank of Mad River at Six Mile Bridge.

Sandwich Mountain.

Sandwich Mountain, formerly called Sandwich Dome or Black Mountain (3,999 ft.), the westernmost summit of the Sandwich Range, closes the valley on the S. Westward it looks over the lower Mad River; on the S. and S.W. Sandwich Notch cuts off the Campton and Holderness Mountains; to the N.E. a high col separates it from Flat Mountain in Waterville, while Cold River has cut a deep ravine between its eastern shoulder and the Flat Mountain in Sandwich.

The summit is double, but the trails all ascend the westerly peak, as the easterly is wooded and affords no view. The mountain can be climbed by the following trails.

Trail from Waterville.

The trail from Waterville (A. M. C.) leaves the road at the S. end of Drake Brook bridge about 2 m. below the hotel and climbs steeply to Noon Peak, the outlook on which is reached by a few yards of side trail to the L. The main trail, resumed, then follows the curving, gradual ridge covered with some of the most beautiful mosses in the White Mountains, and passes numerous outlooks. *Water*, unfailing, is found on the W. side of the trail, which soon skirts the E. slope of Jennings Peak, the summit of which, ¼ m. to the R., is reached by a steep side trail. The main trail swings more to

the E. and climbs through woods to the open summit.

DISTANCES. From Elliott's by road to trail $1\frac{4}{5}$ m.; from road to Noon Peak $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. Road to summit 2 to 3 hrs.

Algonquin Trail.

This trail, cut in 1902 by the boys from Camp Algonquin, leaves the Sandwich Notch road at the top of the western divide (cairn in the open field) and climbs the high, open, S.W. shoulder, joining the Waterville trail a few rods below the summit. This trail is better for descending, as the lowest $\frac{1}{2}$ m. has been cut to pieces by lumbering and is hard to follow in ascending. There is no water except near the road.

DISTANCE. Road to summit about 4 m.

TIME. Ascent 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Descent 2 hrs.

Via Acteon Ridge.

From Jennings Peak to the W. through Sachem Peak runs a ridge ending in the rocky humps of Bald Knob, which faces Welch Mountain across the mouth of the Mad River Valley. This ridge, sometimes called Acteon Ridge, is occasionally traversed (no path) and affords many outlooks and much variety of going.

In ascending, take the upper road which runs E. from Six Mile Bridge about 1 m. and then turn into wood roads to the R. for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. more until the roads turn down hill. From this point strike to the L. up hill about N.E. for the ridge. There is no water above the road.

DISTANCE. From road to Jennings Peak about 3 m.

TIME. 3 to 4 hrs.

(For Sandwich A. M. C. Trail and Low Trail see p. 343.)

Mt. Tripyramid.

Mt. Tripyramid (North Peak 4,189 ft.; 4,121 ft. U. S. G. S.; 4,253 ft. Yale Forest School; Middle Peak

4,156 ft.; South Peak 4,139 ft.), stands between the Waterville Valley on the W. and the Albany Intervale on the E. The high col of Livermore Pass (2,822 ft. U. S. G. S.) separates it from Mt. Kancamagus on the N.; southward a high ridge joins it to Mt. Whiteface. On the N.W. face of the North Peak and the S.W. face of the South Peak are the huge slides which are the mountain's chief attraction. The South Slide fell in 1869; the North in 1885. The rock thus laid bare has proved of much interest to geologists (see American Journal of Science, April, 1911).

DESCRIPTION. The usual route of ascent follows the Livermore Trail (see p. 310) nearly to Avalanche Camp. A few rods S. of the camp it turns to the R. into a branch logging road and crosses Avalanche Brook. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on the road forks, the R. fork going to the South Slide and the L. fork to the North Slide. The route follows the L. fork until the road ends; from that point the brook should be followed. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the foot of the slide will be reached.

There is no marked trail up the North Slide. One has been cut from the E. corner of the top of the western section of the slide to the summit of the North Peak. A rough trail runs along the wooded crest (good outlooks on each peak) and down to the W. tip of the South Slide. There is *no water* on the mountain.

In descending the South Slide, the brook at the bottom is followed to the small flume called "The V." From the upper end of the flume, on the N. bank, a trail that soon strikes a logging road leads back to the fork near Avalanche Camp, on the route of ascent. On the S. bank of the "V" a trail crosses the ridge on a contour and descends to Cascade Brook and strikes the Whiteface Air Line, which can be followed to Elliott's Hotel. While this route may be reversed,

it is easier to climb the North Slide and descend the South Slide.

DISTANCES. Elliott's to Avalanche Camp $2\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to foot of North Slide about $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to North Peak about $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; North Peak to South Peak about 1 m.; South Peak to Elliott's about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by either route.

TIMES. From Elliott's to foot of North Slide 1 hr. 45 min.; to North Peak 2 hrs. 45 min.; across the peaks about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; return to Elliott's via the South Slide $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Sleeper Trail.

The poorly spotted Sleeper Trail to Mt. Whiteface (see p. 340) leaves the South Slide well up on the E. side, following the high double-dome ridge which joins Mts. Tripyramid and Whiteface. The dome may well be called The Sleepers or Sleeper Ridge.

For a route up Mt. Tripyramid from the Albany side see p. 344.

Mt. Whiteface.

Mt. Whiteface (4,057 ft.) is reached from Waterville by the Woodbury Trail $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, chiefly the work of W. R. Woodbury, P. R. Jenks and C. W. Blood. *Water* is plentiful on this trail. (See also p. 335.)

Woodbury Trail.

Leaving the hotel at the E. end, the trail ascends the walk, passing between the highest cottages. At the edge of the pasture the Livermore Trail forks to the L., the Woodbury Trail passing through the fence and continuing straight ahead into hardwood growth where the blazings are not obvious but the foot-way is well worn. The trail climbs steeply for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., then more gradually for $\frac{1}{4}$ m., when it turns slightly to the R. and runs nearly level $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to

Cascade Brook, which it crosses. The cut-off to Mt. Tripyramid and the older and longer trail down Cascade Brook, here fork to the L. The trail then follows the brook quite closely. In about 1 m. the trail to Flat Mountain Ponds forks to the R. and at about the same point the main trail begins climbing the S.W. spur which juts from the Sleeper Ridge. Surmounting this ridge at an elevation of about 3,400 ft., it crosses first the head waters of Cold River and then the head waters of Downes Brook, where the Sleeper Trail to Mt. Tripyramid forks to the L. This section of the trail was crossed by lumbering in 1913 and a cut-off to Mt. Passaconaway, forking to the L., was obscured. From this point the trail climbs to the Rollins Summit Path on the second of the series of humps which form the summit of Mt. Whiteface. (To the L. the Rollins Path leads to Mt. Passaconaway. See p. 337.) The view to the W. just before reaching this junction is superior to that from the main peak. Turning to the R. on the Rollins Path, the trail descends to the S., passes Camp Shehadi and climbs the main ledgy summit. *Water* will be found a few rods down the Blueberry Ledge Trail (see p. 336).

DISTANCES. Elliott's to Cascade Brook $2\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to Flat Mountain Pond Path $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to height of land $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Downes Brook $5\frac{4}{5}$ m.; to Rollins Path $6\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to summit $6\frac{2}{3}$ m.

TIME. From Elliott's to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Mt. Kancamagus.

Mt. Kancamagus (3,724 ft.) is a mass of rounded ridges on the triangular space between Mts. Tripyramid, Osceola and Huntington. It forms the E. wall of Mad River Notch. Two cliffs facing S.W. are reached by blazed trails from the Greeley Ponds Path, but the summits are wooded and pathless.

Trails Leading Out of the Valley.

To the Sandwich-Tamworth Country.

The trails over Mt. Whiteface and Sandwich Mountain have already been described (see above). There is a third trail to the same region via the Flat Mountain Ponds, that was used in the '60's and '70's and reopened in 1905-06. It leaves the Mt. Whiteface trail where it last touches Cascade Brook, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Elliott's Hotel, and climbs over the low ridge to the swampy shelf that feeds Snow Brook. The trail is somewhat blind here and is crossed by surveyor's lines. From there it passes through Lost Pass (2,900 ft.),—the col between Flat Mountain and a buttress of Sleeper Ridge,—and follows the Pond Brook to Flat Mountain Ponds. From the upper end of the upper pond the trail turns sharply to the E. across a small divide and follows down McGaffey River, coming out at the brick house in Whiteface Intervale (see p. 341).

DISTANCES. From Elliott's to Pond trail $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Flat Mountain Ponds about 6 m.; to Whiteface Intervale about $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. From Elliott's to Flat Mountain Ponds $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Whiteface Intervale 5 hrs.

Another trail continuing on the E. side of the upper pond and by the lower pond follows down Pond Brook about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to "Bennett street" in Sandwich, which is the starting point of the A. M. C. Trail to Sandwich Mountain (see p. 343). At Great Fall about 2 m. below the Ponds, another trail up Sandwich Mountain forks to the W. across the brook (see p. 343).

To North Woodstock.

This trail follows the Osceola route (see p. 300) to the second logging camp and continues up the logging road along the West Branch past a third camp to the

height of land in Thornton Gap (2,332 ft. U. S. G. S.), the pass between Mts. Osceola and Tecumseh. From this point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of uncertain trail leads to the recent destructive logging in Thornton Gore. The abandoned logging railroad is then followed to Woodstock Station or to the Pemigewasset River road about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of North Woodstock. A new trail up Osceola from the Woodstock side leaves the logging railroad at the spur track just below the highest camp (see p. 301).

DISTANCES. Waterville to height of land $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Woodstock 14 m.

TIME. Waterville to North Woodstock 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

To the Pemigewasset Wilderness.

This trail runs through the fine Mad River Notch (2,303 ft. U. S. G. S.) between Mts. Osceola and Kancamagus, to the S. fork of the Hancock Branch where it joins the Swift River—Lincoln Trail. From this fork Mt. Hancock, the Twin Range, etc., can be reached, as described elsewhere.

From the hotel the trail goes N. past Osceola Cottage, crosses Mad River on the foot-bridge, and at the fork keeps to the R. parallel with the river. Recent cutting is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ m., and for another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the trail is hard to indicate. It passes between the central logging camp (on the L.) and the river, crosses the main E. (Slide Brook) logging road, and follows the tributary road paralleling Mad River on the W. (see map).* The trail passes to the W. of both Greeley Ponds, over the low divide N. of the upper pond and then pitches down to the Hancock Branch.

DISTANCES. Elliott's to upper Greeley Pond $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Swift River—Lincoln Trail 6 m.

*An alternate way, surer and but little longer, is to follow the logging road all the way from the hotel, keeping to the R. at the first main fork, and to the L. at the second.

TIME. Elliott's to Swift River—Lincoln Trail 2 to 2½ hrs.

To Albany Intervale, Carrigain and Crawford Notch.

This (A. M. C.) path is generally known as the Livermore Trail. Though its limits are somewhat indeterminate, it may be said to run from Elliott's Hotel to Sawyer River Station on the Maine Central R. R.

It was opened in 1879 with funds subscribed by the 1878 meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, to take the place of an earlier trail from Waterville to the Crawford Notch opened in 1860, but later abandoned. This earlier trail, a bridle path, ran out through Mad River Notch and around the flank of Mt. Hitchcock to Sawyer River. It was one of the earliest "through trails." A sign belonging to it, still preserved at Waterville, reads "Mt. Washington 28 miles, Old Crawford House."

Leaving the hotel at the E. end, the path ascends and passes between the two highest cottages. At the edge of the pasture it turns to the L. and follows the Cascade Path which climbs the hill on a long diagonal. Passing a neglected outlook and a *spring*, it then drops to Cascade Brook, crosses it a few yards up and proceeds over a low divide to Slide Brook, which is reached at the vanished clearing known as Beckytown. Crossing the brook to the logging road on the opposite bank and turning to the R., the trail follows the road to Avalanche Camp 2⅓ m., just before reaching which the trail to Mt. Tripyramid forks to the R. (see p. 305). Just beyond the camp the main path turns to the L. into the woods and up hill. A sharp climb of ¾ m. follows to the edge of a rather level shelf, along which it runs 1½ m., crossing several small brooks, to Washington Outlook, a fine view-point on the E. side of Livermore

Pass (2,822 ft. U. S. G. S.), the col between Mts. Tripyramid and Kancamagus.

After a short but steep drop from the pass the trail follows old lumber roads to the Swift River at the old logging camp site known as Camp 6, where it crosses the river and the Swift River—Lincoln Trail. Thence it follows the abandoned and grown-up railroad bed along Meadow Brook and crosses an imperceptible divide to Sawyer River at a point known in Waterville as The Switch. From this point the more or less used railroad is followed to Livermore Mills and then the railroad or carriage road to Sawyer River Station.

A cut-off from this trail (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Elliott's Hotel) to the Swift River Trail shortens the distance between Waterville and Albany Intervale.

DISTANCES. From Elliott's to height of land (Washington Outlook) $4\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to cut-off to Albany Intervale $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Camp 6, $7\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to The Switch about $9\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Livermore about $13\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Sawyer River Station about 15 m.

TIMES. Elliott's to Washington Outlook 2 hrs.; to Camp 6, 3 hrs. 10 min.; to The Switch 3 hrs. 50 min.; to Livermore 4 hrs. 50 min.; to Station 5 hrs. 20 min.

These times (walking time only; stops not included) are the averages of fifteen recorded trips in both directions. To harmonize with other times in this book $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 hrs. should be allowed for the trip.

Short Walks.

For these walks the local guide book should be consulted. Those most worthy of mention are to Greeley Ponds (4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) in Mad River Notch; The Scaur ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.), a ledge affording a remarkable view; and the huge boulders of Davis Park ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.).

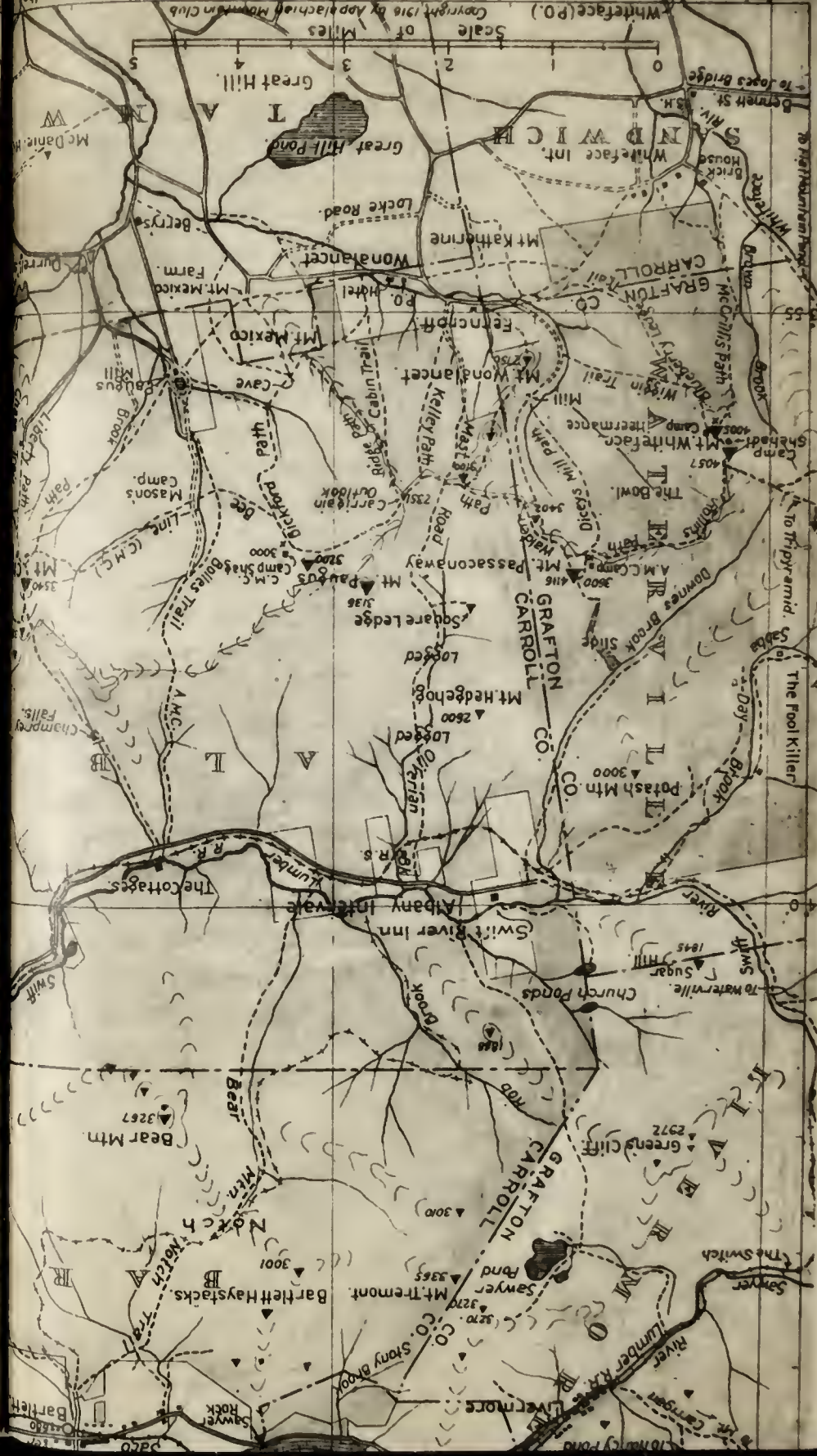
SECTION XVII.

The Sandwich Range.

General Features.

The Sandwich Range extends from the vicinity of Conway on the Saco River westward to Campton on the Pemigewasset, a distance of about thirty miles. Rising somewhat abruptly from the comparatively flat lake country to summits of 4,000 feet, it commands views combining mountain and water scenery as the higher ranges to the north do not. The range itself is seen to great advantage by the northbound railroad traveller looking from Weirs across Lake Winnepesaukee or from several of the stations in Ossipee on the Intervale line.

The most conspicuous and picturesque mountain is Mt. Chocorua at the eastern end of the range, a rocky cone 3,508 feet high. A little south of west is the irregular ledgy mass of Mt. Paugus (3,248 ft.), midway between Mts. Chocorua and Passaconaway, the latter rising as a graceful wooded peak to 4,116 feet. Southwest of Mt. Passaconaway lies Mt. Whiteface, distinguished by bare precipitous cliffs south of its summit (4,057 ft.). Further in the same direction, Flat Mountain (2,700 ft.), connects Mt. Whiteface with the prominent wooded ridge of Sandwich Mountain (formerly known as Sandwich Dome or Black Mountain, 4,071 ft.). This is flanked on the south by Mt. Israel in Sandwich and on the west by Mt. Weetamoo in Campton. On the north Mt. Tripyramid, northwest of Mt. Whiteface, separates the valley of the Mad River in Waterville from that of the Swift River in Albany.



Considerable areas on Mts. Chocorua, Paugus, Passaconaway and Whiteface have been included in National Forest purchases under the Weeks Act.

The most convenient climbing centres for the Sandwich Range are the Clement Inn (formerly Piper's), Chocorua Village, Wonalancet, Waterville and the Albany Intervale. The Passaconaway House in the Albany Intervale was burned in 1916, but a new hotel, the Swift River Inn, has been built on the old site. The nearest railroad stations are Conway for the Albany Intervale, Madison for Clement Inn and Mt. Whittier for Wonalancet and Chocorua village, all three stations being on the Portland Division of the Boston & Maine R. R.

The Wonalancet Out-Door Club and the Chocorua Mountain Club have rendered useful service in cutting and maintaining trails. Camps will be found near the summits of Mts. Chocorua, Whiteface, Paugus and Passaconaway. The Peak House on Mt. Chocorua was blown down in September, 1915. A smaller, one-story house has been built on its site.

Local guide books have been issued for the Wonalancet and Waterville districts, and there is also a little pamphlet entitled "Walks, Tramps and Drives about the Piper House," covering principally Mt. Chocorua and its eastern slopes. Beals' "Passaconaway in the White Mountains" is a description of the Albany Intervale, with a charming and exhaustive summary of its history and traditions.

Mt. Chocorua.

Mt. Chocorua (3,508 ft.) is abundantly supplied with paths. Persons coming by road from Conway or other points to the north of the mountain, or from Clement Inn, should take the Piper Path or the Weetamoo Branch of the Hammond Path. The nearest station on

the Boston & Maine R. R. is Madison, about 4 m. by highway from the foot of Hammond Path. From Chocorua Village the Hammond Path is the best route. From Tamworth take either the Liberty Path or the Brook Path, the former being easier and the latter more attractive. From Wonalancet approach the mountain via Mt. Mexico Farm, Paugus Mill and the Brook Path, or drive to the foot of the Liberty Path. From the Albany Intervale take the Champney Falls Trail, which will probably be reopened in 1917. Between Mt. Paugus and Mt. Chocorua the direct route is by the Chocorua Mountain Club's "Bee Line" Paths. (See pp. 319 and 324.)

Piper Trail.

This trail was first blazed years ago by Joshua Piper, and the following description is taken, with some changes, from "Walks, Tramps and Drives about the Piper House."

Starting from the gate opposite the Clement Inn, the trail leads by a cart-road, across the small brook to the old sap house, just before reaching which the Weetamoo Trail branches off on the L. From the sap house the trail goes on through the upper pasture on the R. (E.) side, crossing the brook. The cart-road narrows to a foot-path and is easily followed, crossing two or three brook-beds, to the large Chocorua Brook. From this point the trail is plain and easy for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or more, where the steep climbing begins. When the ledges are reached the trail is plainly marked by white paint and cairns. Camp Upweekis and the short side trail to Camp Penacook (see p. 321) are passed about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the first ledges. The last sure *water* is obtained here.

About 3 min. above Camp Upweekis and 100 ft. to the left of the trail is Camp Penacook, built in 1916 by members of the Chocorua Mountain Club. It is an

open cabin, accommodates eleven persons, and is equipped with cooking utensils. It commands a fine view of the peak. Between the north and main peaks the Champney Falls or Pray Trail (probably reopened in 1917,) comes in on the R. in ascending.

DISTANCE. From Inn to summit a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. From Inn to summit 3 hrs.

Old Piper Trail.

This trail leaves the newer trail $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Chocorua Brook. It goes over the northern spurs, and is obscured and overgrown. It rejoins the new trail above the timber line, and is at least $\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer.

Hammond Path.

This path starts near the old Hammond farm, now the summer home of Miss Putnam. The house is on a by-way about $\frac{2}{3}$ m. long, which leaves the W. side of the State road about 2 m. N. of the Chocorua House. The path will be found on the R. of the by-way, just before reaching the farm, and in sight of it. It follows a brook for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and then crosses it and ascends a ridge sometimes called Bald Mountain. It then follows a rocky ridge and finally joins the Liberty Path $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the Peak House. The Liberty Path is then followed to the summit (see p. 317). On the ledges care should be taken to follow the cairns. *Water* is found in a spring on the L. of the path about midway between the first ledges and the Peak House. A short distance above the spring there is a cut-off (on the R.) to the Peak House, avoiding the Liberty Path. In descending, this cut-off will be found on the L. of the Liberty Path, about 300 yds. below the house, the junction being marked by a sign. There is an obscure spot where it turns sharply about a ledge a short distance below the Liberty Path. In descending the main Hammond Path there may be some difficulty in recog-

nizing its junction with the Liberty Path, as the point of departure is not clearly marked.

DISTANCES. Hammond farm to Liberty Path $2\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to site of Peak House 3 m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Hammond farm to Liberty Path 2 hrs. 10 min.; to site of Peak House 2 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 15 min. Descent, 2 hrs. 30 min.

Weetamoo Branch.

This most attractive and varied path connects the lower end of the Piper Trail with the Hammond Path well up in the ledges. It leaves the Piper Trail on the L. just before reaching the sap house, passing through a gate almost in sight of it. It leads through Weetamoo Glen $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Clement Inn, and crosses the main stream and two rivulets (last sure *water*). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Inn it passes an immense boulder, Weetamoo Rock, and soon joins the Hammond Path on the lower ledges. In descending, it leaves the latter on the L. (marked by a sign).

DISTANCE. From Clement Inn to summit of Chocorua $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. From Clement Inn to summit of Chocorua 3 hrs. 15 min.

Chase Trail.

This trail starts from the Knox farm, now the summer home of Dr. Putnam. Descending at first for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., it skirts the E. end of James Pond, then ascends and crosses the head of a valley named by Mr. Bolles "The Heart of the Mountain." From here the trail ascends sharply and joins the Hammond Path about 300 yds. below its junction with the Liberty Path. The junction with the Hammond Path is marked by three blazes set vertically. No sure *water* is found after leaving James Pond.

DISTANCES. From Knox farm to James Pond $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Hammond Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to site of Peak House 3 m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Knox farm to James Pond 15 min.; to Hammond Path 2 hrs.; to site of Peak House 2 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 15 min.

Liberty Path.

This path is a very old one. It was improved somewhat by James Liberty in 1887, and further developed as a wagon road and bridle-path by David Knowles and Newell Forrest in 1892. Since its improvement the path has been a toll route under State charter. Nathaniel Berry and James Liberty began a stone house near where the Peak House (built by Mr. Knowles in 1892) stood until blown down in September, 1915. A small one-story building was erected in 1916 on the old site.

The path starts at the Durrell farm, which is on a short road branching off to the N. from the highway between Wonalancet and Chocorua Lake, just E. of the bridge over Paugus Brook. The path continues as a good carriage road for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Durrell's. Here the Liberty Path branches off to the R., the straight road continuing to Paugus Mill. Above this junction the road is steep, but passable for carriages to the Half-Way House, where vehicles are left and toll paid. From here a bridle-path climbs to the site of the Peak House. While the path is easily followed by pedestrians, it has been so badly washed out above the Half-Way House as to be practically impassable for horses. The Hammond Path joins the Liberty Path on the high shoulder of the mountain about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the Peak House, the cut-off being $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on. From the house the climber ascends the well-marked but steep path up the rocky cone with the aid of stairs and handrails. They are not always in good repair and

caution should be used. Well up on the peak the path crosses a plateau where a fire warden's station is located, this being the meeting place of the Liberty and Brook Paths. From this point the path swings to the R. (E.) and ascends quite steeply the N.W. slope of the cone.

In descending, the upper end of the path will be found in a little gully running W. of the topmost rocks and the flag-staff, and about 25 ft. S. of the highest point.

DISTANCES. Durrell farm to Half-Way House $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Peak House 3 m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Durrell farm to Half-Way House 45 min.; to Peak House 2 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 3 hrs. Descent 2 hrs.

Brook Path.

This path was cut by the country people to enable them to reach the blueberries on the upper ledges without paying toll. It is perhaps the most beautiful of the many paths on Mt. Chocorua. Follow the Liberty road for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Durrell's to the point where it branches off to the R. (see p. 317). Continue to the L. toward Paugus Mill for about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. more, where the Brook Path branches off to the R., the junction being marked by a sign. In another half-mile the path turns to the L. and crosses to the N. bank of Clay Bank Brook. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond this crossing the cut-off from Paugus Mill comes in on the L., and in another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it recrosses to the S. bank, where it remains, sometimes at quite a distance from the brook, well into the ravine, ascending by moderate grades. Finally it swings to the L. and crosses a small tributary and then the main stream (only 20 ft. apart), the last sure *water*. The path then climbs sharply through tall spruces to the steep open ledges, upon which it is marked by cairns. Just above the tree line the Chocorua Mountain Club's "Bee Line" Path

comes in on the L. Some rods above this point it reaches a small plateau upon which is situated the fire warden's hut. Here it joins the Liberty Path (coming in on the R.) and the latter is followed to the summit (see p. 318).

In descending, keep to the R. at the fire warden's hut and to the L. at the junction of the "Bee Line" Path just below it. Keep to the L. again at the junction of the Paugus Mill cut-off (sign) at the bottom of the valley.

DISTANCES. From Durrell farm to first crossing of Clay Bank Brook 1 m.; last water 3 m.; first ledge $3\frac{3}{8}$ m.; fire warden's hut 4 m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. From Durrell farm to brook 30 min.; to last water 1 hr. 45 min.; to first ledge 2 hrs. 15 min.; to fire warden's hut 3 hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. 15 min. Descent, 2 hrs. 30 min.

"Bee Line" Path (C. M. C.).

This path leaves the main Paugus Valley logging road at Mason's Camp, the first lumber camp N. of Paugus Mill. The junction is marked by a yellow sign of the Chocorua Mountain Club. The path follows a lumber road, marked by path signs and yellow blazes, to the head-wall of a long ravine which runs from the high western shoulder of Mt. Chocorua to the Paugus Valley. At the head of the ravine the path leaves the road, crossing a brook to the R., and ascends sharply the E. side of the ravine through a recent burn, where the path is obscure. Leaving the burn, it joins a steep slide which it follows to within 100 yds. or so of its junction with the Brook Path below the fire warden's hut. *Water* is again obtained at this point.

In descending, follow the right hand telephone line from the fire warden's hut; the cairns are poor. The telephone line leads directly to the head of the slide

and follows the path throughout to the Paugus Valley.

This path, with the Chocorua Mountain Club path on Mt. Paugus (see p. 324), makes a "bee line" between the summits of Mts. Paugus and Chocorua and is most used by parties going from one summit to the other.

DISTANCES. From Berry's house at the S. end of Paugus Mill road to lower end of the Bee Line Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to junction with Brook Path $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Berry's to lower end of the Bee Line Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to junction with Brook Path $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Champney Falls Trail.

This trail, built by J. S. Pray, leaves the Albany road just E. of a brook about 3 m. E. of the Swift River Inn near a group of buildings known as "The Cottages." It follows a plain logging road near the brook for about 2 m. to the vicinity of Champney Falls. From this point onward the path has been obliterated by fire and logging, but will probably be restored in 1917, and the ascent of Mt. Chocorua is tedious and difficult. The path keeps to the W. of the north peak and gains the top of the ridge between it and the main or south peak, meeting the Piper Trail a short distance N. of the latter.

Path from Wonalancet to Paugus Mill and Brook Path.

This path is included here because, with the Brook Path, it is the most direct route for those who wish to ascend Mt. Chocorua from Wonalancet, walking the whole distance. It also offers a route from Wonalancet to Mt. Mexico farm, to the Bolles Trail and the C. M. C. Bee Line Paths up Mts. Chocorua and Paugus. The path leaves the Wonalancet highway just E. of the height of land and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wonalancet farm, its junction with the highway being marked by a sign.

A short, easy mile brings one to the top of a spur of Mt. Mexico, affording a fine view to the S. and E., also excellent blackberries in their season. Descending sharply to Mt. Mexico farm, the path crosses the clearing and then a wooded ridge to Paugus Mill. Directly across the road (which has replaced the Bolles Trail) and the stream, the path again enters the woods and terminates at its junction with the Brook Path (see p. 318-319).

DISTANCES. Highway to Mt. Mexico farm $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Paugus Mill $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Brook Path 3 m.; to summit of Chocorua $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to Mt. Mexico farm 20 min.; to Paugus Mill 1 hr.; to Brook Path 1 hr. 20 min.; to summit of Chocorua 4 hrs.

Camps Upweekis and Penacook.

These camps are the property of the Chocorua Mountain Club, and are open to the public. Camp Upweekis is located on the Piper Trail about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the ledges. There is good *water* near it. It is an open shelter accommodating about five persons. It is unequipped.

Camp Penacook was built in 1916 by the C. M. C. It is near Camp Upweekis, on a ledge commanding a view to the S. It accommodates 11 persons. It is unequipped. A short trail from Camp Upweekis and another from the Piper Trail higher up lead to it.

Mt. Paugus.

This low but rugged summit, named by Lucy Larcom for the Pequawket chief who led in the battle of Lovell's Pond, is lower than Mts. Chocorua and Passaconaway on either side of it, and so gives intimate views of those

mountains not otherwise obtainable. Its summit (3,248 ft.) is wooded, but there are bare ledges a short distance S. of it, and on these all paths end. It is separated from the Wonalancet highway by the ridge of Mt. Mexico. Paugus Brook lies between Mts. Mexico and Paugus. Trails ascend Mt. Paugus from the S.E. and from the W., affording in combination an interesting circuit.

Paths via Big Rock Cave.

There are three paths to Big Rock Cave, the Locke Falls Cottage Path, the Mt. Mexico Farm Path and the Wonalancet Farm Path, while a fourth path runs from Paugus Mill to the crossing of Paugus Brook about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond and below the cave. From the cave the Bickford Path leads to the summit.

The Locke Falls Cottage Path leaves the Wonalancet highway opposite Locke Falls Cottage, climbs the steep east spur of Mt. Mexico, turns W. and descends to the cave. An attractive outlook toward Mt. Chocorua is reached by a short spur trail to the E., about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway.

The Mt. Mexico Farm Path begins as a farm road behind the house for which it is named, and continues as a blazed trail up the abrupt south face of Mt. Mexico and down to the cave.

The Wonalancet Farm Path leaves the highway by a short road leading to Miss Dupee's summer cottages. It takes the R. fork of this road and, as an old logging road, goes up a long, gradual, wooded ascent. From near the end of the logging road it continues as a blazed trail over the crest at an elevation of 2,100 ft. and through spruce down to the cave, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. The new Ridge Path joins it on the W. near the height of lance (see p. 326). It was cut in 1898 by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club.

A very attractive path, which can be reached by a good road, leads up Paugus Brook between Mts. Mexico and Paugus. Leave the road as it enters the camp, going to the L. of the pond. Behind the highest cabin is an old lumber road, which the path follows. It joins the Bickford Path where the latter crosses Paugus Brook. For Big Rock Cave, turn to the L. and ascend $\frac{1}{4}$ m. For Mt. Paugus turn to the R.

Bickford Path.

This path runs from Big Rock Cave to the summit of Mt. Paugus. It was laid out by Fred J. Bickford in 1897, cut by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club the next year and spotted with blue paint. It drops to Paugus Brook, where the path from Paugus Mill enters on the R. Crossing the brook and climbing a steep ravine, it rises over cliffs, gravel slide and sloping ledges, passes through patches of woods, and drops into a hollow where there is a pool of *water*, unattractive in appearance but the only supply along the way. Near here is Camp Shag (3,000 ft.) of the Chocorua Mountain Club (see p. 326). Beyond the hollow the path continues up to the open ledges of the southern summit of the mountain. Here is a cairn with an A. M. C. cylinder.

In descending, the top of the path will be found at the E. end of the ledges. Where it meets the C. M. C. Bee Line path on the ridge, keep to the R.; at Big Rock Cave bear to the R.

DISTANCES. From Wonalancet Farm, Locke Falls Cottage or Mt. Mexico Farm to crest of Mt. Mexico $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to cave $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to brook $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to C. M. C. path 4 m.; to summit $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. From Wonalancet Farm to cave 1 hr. 10 min. (about the same by the other two paths); to Paugus Brook 1 hr. 20 min.; to summit 3 hrs. Descent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Chocorua Mt. Club's "Bee Line" Path.

This path leaves the main Paugus Valley logging road at Mason's Camp, forming a continuation of the C. M. C. path from Mt. Chocorua (see p. 320). The junction is marked by a yellow sign. Crossing the stream and then the Bolles Trail, the path follows lumber roads up the steep side of the ridge to its junction with the Bickford Path near the top of the ridge. A branch of the Bee Line path leaves the road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Paugus Mill, following a lumber road, and the two join on the ridge. The junctions are marked by yellow C. M. C. signs, and the path itself by yellow blazes. *Water* can be obtained, after leaving the Paugus Valley at a brook just above the junction of the two branches; also at a *spring* to the R. of the path about half-way up the ridge, and at the swampy *spring* just below the summit.

In descending, the junction with the Bickford Path is indicated by a sign, the Bee Line Path being the left hand branch. There is a fine view of Mt. Chocorua just below this point.

DISTANCES. From Berry's at the south end of Bolles Trail to junction of first branch 2 m.; to junction of second branch $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to junction with Bickford Path (by second branch) $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. From Berry's to junction of first branch 1 hr.; to junction of second branch 1 hr. 20 min.; to junction with Bickford Path (by second branch) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Lawrence Path.

This path was cut for Mr. R. B. Lawrence. It leaves the Old Mast Road at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the

Wonalancet highway and soon after passing an outlook toward Mount Washington meets the Ridge Path at Carrigain Outlook (2,351 ft.). Crossing to the E. side of the ridge, the trail descends 200 ft. and reaches the Overhang (2,221 ft.), passing along the face of high, wooded cliffs. *Water* can be found in a spring between Carrigain Outlook and the Overhang, 500 ft. before reaching the latter (*i. e.*, S. of it). An ascent of 325 ft. at the Overhang is followed by a descent of 125 ft. into a hollow, in which *water* will be found. A steep ascent of a gravel slide brings one to the vicinity of the summit.

In descending, the upper end of the path must be located with care, with the help of blue blazes. It will be found at the W. end of the ledges.

DISTANCES. Highway (Ferencroft) to beginning of the Lawrence Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Carrigain Outlook 2 m.; to foot of Overhang $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. Highway (Ferencroft) to beginning of Lawrence Path $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Carrigain Outlook $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Overhang $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit 4 hrs.

Cabin Trail.

This path offers a shorter route to Carrigain Outlook and the summit of Mt. Paugus via the Lawrence Path than the Mast Road for persons starting from Wonalancet Farm and its vicinity. The circuit made possible by this trail, the Ridge Path and the Old Mast Road or the Kelley Path is a delightful forenoon's walk from Wonalancet. It takes in the Carrigain and Mount Washington Outlooks. The Cabin Trail branches off on the L. from the Wonalancet Farm Path to Big Rock Cave (see p. 322) just above the Cabin. It ascends to the height of land through open woods. For Mt. Paugus keep to the L. where it joins the Ridge Path shortly before the latter unites with the Lawrence Path at Carrigain Outlook. Turn to the R. at Carri-

gain Outlook for Mt. Paugus and to the L. for the Old Mast Road and Mount Washington Outlook.

DISTANCES. Highway to Carrigain Outlook 2 m.; to summit of Mt. Paugus 4 m.

TIMES. Highway to Carrigain Outlook $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to summit 4 hrs.

Kelley Path.

This path, which was built in 1915 by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club, is useful as an alternative route to Mt. Paugus. It was cut because of the interesting falls, bluffs and wooded slopes in the ravine of Cold Brook. It starts at the lower end of the Mast Road and follows the right-hand stream (Cold Brook) to the height of land, where it joins the Lawrence Path, about midway between Carrigain Outlook and the Mast Road. There is an upper and a lower trail part of the way.

The distance from Ferncroft to the Lawrence Path is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and the time 2 hrs.

Ridge Path.

This trail was built in 1914 by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club. It runs from a point on the trail from Wonalancet Farm to Big Rock Cave $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the latter along the ridge to Carrigain Outlook. Near the latter the Cabin Trail joins it on the S. There is nothing of particular interest on the path itself, but it links up other trails of greater importance, and makes possible a long but interesting half-day circuit from Wonalancet, taking in Big Rock Cave, Carrigain and Mount Washington Outlooks and the Mast Road or the Kelley Path. The length of the Ridge Path is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; time 1 hr. There is no *water*.

Camp Shag.

Camp Shag (3,000 ft.) of the Chocorua Mountain Club is situated near the pool of water just below (E. of) the summit ledges of Mt. Paugus. It is reached

by a short side path leading to the R. in ascending the Bickford Path (see p. 323). There is a sign at the junction. It is a semi-open log shelter, accommodating six or eight persons. It is unequipped.

The Wonalancet Range.

This range, sometimes all included as Mt. Wonalancet, consists of three low, rounded summits. They are south of Mts. Paugus and Passaconaway, between these mountains and the Wonalancet highway. From southwest to northeast they consist of Wonalancet proper, Hibbard and Hedgehog. The latter ends quite steeply on its eastern side and below this steep bluff the low flat ridge continues east to end in Mt. Mexico. A sharp ridge connects this eastern portion of the ridge with Mt. Paugus. Another ridge, upon which is the Walden Path, extends from Mt. Hedgehog to Mt. Passaconaway over an intervening, unnamed hump. The summits are all wooded, but there are ledges which afford good views, especially to the south.

A good path leads from Ferncroft to the top of the west summit (Mt. Wonalancet proper). It is quite steep and passes over some interesting ledges near the top. At the summit a tripod affords a good view. The Wonalancet Out-Door Club has recently opened a ridge trail from this peak over Mt. Hibbard to Mt. Hedgehog, where it joins the Walden Path. There are two fine view-points, one looking south and the other west into the fine wooded valley between Mts. Passaconaway and Whiteface. At the junction with the Walden Path one can turn to the L. and ascend Mt. Passaconaway (see p. 331), or turn to the R. and descend by the Walden Path and Mast Road (turning R. on the latter) to Ferncroft.

The circuit of the three summits can be made in the reverse direction by following the Mast Road

(see p. 347) to the Walden Path (see p. 331), turning to the L. at this junction, and turning to the L. again where the new trail leaves the Walden Path on Mt. Hedgehog. Or, from Wonalancet Farm one can go via the Cabin Trail, Ridge Path, Lawrence Path and Mast Road to the Walden Path, remembering that the junction of the latter with the Mast Road is south of the junction of the Lawrence Path and Mast Road.

There is an interesting flume on Mt. Hedgehog a few steps south of the Walden Path, where it crosses a level place just after ascending the steep face of the first bluff. A short blazed trail leads to it. There is no *water* on the trail.

DISTANCES. Ferncroft to Mt. Wonalancet proper $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Hedgehog $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to junction of Mast Road and Walden Path $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Ferncroft $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Ferncroft to Mt. Wonalancet proper 1 hr. 30 min.; to Mt. Hedgehog 3 hrs.; to junction of Mast Road and Walden Path 3 hrs. 30 min.; to Ferncroft 4 hrs. 15 min.

In the reverse direction: Ferncroft to Walden Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to Mt. Hedgehog 2 hrs.; to Mt. Wonalancet 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Ferncroft 4 hrs. 15 min.

Mt. Passaconaway.

Mt. Passaconaway (4,116 ft.) is the highest peak of the Sandwich Range and is densely wooded, but two outlooks near the summit give extended views. Stretching southward from the east side of the peak is an arm of the mountain which connects it with the Wonalancet ridge. Another great ridge runs southwest to join the north ridge of Mt. Whiteface. The easterly spurs give a characteristic, step-like profile to the view of the mountain from the lake country to the south. The mountain can be ascended from the Albany Intervale on the north or from Wonalancet on the south.

Mt. Passaconaway was named for the great chief of the Penacooks who ruled at the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In 1660 he abdicated in favor of his son Wonalancet.

Downes Brook or Slide Trail.

The trail follows the Downes Brook logging road as far as the foot of the slide. This is the first of two roads which leave the Albany Intervale or Swift River road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Swift River Inn, the first L. beyond the cottage called "Camp Paugus." Upon reaching the foot of the slide the latter should then be followed to its apex. The trail is not marked on the slide itself, but the way is unmistakable. About midway it bends sharply to the R. and ascends more steeply. The L. side (in ascending) offers the easiest and driest footing. Care should be taken not to start rocks rolling. At the top of the slide the trail will be found again. It climbs steeply through thick woods and joins the short path between the two outlooks on the summit.

DISTANCES. Swift River Inn to foot of slide 2 m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. Swift River Inn to foot of slide $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to summit 4 hrs.

Dicey's Mill Path and Passaconaway Loop.

The Dicey's Mill Path was the first path to be laid out on the mountain. From Ferncroft continue W. along the highway, which becomes a wood road as it passes the last house (H. W. Winkley's). It soon turns sharply to the R. in a little grassy place and climbs quite steeply for a short distance around a curve known as the "S," keeping on the E. side of the main stream, in places quite close to the steep side of Mt. Wonalancet. There are no branching roads and the way is perfectly clear. The Wiggin Path leaves on the L. shortly before reaching the fast disappearing ruins of the mill (about

2,000 ft.). At the mill a new trail (see p. 332) branches to the R. to connect with the Walden Path, while the main path crosses to the W. bank of the stream and the steep part of the climb begins. The path follows an old logging road on the E. side of a ridge, the logging road becoming a path as the virgin spruce woods are reached on the upper slopes. The Rollins Path to Mt. Whiteface leaves on the L., and, about 150 ft. beyond, the Passaconaway Loop to the camp (about 3,600 ft.) and the summit also leaves on the L.

The old path, recently reopened after having been destroyed by logging, continues to slab across the head of the ravine and finally joins the Walden Path. At this junction turn to the L. for the summit of Mt. Passaconaway, or turn to the R. for the descent to the Wonalancet highway. (See footnote, p. 331.)

The Passaconaway Loop, an A. M. C. path, leaves the Dicey's Mill Path as described above. *Water* is found on its lower part. A short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. brings the climber to the Club camp, Passaconaway Lodge (see p. 332). Leaving the latter on the L., the path climbs steeply up to the summit, which it reaches at the west outlook. The two outlooks are connected by a short path, the Downes Brook (Slide) Trail coming in on its N. side.

DISTANCES. Ferncroft to Dicey's Mill 2 m.; to Rollins Path $3\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Passaconaway Loop $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to camp $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. via Loop, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. via old path.

TIMES. Ferncroft to Dicey's Mill 1 hr. 15 min.; to Rollins Path 2 hrs. 50 min.; to camp (via Loop) 3 hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min. Descent, 2 hrs. 30 min. Circuit from camp to summit via old path and Walden Path, returning via Loop, 1 hr. 15 min.

Walden Path.

This path runs from the Mast Road to the top of Mt. Passaconaway. Its lower end can be reached from Ferncroft by the Mast Road, which it leaves on the W. just N. of the height of land. From Wonalancet Farm it can be reached by way of the Cabin Trail, Ridge Path, Lawrence Path and Mast Road, remembering that the junction of the Walden Path and Mast Road is S. of that of the Lawrence Path and the Mast Road. After leaving the Mast Road the path ascends the steep E. side of Mt. Hedgehog. Above the first bluff on a level place a short blazed trail to the S. leads to an interesting flume. Near the top of Mt. Hedgehog the path swings to the R., descends and crosses a deep col and then goes over the shoulder of a minor, unnamed hump. Shortly beyond the col, between the latter and Mt. Passaconaway, the old Dicey's Mill Path, recently rebuilt, comes in on the L. in logged country. Above this junction the Walden Path runs along the line of the original Dicey's Mill Path,* crossing a shoulder of the mountain where the original A. M. C. camp was located and then climbing the final cone by a steep gully. It comes out at the east outlook, from which a short bit of path leads to the west outlook and the A. M. C. Loop.

DISTANCES: Ferncroft to junction of Mast Road and Walden Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Hedgehog $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Passaconaway $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Walden Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to Mt. Hedgehog 2 hrs.; to summit of Mt. Passaconaway 4 hrs.

*Historically the trail from the junction of the Dicey's Mill and Walden Paths to the top of Mt. Passaconaway is a part of the former. At present, however, persons ascending the Dicey's Mill Path ordinarily proceed to the summit via the more direct A. M. C. Loop, while those ascending the Walden Path will naturally reach the top by what was originally the upper end of the old Dicey's Mill Path. Hence it has seemed better to describe the Walden Path as a continuous one from the Mast Road to the summit of Passaconaway.

Cut-off from Dicey's Mill to Walden Path.

This new path runs from Dicey's Mill to a point on the Walden Path about midway between the summit of Mts. Passaconaway and Hedgehog. Its length is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and its ascent will require about 1 hr. 15 min.

Descending Mt. Passaconaway on the South.

The shortest route, especially if the camp is the objective point, is the Loop which leaves the summit at the west outlook. The Walden Path leaves at the east outlook, at once turning S. down a steep gully. At the junction with the Dicey's Mill Path turn to the R. for the camp or for Wonalancet via Dicey's Mill.

Passaconaway Lodge.

This is an A. M. C. camp situated on Passaconaway Loop a short distance from the Dicey's Mill Path, at an elevation of about 3,600 ft. It is an open log shelter accommodating about eight persons. It contains no blankets or other equipment.

Square Ledge.

This is a bold, rocky promontory at the end of a long ridge running N.E. from Mt. Passaconaway. It could formerly be reached by a path built by Dr. Rollins which left the upper part of the old Dicey's Mill Path somewhere near the point where its reconstructed upper end joins what is now the Walden Path. It slabbed the unnamed hump on the ridge between Mts. Passaconaway and Wonalancet and approached the Ledge from behind and above. The distance from the Passaconaway Path is about 2 m. The path is at present impassable, having been destroyed by logging.

At the present time Square Ledge is best reached via the Mast Road (see p. 347), either from the Albany

Intervale* on the N. or from Wonalancet on the S. The short branch path which ascends the Ledge leaves the Mast Road on the W. about 4 m. from the Albany highway or 3 m. from Ferncroft in Wonalancet. It climbs quite steeply just S. of the cliff.

DISTANCES. From Wonalancet (Ferncroft) to foot of ledge 3 m.; to top $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. From Albany road to foot of ledge 4 m.; to top $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. From either end of Mast Road to foot of ledge 2 hrs.; to top $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Mts. Potash and Hedgehog.

These two little mountains are situated north of Mt. Passaconaway, between the latter and the Swift River Valley. Both, but especially Mt. Potash, afford excellent views of the valley and surrounding mountains, and in spite of the recent destruction of trails by the lumbermen, well repay the slight labor of ascending them.

Mt. Hedgehog.

This mountain (about 2,600 ft.) must be distinguished from another of the same name in the Wonalancet Range, not more than 3 m. from it in an air line. The Albany Hedgehog separates the valley of Oliverian Brook on its E. from that of Downes Brook on its W. There is a ravine on the N.E. side of the mountain. A ledge on its lower (N.) lip gives fine views to the E. and N. There are ledges near the summit which give views in other directions, but they are inferior to those from Mt. Potash.

The old trail has been destroyed, but it will probably be rebuilt in 1917. The best route at present is to take

*The northern extension of the Mast Road, between the Square Ledge Path and the Albany highway, has only recently been reopened by the U. S. F. S. after having been destroyed by logging. The committee has been unable to secure detailed information as to the condition of this part of the trail, as to where and how it joins the southern part or its relation to the Square Ledge Path.

the wood-road that crosses the clearing just W. of the small, white cottage opposite the Swift River Inn. Follow this straight across the railroad bed (from which the tracks have been removed), turning to the R. into the logging road shortly beyond an old camp. Follow this S. to a clearing and then strike up through the woods to the ledge. If it is desired to reach the summit follow the edge of the ravine around through the woods.

The distance from the highway is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and the time under present conditions about 1 h. to the ledge or $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the top.

Mt. Potash.

Mt. Potash (about 3,000 ft.) separates the valley of Downes Brook on its E. from that of Sabba Day Brook on its W. A ledge on a prominent hump on its N.E. shoulder gives excellent views to the E. and N.E. The summit is open and ledgy and affords excellent views in all directions. Near the top on the S.E. side is a large boulder, which is so delicately balanced that it can be rocked. The ascent is well worth while.

The trail has been destroyed to the top of the above-mentioned shoulder. The best route of ascent is to follow the old Sabba Day Brook logging road, which is the second of two roads branching to the L. from the Swift River road beyond the last house on the L. (Camp Paugus). This point is just before the Swift River road goes between two large pines about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. beyond the Swift River Inn. It first crosses the railroad and then Downes Brook. The old Mt. Potash trail branched off on the L. just beyond the brook. At present the best route probably is to take any logging road leading to the L. at about this point and follow it up. As the roads are rough and much obstructed with slash the ascent is tedious. When the shoulder is reached the old path is easily found and followed to the top. In descending it may be hard to find the upper end of the trail.

From the point where the trail crosses Downes Brook the old Sabba Day Brook road ascends and slabs high up on the N. and W. sides of Mt. Potash. On the W. of the mountain there are branches leading still higher up. The ascent can be made in this way, but it is longer than the route described and above the logging the scrub is very bad. There is no *water* and in hot weather the climb is quite uncomfortable.

The distance from the Swift River Inn is about 2 m. The time under present conditions is about 2 hrs. It is not advisable to try it in the afternoon as there is much danger of losing the way.

Mt. Whiteface.

Mt. Whiteface (4,057 ft.) doubtless received its name because of the precipitous ledges south of its summit, which were stripped by a landslide in October, 1820. The backbone of the mountain runs northeast from the summit, being continued as a prominent ridge connecting it with Mt. Passaconaway. The Rollins Path lies on this ridge. There are two ridges on the south, the easterly one bearing the Blueberry Ledge Trail and the westerly one the McCrillis Trail. Another ridge, upon which are two prominent rounded humps, runs northwest towards Mt. Tripyramid. The Sleeper Trail is on this ridge. *Water* is found at the ledgy summit a few yards to the northeast at the upper end of the Blueberry Ledge Trail. The spring has been known to fail in very dry seasons. There are two camps,—Heermance at the ledgy summit (about 100 ft. to the north) and Shehadi (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. away) in the first col north of the summit on the Rollins Path.

The highest point on the mountain is wooded, but there is a magnificent view-point some distance S. of it, at the top of the precipices. In speaking of the summit, this point is referred to.

Blueberry Ledge Trail.

This is the usual route of ascent from Wonalancet. It was laid out by Gordon Taylor and opened by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club in 1899. It leaves the highway just beyond Ferncroft, crosses the stream on the "Squirrel Bridge" and immediately turns sharply to the R. After passing a cottage on the R. and going through a gate in a barbed wire fence, it enters a pasture and slabs the N. side of the hill beyond. It follows a wooded lane (Whiteface Intervale road) for a while and then leaves it on the R. at the foot of a hill where the old road to Whiteface Intervale turns sharply to the L. It crosses swampy ground, where *water* can sometimes be found, and then climbs to the foot of the ledges. Over the latter it is marked (none too well) by blazes and cairns. Above the ledges it rises over a series of step-like slopes to Wonalancet Outlook (about 3,000 ft.), cut by Edgar J. Rich. Beyond this point it climbs sharply to the top of the ridge, drops slightly into a hollow where the Wiggin Trail (see p 337) comes in on the R., and then ascends a rough and difficult rocky ridge to the summit.*

In descending, care should be taken in finding the top of the path. It will be found about 25 ft. back from the top of the cliff on the E. side of the summit.

There is no sure *water* on the path after leaving the stream at the "Squirrel Bridge" until the summit is reached. As the ledges are very uncomfortable in the glare of the summer sun, the climber will do well to carry water in hot weather.

DISTANCES (cyclometer measurements). Ferncroft to foot of ledges 0.9 m.; to Outlook 2.3 m.; to summit 3.6 m.

*The Wiggin Trail was built before the Blueberry Ledge Trail; hence the portion of the path above the junction is properly a part of the former. As the Blueberry Ledge Trail is the one most frequently used, it has been thought best to describe it as a continuous route from base to summit.

TIMES. Ferncroft to foot of ledges 1 hr.; to Outlook 2½ hrs.; to Wiggin Path 2 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min. Descent, 2 hrs. 30 min.

Wiggin Trail.

This trail was cut by Thomas S. Wiggin in 1895. It leaves the Dicey's Mill Path (see p. 329) a short distance S. of the mill, on the L. It crosses the stream and, bearing to the L., ascends a little knoll, crosses a small brook and bears to the R. again. It is very steep and justifies its nickname, "The Fire Escape." It finally joins the Blueberry Ledge Trail just below the summit (see p. 336). In its lower portion it is quite obscure in places.

DISTANCES: Ferncroft to junction with Dicey's Mill Path and Wiggin Trail 1¾ m.; to Blueberry Ledge Trail 3 m.; to summit 3½ m.

TIMES. Ferncroft to Wiggin Trail 1 hr. 10 min.; to Blueberry Ledge Trail 2 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

Rollins Summit Path.

This path from Mt. Passaconaway to Mt. Whiteface was cut in 1899 under the direction of Dr. William H. Rollins. It leaves the Dicey's Mill Path (see p. 330) about 150 ft. below its junction with the Passaconaway Loop and ¼ m. below Passaconaway Lodge. It is a fine path and well cleared. It runs along the main ridge of Mt. Whiteface and affords fine views to the S.E. of the great cirque-like ravine, locally called The Bowl and said to contain some of the finest virgin timber in New England. It runs mostly up hill and over a series of humps. The Waterville-Tripyramid Trail (see p. 307) comes in on the R. (in ascending) on the last hump before reaching Camp Shehadi, which is on the Rollins Path in the last hollow before reaching the summit. There is *no water*.

In descending from Mt. Whiteface the path will be found just beyond and to the L. of the highest rock as one stands with his back to the cliffs.

DISTANCE. From junction with Dicey's Mill Path to summit about 2 m.

TIMES. From Dicey's Mill Path to Camp Shehadi 1 hr. 45 min.; to summit 2 hrs. Returning, summit to Dicey's Mill Path 1 hr. 45 min.

McCrillis Path.

This path has two entrances from the town road near the McCrillis farm, one by the brick house and the other through the pasture back of the house which stands opposite the cemetery.

The "Brick House Trail" passes between the house and barn and continues almost due N. by some shanties into a small clearing some 150 yds. beyond the main field. In this clearing the path forks (guideboard), the branch to the N.W. (L.) going to Flat Mountain Ponds, and that to the N.E. (R.) going to Mt. Whiteface. The latter is almost straight, and follows an old lumber road running along the line of White Brook and generally following the crest of the W. bank. The grade is not steep, and the walking is smooth.

The "Red Trail" (red paint blazes) enters the pasture behind the Ambrose barn through a set of bars (please close them!) and follows a wagon road through alders for some 200 yds. to the clearing used by the A. M. C. on its camp in this region. Just after entering this clearing a stone wall may be seen running from the woods on the L. The path turns and passes along this wall on the W. side, crosses a small brook and follows a sapping road some hundreds of yards to an old clearing with the ruins of a big temporary barn used long ago by lumbermen. It crosses this clearing by the N. end of the ruins and enters the woods opposite where it entered the clearing. From here it bends to the

N., follows the line of White Brook through sparse hardwood growth and over rocky ground for some 200 yds., then turns to the L., crosses the brook, climbs the W. bank and shortly meets the other path. The meeting is not well marked and may easily be missed on the way down the mountain. The path is plentifully blazed with red paint, and can hardly be lost, though not so clear under foot as the "Brick House Trail."

From the junction the trail climbs noticeably for some distance until it passes the first ridge, and then is nearly level for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. At about 1 m. from the Intervale it crosses the Waterville town line, and immediately enters an old slash in which the young trees are apt to crowd the path. Some five or ten minutes later the path passes a large uprooted birch. From here it runs about 100 yds. down hill to a brook (last *water*). After leaving the zone of young trees the walking is more open, through large mixed growth, and the grade increases. As the path mounts the crest of the ridge the soft woods predominate, and in about 1 m. the first ledges are reached. These are at about the level of the bottom of the great slide and almost due W. from it. Where the path crosses the rocks it is marked by cairns, and the trees are well spotted. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from here to the top there are some pretty steep pitches, and the way is through thick, stunted, high-altitude spruce and fir which shut off all view and most of the air. The path reaches the summit ledges some 100 to 200 yds. W. of the peak, and considerably below it. As soon as it attains the rocks it swings sharply to the E. and slabs the slope, gradually swinging N. again and reaching the summit from the S.W.

DISTANCE. $3\frac{1}{3}$ m.

TIME. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Sleeper Trail (to Tripyramid).

As originally cut by Mr. E. J. Rich this trail left the Rollins Path in the rear of Camp Shehadi and was joined and crossed by the Woodbury Trail about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the N.W. This section has been abandoned for some years and one should now follow the Rollins Summit Path to the Woodbury Trail and follow that trail about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the W. side of Mt. Whiteface to the headwaters of Downes Brook (see p. 307). The Sleeper Trail at this point left on the R. and ran in a general N.W. direction. The path has been so damaged by logging that it is impassable, but the lumbermen have now finished working in this region and the path will probably be reopened during the coming summer (1917). In the main it follows the crest of the double-domed ridge leading to Mt. Tripyramid, passing over the first dome and to the S. of the second, and terminating well up on the S. slide on Mt. Tripyramid. The trail is poorly spotted with blue paint, and the footway is rough. *No water* is found beyond Downes Brook. From the S. slide one can climb Mt. Tripyramid or proceed to Waterville by various routes (see Waterville section).

DISTANCES. Mt. Whiteface to junction of Sleeper and Woodbury trails $\frac{4}{5}$ m.; to S. slide of Mt. Tripyramid about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Whiteface to junction of Sleeper and Woodbury trails $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to S. slide of Mt. Tripyramid $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Woodbury Trail.

This trail to Waterville leaves the Rollins Path about $\frac{2}{5}$ m. N. of the summit of Mt. Whiteface. A former branch of this trail, leaving in the rear of Camp Shehadi, has been abandoned. For detailed description see Waterville section.

Camp Shehadi.

This camp was built in 1899 by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club from the proceeds of a lecture by Shehadi Abdullah Shehadi. It is on the Rollins Path in the first col N. of and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the top of Mt. Whiteface. It is a closed camp and will accommodate about six people. It is unequipped and at present is in very poor condition. Its vicinity, formerly attractive, has been greatly marred by much cutting of firewood. The nearest and only practicable *water* is the spring on the summit of Mt. Whiteface. In dry seasons campers will do well to ascertain the condition of the spring before planning to spend the night at either of these camps.

Camp Heermance.

This camp was built in 1912 and was named in honor of Rev. Edgar L. Heermance. It is in a sheltered hollow near the summit of Mt. Whiteface, about 100 ft. N. of the spring at the top of Blueberry Ledge Trail. It is an open shelter accommodating about six persons. It is unequipped, but is in good condition. Campers are urged not to cut live trees above the spring.

Flat Mountain and Flat Mountain Ponds.

Flat Mountain lies between Mt. Whiteface and Sandwich Mountain. It has two summits, the northern flat, the southern (about 2,700 ft.) rounded. Between the summits, and only about 200 ft. below them, are three ponds connected by a narrow stream. Flat Mountain is entirely wooded, and there is no trail to the summit. The chief charm of this region is the fine virgin forest. (See Waterville map p. 299.)

Path from Whiteface Intervale.

Flat Mountain Ponds (about 2,500 ft.) are reached by an old logging road which leaves the highway

at a brick house W. of the McCrillis Farm, and follows the course of McGaffey's River. A few hundred yards from the brick house the McCrillis Path to Mt. Whiteface forks to the R. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on the path comes in sight of the river on the L., some 200 ft. above the intervale. About $\frac{3}{8}$ m. further it crosses a tributary flowing W. about 150 ft. higher. Beyond here it rises some 450 ft. in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. About $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond and 100 ft. higher it crosses the river, turns to the L. in a grassy and bushy place and immediately crosses a brook which enters the river just below. The footway is indistinct in the grass and bushes, but on the further side of the brook the path can be found by spots of blue paint on the trees. It ascends by an old logging road for a while and then branches off to the R. and reaches the upper pond in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. At the pond the path branches, the branch to the N. following a branch of the pond brook to its source and then crossing a low divide to the Woodbury Trail to Waterville in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 m., near the $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. mark of the latter (see p. 307). The south branch follows the S. shore of the upper pond to a camp that is in poor repair. It is located about 200 yds. from the narrows between the ponds.

DISTANCES. Brick house to river $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to crossing $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to last crossing 2 m.; to E. end of upper pond $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to W. end of lower pond $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. Brick house to ponds 2 hrs.

Hale Path.

This path was built by the boys from Camp Hale. It follows the old logging road (Great Falls Trail) from the head of the Bennett Street Loop about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the head of the ravine at Great Falls. At this point the Low Trail (see p. 343) forks to the L. down the ravine to the falls. The Hale Path continues straight ahead, descending gradually to the stream, from which point

it turns to the R. and follows the E. bank to Flat Mt. Ponds, running around the E. and S. shores of both ponds. It passes the camp and joins the Whiteface Intervale path a short distance beyond.

DISTANCES. Bennett St. to Great Falls $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to lower pond 2 m.; to E. end of upper pond $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Bennett St. to lower pond $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to upper pond $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Sandwich Mountain.

This mountain, treated more fully in the Waterville section, is also reached from Sandwich by two trails.

The A. M. C. Trail.

This trail, which was once a bridle-path, leaves the upper end of Bennett Street near Jose bridge. It follows a wood road on the S. bank of the stream about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a pasture which it crosses to its W. end. Thence it crosses and recrosses a brook and runs nearly level for about 1 m. to another brook, which it crosses. It then ascends through hardwood to "half-way *spring*" and then more steeply through spruce growth. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit the Low Trail comes in on the R. and a few rods further on there is an excellent *spring* almost in the trail. Just before reaching the summit there is a log cabin in poor repair and uninviting.

DISTANCE. Bennett Street to summit $3\frac{1}{16}$ m.

TIME. 3 hrs.

Low Trail.

This trail, located and cleared by Woods Low, is reached by an old logging road which runs from "Mountainside" at the head of the Bennett Street Loop up the stream which flows from Flat Mountain Ponds (see p. 341). Leave the logging road and cross the stream to the W. just below Great Falls. After heavy

rains the crossing of the stream is difficult and sometimes impossible. The trail rises steeply for about 100 yds., then swings to the N.W. and slabs the mountain at an easier grade. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the brook a *spring* is passed and the forest, beautiful throughout, soon changes from hardwood to evergreen. The trail finally passes through an extensive blow-down and comes out on the A. M. C. Trail about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit. The trail is plain throughout, but roughly cleared in places.

DISTANCES. Bennett Street to Great Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to A. M. C. Trail 3 m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Bennett Street to Great Fall $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to A. M. C. Trail $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to summit 3 hrs.

Mt. Tripyramid.

Besides the well-known north and south slides on this mountain there is a smaller one which comes down from the ridge north of the middle peak into a branch of Sabba Day Brook. It offers a route of ascent from Albany and a chance for a strong climber to cross to Waterville. From the vicinity of the Swift River Inn only the tip of the middle peak, part of the long ridge between the middle and north peaks, and the top of the north peak can be seen. A long ridge, whose N. slope blends so closely with the slope of North Tripyramid that it can be distinguished only by looking carefully on a clear day, lies between the observer and Mt. Tripyramid. Several parties have ascended this ridge only to find themselves separated from Mt. Tripyramid by a deep valley or a long scrubby ridge. Hence it is sometimes called "The Fool-Killer."

From Albany Intervale via East Slide.

Take the old Sabba Day Brook road, as described in connection with Mt. Potash (see p. 333). The new Sabba Day Brook tote-road is close to the stream, and

can be found by following the Swift River Trail or the railroad to the logging camp near Sabba Day Falls, but it is longer and less attractive than the old road.

The old road slabs the side of Mt. Potash, high above the stream. Far up the valley it approaches the stream, without descending, and joins the new road. It passes in sight of a logging camp on the other bank and finally reaches a large camp, far up. At this camp take a road branching to the R. just below a small shack, cross the stream and pass another camp after a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The road continues up the branch of the stream between Tripyramid and the "Fool-Killer." When the slide on the L. is reached it should be ascended.

The east slide itself is easily followed to its tip and affords wild and interesting views towards Mts. Passaconaway and Chocorua. Cross the slash at the top of the slide and ascend (no path) to the ridge between the middle and north peaks, slabbing to the R. in order to strike the ridge at or north of the col. Follow the ridge to the R. if the north peak of Tripyramid is to be ascended. If the objective point is the middle or south peak, keep straight up hill from the top of the slide. There is *no water* beyond the foot of the slide.

DISTANCES (approximate). Swift River Inn to old Sabba Day Brook logging road $\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to camp at end of "Fool-Killer" 4 m.; to foot of E. slide 5 m.; to top of E. slide $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Tripyramid 7 m.

TIMES. To camp 2 hrs.; to foot of east slide 3 hrs.; to top of E. slide $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to North Tripyramid $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Sabba Day Falls.

Follow the railroad bed (from which the tracks have been removed) to the large lumber camp at the mouth of Sabba Day Brook. Then take the main road up the W. side of the brook. A doubtful path turns to the L. down through the slash to the falls. If this is missed

there is a branch road a short distance beyond, which crosses the stream just above the falls.

DISTANCE. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Swift River Inn.

TIME. 1 hr.

Paths Across the Range.

There are, or have been, at least three paths across the range through valleys between the mountains, viz.: the Bolles Trail, the Mast Road, and the Flat Mountain Ponds Trail from Whiteface Intervale connecting with the trail from Waterville. After having been partly destroyed by fire and logging, the first two have now been reopened by the U. S. F. S., though the committee has been unable to secure detailed information. The third is described on pp. 307 and 342. The range can also be crossed over the summit of Mt. Passaconaway by any of the Wonalancet trails on the S. and the Downes Brook Trail on the W. One can go from Wonalancet or Whiteface Intervale to Waterville over Mt. Whiteface, or from Bennett Street in the N. part of Sandwich to Waterville over Sandwich Mountain. The old favorite route over Mt. Chocorua by any of the southern trails and the Champney Falls Trail is no longer possible, as the last named trail has been destroyed. It will probably be reopened in 1917.

The Bolles Trail or Lost Trail.

An old logging road from Tamworth to Albany between Mts. Paugus and Chocorua was reopened by the late Frank Bolles in 1891. Some years ago it was destroyed by lumbermen and a new logging road which replaced it was partly destroyed by fire in 1915. The U. S. F. S. has again reopened it. Paugus Mill, at its S. extremity is reached by a road from Berry's farm or from Durrell's, both on the highway from Wonalancet to Chocorua Village. Its N. extremity is just W. of the

brook at "The Cottages" on the Albany Road about 3 m. E. of Swift River Inn. Its length is about 5 m. and the time about 3 hrs.

The Old Mast Road.

This road was originally a logging road, built for hauling out heavy timber. Its S. end starts from the highway just E. of Ferncroft and ascends at an easy grade, skirting the E. slope of Mt. Wonalancet. A short distance N. of the height of land the Walden Path to Mts. Hedgehog and Passaconaway leaves on the L. A little further on, first the Lawrence Path to Carrigain Outlook and Mt. Paugus, and then a short spur trail to Mount Washington Outlook, diverge, both on the R. An extension of the Mast Road formerly descended to the valley of Oliverian Brook about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the height of land, passing under the face of Square Ledge, which was reached by a branch on the L. As far as Square Ledge (see p. 332) the trail was cleared several years ago by the W. O. D. C. From this point to the Albany Road it was cleared or re-located by the U. S. F. S. in 1916, but the committee has been unable to secure detailed information concerning this part of the path. Its northern end is on the Albany highway about a mile E. of the Swift River Inn.

DISTANCES. From Ferncroft to height of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Square Ledge Path 3 m.; to Albany highway 7 m.

TIME. Ferncroft to height of land 1 hr. 15 min.; to Square Ledge Path 2 hrs.; to Albany highway 4 hrs.

The Range Traverse.

Camping parties can go the whole length of the range,—over Mts. Chocorua, Paugus, Passaconaway and Whiteface to Waterville, or the reverse, spending one or two nights on the way. Logging in this region is now fortunately over, and all trails will probably be

reopened this summer (1917). In the meantime difficulties may be encountered between Mt. Whiteface and Waterville.

The following three-day trip is recommended. Ascend Mt. Chocorua by any of the southern or western trails. Cross to Mt. Paugus by the "Bee Line" paths (see pp. 319 and 323), and spend the night at Camp Shag (see p. 326). Distance for the day $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; time 7 hrs. It will save much labor if packs are sent in by team to Paugus Mill, in which case descend Mt. Chocorua by the Brook Path and the cut-off to Paugus Mill, picking up the baggage here and ascending Mt. Paugus via Paugus Mill branch of the Big Rock Cave Path (see p. 322). On the second day descend Mt. Paugus by the Lawrence Path to its termination at the Mast Road. Keep to the R. where the Lawrence Path is joined by the Ridge Path at Carrigain Outlook, and also avoid the Kelley Path which branches to the L. a short distance beyond. Turn to the L. on the Mast Road for a short distance to the Walden Path. Turn to the R. here and cross to Mt. Passaconaway (see p. 330). Come down the Loop and camp at Passaconaway Lodge, or continue to Mt. Whiteface by the Rollins Path, spending the night at one of the camps on that mountain (see p. 341). Distance for the day $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; time 5 hrs. Descend to Waterville by the Woodbury Trail (see p. 306) on the third day. Distance for the day 9 m.; time 7 hrs.

The trip can, if preferred, be made in two days by strong climbers. Spend the first night at Camp Shag if going from E. to W., or at Passaconaway Lodge (see p. 332) if going from W. to E. The ascent of Mt. Passaconaway is easily made from this camp in the late afternoon. One's ingenuity will suggest other combinations, perhaps the best of which is to carry a tent and camp in the open at any spring or stream. It

is possible for exceptionally vigorous walkers to do the whole range in a long summer day, but hardly for pleasure.

The total distance is about 22 m. The total time, according to the schedule adopted in this guide, is about 19 hrs. It should be borne in mind that, while these times are estimated for very slow walkers, no time is allowed for stops, and they are not estimated for persons carrying heavy packs.

SECTION XVIII.

Moosilauke and Kinsman.

Mt. Moosilauke.

Mt. Moosilauke (4,811 ft.) in the town of Benton is one of the most famous and easily accessible of the New Hampshire mountains. Standing on the western frontier of the mountain district, practically isolated, its view is considered by many as the best in New Hampshire, as it commands the Mount Washington and Franconia Mountains, the Connecticut Valley and the Vermont Mountains. The summit is bare and the vegetation of sub-alpine character. On the S.E. side between the South and Blue Ridges is a deep valley known as Jobildunk Ravine, through which flow the upper waters of Baker River from its source in Deer Lake between the main summit and Mt. Blue.

A carriage road leads from Breezy Point up the flank of South Ridge over the south summit (4,568 ft.) to the main north summit on which is a stone hotel, built in 1860, known as the Tip-Top House. Two minor summits to the N.E. are known as Mt. Blue (4,530 ft.) and Mt. Jim (4,312 ft.). Besides the carriage road route, the Beaver Brook Trail leads to the summit from Kinsman Notch on the N.E.; the Benton Path from Benton on the N., and from Glencliff Station on the S.W. the Glencliff Path, which enters the carriage road about 1 m. from the summit.

Beaver Brook Trail.

The Beaver Brook Trail to Mt. Moosilauke leaves the side of the Kinsman Notch road $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Lost River, about 150 ft. S. of the abandoned lumber camp

at Beaver Meadows.* It is not marked and is rather blind at the start, owing to recent lumbering operations. It follows logging roads for a short distance, but soon leaves them and leads through the woods to Beaver Brook. The path then follows the E. bank of the brook, rising very steeply and passing the Beaver Brook Cascades, the finest in this vicinity. It continues very steep until it passes Camp 14, an abandoned logging camp on the R., where it comes out of the woods into the logged area and bears away from the stream, following none of the logging roads, but crossing several. It must be watched carefully at this point. A short distance above Camp 14 *water* is found at Cool Spring on the L. of the path, marked by a small sign on a tree. The spring gushes from under the tree root, and although small is clear and cold.

Continuing, the path ascends more and more gradually, at length becoming identified with a logging road, and is then unmistakable. About 2 m. up it joins the former Little's Path from North Woodstock, which is now impassable below this point on account of logging. Here it turns sharply to the R. and W., skirting around the steep slopes of Jobildunk Ravine, over which the summit house is seen to the S.W. A mile further on *water* is again found at a springy place in the path where the beginnings of Baker River are crossed. The path then swings to the S.W., built high up along the wall of the ravine, with precipitous

*Lumbering operations have rendered so obscure that part of the Beaver Brook Trail between Beaver Meadows and the point where the former Little's Path joined that trampers are advised to follow the Kinsman Notch road W. for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond Beaver Meadows. Here, at the L., the main logging road leaves the highway and if followed (taking care to avoid branches), will in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. connect with the Beaver Brook Trail about 2 m. up, from which point it is unmistakable to the summit. This route crosses and recrosses the remains of the Beaver Brook Trail, is recommended by the Dartmouth Outing Club, and was adopted and marked by that organization in 1916.

slopes to the L. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the summit a side path to a view of Jobildunk Ravine is passed on the L., and soon after the barn and the Tip-Top House are seen ahead. The trail ascends the remaining distance rather steeply, and ends near the house.

DISTANCES. From Kinsman Notch road at Beaver Meadows to Beaver Brook $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Camp 14, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Cool Spring $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Little's Path $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to second spring $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to path to Jobildunk Ravine $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. From road at Beaver Meadows to Beaver Brook 15 min.; to Camp 14, 1 hr.; to Cool Spring 1 hr. 15 min.; to Little's Path 1 hr. 45 min.; to second spring 2 hrs. 15 min.; to path to Jobildunk Ravine 2 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 2 hrs. 45 min.

The Benton Path.

This path, for a short time used as a bridle-path, leaves the highway near the boarding-house of L. B. Parker in Benton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Bungay Corner (Wildwood) on the Tunnel-Stream road. The distance from Franconia and Sugar Hill to the summit of Mt. Moosilauke by Easton, Bungay Corner and Parker's is $17\frac{1}{2}$ m.

DESCRIPTION. The path crosses Tunnel Brook at the foot of the meadow below (S.) the house and by gentle grades ascends the wooded spur forming the S. wall of the Little Tunnel Ravine. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. *water* is found on the L. About 1 m. from the brook precipitous crags are passed on the L. with lookoffs affording impressive views of the Little Tunnel, Mt. Blue and the more distant valley of the Wild Ammonoosuc River.

Further on the path bears more to the S., passing through timber cuttings with little or no shade. Just beyond the 2 m. point a short walk leads to *water* on

the L. and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above, to the R., is a fine *spring* near the path.

After passing short copses of evergreen and crossing a shoulder or subordinate peak, the path ascends a grassy slope, gaining the N. end of the crest, whence a line of cairns leads across the broad stony plateau to the Tip-Top House.

DISTANCE. Parker's to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Parker's to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs.

Glenclyff Path (Warren Summit Path).

This trail is one of the links in the Dartmouth Outing Club's chain from Hanover to Mount Washington. Follow the Sanatorium road from Glenclyff P. O. and schoolhouse ($\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Glenclyff Station) about 1 m. to a farm road on the R. with a sign reading "D.O.C." Follow this road to an old red house 300 yds. (1,500 ft. elevation). The trail begins 200 yds. beyond the house and rises sharply to the L., passing a few rods in the rear of the Dartmouth Outing Club's Great Bear Camp. (View.) The trail soon crosses into the National Forest and rises steadily along a hog-back through a handsome spruce aisle. For a long distance it slabs the W. face of the south peak, rising easily through hardwood to about 3,500 ft. elevation, then climbs more rapidly to a point near the S. summit, where it swings around the N. side and joins the carriage road from Breezy Point at the scrub line (4,500 ft.). About 1 m. up the carriage road the main summit is reached. In clear weather the Tip-Top House is constantly in view from the time the road is entered. *Water* is abundant below 3,500 ft. elevation; there is none above.

DISTANCES. From Glenclyff Station to Great Bear Camp $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to carriage road 4 m.; to summit about 5 m.

TIMES. Glencliff Station to Great Bear Camp 45 min.; to carriage road 3 hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

(DESCENDING.) The path begins about 1 m. down the carriage road from the Tip-Top House, and is marked by cairns and signs. It is mainly within the forest with few outlooks, rather steep throughout its length but unmistakable. The first *water* is found near the path about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the carriage road.

DISTANCES. Tip-Top House to path 1 m.; to highway at base $3\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Glencliff Station 5 m.

The Carriage Road.

The carriage road to the summit starts at a point $5\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Warren Station on the Breezy Point road. It is 5 m. from this point to the summit, and the road is safe for carriages.

Mt. Kinsman.

Mt. Kinsman (4,377 ft.), the culminating point of the Cannon-Kinsman Range, consists of a long, rather irregular wooded ridge, with two principal and several subordinate summits. From the main summits the view of the Franconia Range is unsurpassed, Mt. Kinsman being at the proper distance and angle to enjoy and fully appreciate its lines and proportions. The range is seen entire from the horn of Mt. Garfield to Mt. Whaleback (Osseo Peak). Nathan Kinsman, whose name the mountain bears, was the first settler in eastern Landaff. The name of the mountain appeared first on Carrigain's map of 1816. In 1911 a path was cut to the north peak and, a year later, extended over the ridge to the south peak. It is clearly defined and, except in dry weather, well supplied with *water*.

DESCRIPTION. The path leaves the highway at the pasture bars, a few rods N. of the house of Cecil P. Bowles in Easton, some $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Franconia Vil-

age, and follows a logging road across Bowles' pastures directly to his sugar house, where it enters the woods. Thence it keeps a nearly straight course and level grade through large timber for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the upper bars, beyond which it ascends by easy slopes through an arcade in the forest, then bears to the R. and soon crosses a log bridge over a stream called the Pool. Just before reaching the stream a road to the L. leads by a rudely blazed trail to Kinsman Pond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. The path now ascends rapidly for $\frac{1}{4}$ m., crosses Mossy Falls Brook, a pretty cascade, again rises for about the same distance and reaches Flume Brook, which is crossed on the ruins of an old lumber bridge.

Here a trail to the R. leads to the head of the Kinsman Flume, 30 rods distant, joining the path to Bald Knob (10 min. walk), a rocky dome crowning one of the spurs of Mt. Kinsman, whence may be obtained a view of the north peak, the western valleys and many mountains.

Continuing toward Mt. Kinsman, the path next traverses a flat through old timber cuttings, with little or no climbing for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., rises gradually, then sharply, to the upper bridge, beyond which the ascent becomes less steep. A short distance above this point *water* is nearly always found in the path. The head of the logging road being reached, the path winds up through a virgin forest of spruce and fir and, soon after crossing the Easton-Lincoln town line, gains the summit of the north peak. The latter, though covered with dwarf trees, is sufficiently open to afford noble views in all directions. A trail leads to *water* close by and then to the ledges of the precipitous cliff on the E., at the foot of which lies Kinsman Pond.

The path now follows the main ridge S. through a belt of scrub, soon passing a view-point on the L., and descends into the col between the peaks. Here a

large rock is passed on the R. where *water* is sometime found. From the col the ascent is easy and gradual the path emerging from the scrub and gaining the ledges at the E. end of the crest. A trail to the L. soon leads to Spring Rock, where *water* is usually found. The main path turns sharply to the R., crossing a shallow depression to the true summit. The crest of South Kinsman is scrubby, flattened and open, with outcropping ledges, presenting a rocky expanse of several acres, the summit having been burned over about 1870. The mountain sandwort, cowberry and Labrador tea grow here in great profusion. The view is extensive and, in some respects, superior to that from the north peak. The summit cairn contains an A. M. C. cylinder.

DISTANCES. Highway to sugar house $\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Flume Brook 2 m.; to head of logging road 3 m.; to North Peak $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to South Peak $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to Flume Brook 1 hr. 30 min.; to North Peak 3 hrs. 30 min.; to South Peak 4 hrs. 15 min.

The Benton Range.

To the west of Mts. Moosilauke and Kinsman is the lower Benton Range extending N. and S., of which Black Mountain and Sugar Loaf are perhaps the most interesting, though possibly more adapted to those not looking for trails.

Black Mountain is now a fire station, and a good trail leads to the warden's cabin perched at the S. end of the crest at the foot of a low cliff just below the summit. The difficulty is to find the entrance to the path from the pastures on the W. The mountain is easily reached from the N., however, from the farm of Myron Bowles in Benton, where inquiries should be made.

Sugar Loaf is approached from the W. by the Limekiln road, as described by Sweetser. Inquiries may be made at any of the farmhouses near the foot of the mountain. The pins sunk in the rocks which marked a former path are said to be still there. There appear to be no trails to Blueberry.

On Hogsback a Forest Service trail descends the east side from the fire station to the N. and S. road near the head of Oliverian Brook. This, for a mile, is an abandoned road, but the balance of the way to Glencliff is a good wagon road.

SECTION XIX.

Outlying Mountains.

Red Hill to the E. and the low peaks of the Squam Range to the N. and W. of Squam Lake offer view out of proportion to the effort involved in the ascent. See Sketch Map on opposite page.

Red Hill.

Red Hill in the town of Moultonborough has two summits, but the northerly and higher one (2,038 ft.) is the one commanding a view.

South Path: The path to the summit leaves the highway which runs along the W. base of the mountain. The first $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway is a steep wagon road running to an unoccupied farmhouse (about 1,375 ft. elev.). East of the house turn sharply to the L. and pass through a gate. The path proper begins at the gate and is very broad and clearly defined. From the gate to the summit is about 1 m. The only *water* is a spring about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the summit at the L. of the path (sign).

To reach the lower end of the path from Centre Harbor, take the Sandwich road (first left E. of the library) for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the first road on the R. Follow the latter for $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., crossing the bridge between Quinebarge and Round ponds, to the first road on the L. Following the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ m. brings one to the road (on the R.) to the farmhouse mentioned above.

DISTANCES. Centre Harbor to foot of mountain $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to gate and path $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Centre Harbor to foot of mountain 1 hr. 30 min.; to gate and path 2 hrs.; to spring 2 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 3 hrs.

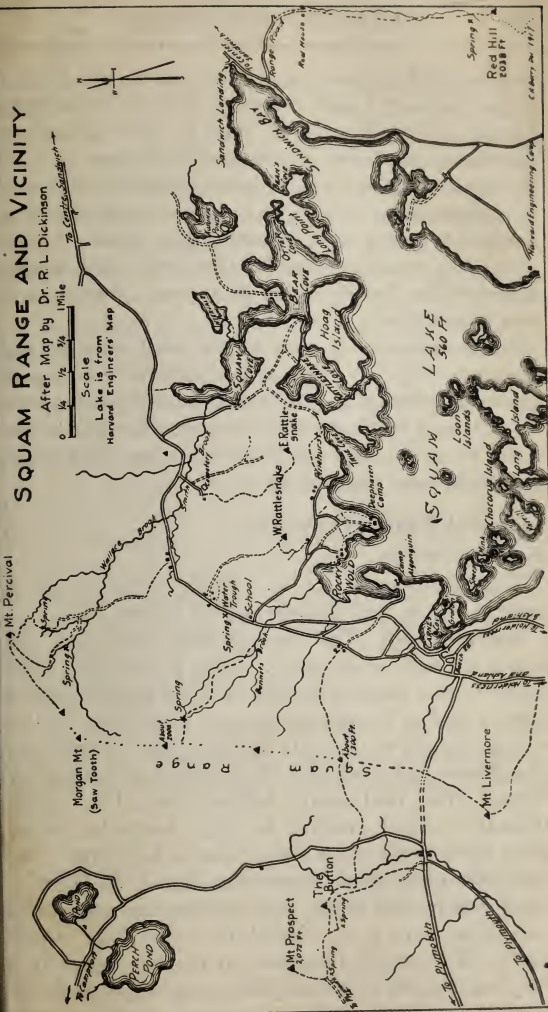
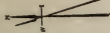
Sandwich Path: The mountain can also be ascended from the N. by the Sandwich Trail. Leave the

SQUAM RANGE AND VICINITY

After Map by Dr. R. L. Dickinson

Scale
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile

Lake is from
Harvard Engineers' Map



Red Hill
2038 Ft

Spring
C. Barry Dec 1917

road on the E. shore of Squam Lake at the Range Road (Sign Sandwich Lower Corners) $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Sandwich Landing. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. take R. fork (grassy) to abandoned red house. Cross and climb pastures S. of the house, keeping to R. of brook, following field road to a sugar cabin. Go S. up long, narrowing pastures, no trail, crossing and recrossing the brook. Then through a small clearing to the brook (*last water*). Blazes follow brook R. and L. to top. Join S. path near the summit.

South Summit: A path to the south summit and along the ridge (N.) to connect with the South path has recently been cut. It leaves the Moultonborough road about 3 m. E. of Centre Harbor. Enquire at one of the numerous farm boarding-houses just E. of Goodrich Mills, near Quinebarg pond.

East and West Rattlesnake.

West Rattlesnake.

West Rattlesnake Mt. is wooded on the N. but is open to the S. with fine views over Squam Lake.

Ramsey Trail: This route is short, but steep, and is marked with white paint. Turn R. from the Ashland—Centre Sandwich highway at the schoolhouse on branch road to Deephaven Camp. Leave this road at a sugar cabin on the left between the entrances to Deephaven and Rockwold (both entrances marked by signs). The trail starts behind the cabin, passes through a small growth, to large hemlocks, where paint spots begin and a sharp turn to L. occurs. The path then rises slightly (watch for sign at the R.) then more steeply over rocks. On reaching the upper level and cairns, turn L. of windfall over wet place to reddish path (North Path enters on the L.), which in 2 min. reaches the summit. Time from sugar house to summit 20-30 minutes.

North Path: The ascent by this route is longer but easier, with views and *water*. Leave the Ashland—Center Sandwich highway at a farmhouse on the R. about 15 min. N. of the side road to Deephaven Camp. Pass between the house and barn, then between stone walls, through a wire fence, up a conspicuous line of maples to their end. Then go diagonally R. (S.E.) zigzagging on a field road. Keep to R. forks and plainest track. When entering woods look for *spring*. In the woods 400 ft. from the summit the Ramsey Trail comes in from the R. Here to the L. *water* is sometimes found.

DISTANCE. From schoolhouse to summit $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. 50 min.

East Rattlesnake.

NORTH ASCENT. From schoolhouse mentioned on p. 360 follow Sandwich road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. and E. until a large rock-ledged brook is crossed (last safe *water*) to little road R. leading S.E. toward a tiny cemetery. At the first house follow a field road toward the mountain to a pine wood. Fork L. into this wood. Watch for a clearing with a view N.

DISTANCE. School to top 3 m.

TIME. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

East Rattlesnake can be ascended from the S., but only with the consent of the owners of Pinehurst; and can also be reached from W. Rattlesnake across the saddle.

Mt. Percival.

This bald, rocky peak (about 2,000 ft.) though not the highest, is one of the most interesting of the Squam Range.

From the schoolhouse where the road to Rocky Wold and Deephaven leaves the Ashland—Centre Sandwich highway go N. on the latter about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the third

farmhouse on L. Pass between house and barn, and strike N.W. across the pasture through stone wall toward highest, ragged peak (Morgan Mt.). Find an obscure wood road at the N. extremity of the field, good going; soon crossing brook. Entrance to mountain wood road is through stone wall (sign). At a lettered birch the road divides; the L. fork is the Brook Trail route, the R. via the Caves.

Brook Trail: Fork L. then cross the brook. At next fork bear R. following blazes, which soon turn L. and in a few hundred feet reach the brook which is ascended without trail until clear blazes branch to R. When near head of brook (last *water*) ascend sharply, swing R. along ledges (with views), marked with cairns, N.E. to the peak.

Cave Trail: At lettered birch take R. fork, watching blazes. Soon (at sign) turn L. from the road to the brook, and follow up E. bank to a *spring*. Follow blazes R. along the foot of ledges, dipping a little, then up a gully, and follow cairns over open rocks. The trail forks R. when in view of a cliff near the summit to permit visiting the caves. The L. fork avoids the cave, climbs a narrow rock slope, then goes straight up a wooded gully, and turns L. to the summit.

DISTANCE. Road to summit about 2 m.

TIME. Road to summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.

Mt. Prospect.

Mt. Prospect (2,072 ft.) in Holderness, with fine view up Franconia Notch, can be ascended by cart roads from the Plymouth side, or by trail from the vicinity of Squam Lake. From the highway along the W. shore of Squam Lake go W. on Beech Road, then L. a short distance, then R. on the Plymouth Road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. over the divide (Mt. Livermore Path on L.) and past forks to where white and gray houses are opposite.

Turn R. (N.) between stone posts of gray house, past barn, between stone walls; then the trail crosses a small brook. The trail soon peters out. Make a long L. diagonal N.W. through the woods to an open ridge that bares the S. and W. fronts of Prospect Mt. There is a tripod on top. *Water* may be found to N.E. of summit in spruce wood to which a ragged lone birch in the open will guide.

Mt. Livermore.

Mt. Livermore (about 1,500 ft.) can be ascended by road and path. From Squam Lake proceed as directed in Prospect Mt. description, but when on the divide turn L. into a well defined path through the woods to open pasture which is followed to the top.

TIME. Public landing on Squam Lake (N. of Webster boathouse) to summit 40 min. The ascent can also be made by trail from the Mt. Livermore House.

Mt. Ossipee.

The Ossipee Mountains occupy an irregular tract about six miles square, including parts of Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough and Moultonborough. Roads extend into this region from the villages on the E. and N., but the most attractive approach is by steamer from points on Lake Winnepesaukee to Melvin Village. During July and August there are R. F. D. mail boats from Wolfeboro, Weirs and other lake landings (including Three Mile Island), besides the larger boats of the Lake Winnepesaukee Transport Co.

About 2 m. N.E. of Melvin Village, or somewhat less by a wood path, the "mountain road," skirting the S.W. base from Tuftonborough to Moultonborough, is reached near its crossing of Drake Brook, a branch of Melvin River. Crossing this brook one leaves the "mountain road" at a pair of bars on the L. and fol-

lows a pasture lane among alders to the edge of the woods. Here the lane becomes a well-marked logging road, rising more rapidly along the brook. Light teams can be taken to this point. The main logging road is followed for 10 min., past pretty waterfalls to a grassy expansion among the ruinous buildings of an old logging camp. This is an excellent camp site, and was occupied by the Club party in 1909. Continuing up the logging road for 10 min., on the R. side of the ridge which separates the stream from a nearly parallel gully to the R., one enters a pasture partly grown up with small pines and affording outlooks ahead. At the top of a steep slope a large cairn marks the point of departure of a branch trail to the R., crossing the gully already mentioned and ascending the open pasture in a general E. direction, marked by cairns, to the ledgy spur called Tate Mountain.

The main trail, bearing gradually to the L. and crossing a raspberry patch, reaches the brook again crosses and follows it more or less closely through second growth nearly to its source. The remainder of the ascent is of steeper grade, through a mixed growth of spruce and hardwood. The top is somewhat thickly wooded, but a tree with spikes affords a wide outlook, and N.E. of the summit trees have been cut opening the northern horizon from Mt. Moosilauke to Mt. Kearsarge. Several points on the ascent afford fine views over Lake Winnepesaukee.

The summit is an irregular ridge about 1 m. in length with three well marked nubbles. A rough trail traverses this ridge, with glimpses of Dan Hole and other ponds.

Leaving the south peak in a S.E. direction and swinging gradually to the R. over occasional slightly ledges, one may reach Tate Mountain and descend by the pasture trail mentioned above to the junction

and the highway. This descent gives continual fine views of Winnepesaukee and the smaller lakes, with the Belknaps and southern Kearsarge looming across the former. This rocky spur is much frequented by berry pickers. *Water* will be found near the upper N.E. wall of the pasture.

DISTANCES. Logging camp to summit 3 m.; to south peak 4 m.; to Tate Mountain $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to logging camp 7 m.

TIMES. Logging camp to summit 2 hrs.; to south peak 2 hrs. 45 min.; to Tate Mountain 3 hrs. 30 min.; to logging camp 4 hrs. Ascent from logging camp to Tate Mountain 1 hr.

The west portions of the Ossipee range, including the former Ossipee Mountain Park, have recently passed into private hands, and have undergone extensive changes, including the laying out of well graded roads to the summits, and the erection of observatories on Mt. Shaw (2,950 ft.) and Black Snout (2,700 ft.).

Mt. Belknap.

Mt. Belknap (2,378 ft.) and Gunstock Mountain (2,253 ft.) in the town of Gilford can be climbed by four routes. Two are from the lakeward side and two from the landward.

1. From Spring Haven Station.

This route is shown on the U. S. Geological Survey's Winnepesaukee map. For $\frac{3}{4}$ m. it follows a wood road up the mountain side, thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by a trail following a brook. There it enters a highway, opposite an unpainted house with dormer windows, at an elevation of 1,070 ft. (570 ft. above the lake), and turning S. (L.) follows it $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the first R. turn, thence $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a farmhouse (1,000 ft.) and there turns to the L. up a farm road to the last house. The trail begins at a gate beside a small outbuilding immediately behind

the house. The trail, marked by small cairns from the gate to the summit, follows bushy pastures $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a spring, 1,200 ft. (last *water*), thence in 15 min. to open ledges (1,800 ft.) affording a view. From this point the trail is mostly over open ledges to the summit, which is reached in 30 min. from the first ledge.

The trail across the saddle from Mt. Belknap to Gunstock Mountain leads from the summit of Mt. Belknap in a general N.E. direction to an outlook (5 min.), thence more northerly down through spruces and over ledges into the saddle. The trail is little used and is blind, the cairns having fallen. An E. and W. wire fence (10 min. from the summit of Mt. Belknap) is passed through a barway to connect with a N. and S. wire fence, which is followed through spruce woods and across the saddle to a barway. Cross the fence here and ascend Gunstock Mountain across pastures.

DISTANCES. Spring Haven to trail $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to highway $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to last house $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to spring $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Belknap summit $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Gunstock summit $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Spring Haven to trail 30 min.; to highway 1 hr. 15 min.; to last house 1 hr. 45 min.; to spring 2 hrs.; to Belknap summit 3 hrs.; to Gunstock summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

2. From Lake Shore Park Station.

Follow the wagon road W. to the highway, crossing the R.R. at the station, on the way, thence R. to the bridge over Poor Farm Brook. Turn L. through the yard of the farm just across the bridge, following an attractive wood road along the brook $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the highway (800 ft. elev.), 50 min. from the railroad. Turn S. (L.) on the highway and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. (30 min.) the point is reached where route No. 1 enters the road from

Spring Haven, opposite an unpainted house with dormer windows. Thence to the summit by route No. 1.

DISTANCES. Lake Shore Park to bridge and farmhouse $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to highway $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to junction with trail from Spring Haven $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to last house $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to spring 4 m.; to Belknap summit 5 m.; to Gunstock summit 6 m.

TIMES. Lake Shore Park to bridge and farmhouse 5 min.; to highway 50 min.; to junction with trail from Spring Haven 1 hr. 20 min.; to last house 1 hr. 40 min.; to spring 2 hrs.; to Belknap summit 2 hrs. 15 min.; to Gunstock summit 3 hrs. 15 min.

3. From Glendale Station.

Follow the main highway W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to a fork in the road, whence bear to the L. on the Gilford road. Inquire for Potter farm. From Glendale to Potter farm 1 hr. From Potter farm follow a wood road opening from the highway on the L. just S. of the farmhouse. This leads to Pasture Hill and follows S. toward Gunstock Mountain, ascending the latter through woods. Thence the route is by cairn line to Mt. Belknap in reverse of the route from Spring Haven. This route is little used and is not easy to follow.

DISTANCES. Glendale to Gilford road $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Potter farm 3 m.; to Gunstock summit 5 m.; to Belknap summit 6 m.

TIMES. Glendale to Gilford road 15 min.; to Potter farm 1 hr.; to Gunstock summit 3 hrs.; to Belknap summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

4. From Gilford.

The ascent of Mt. Belknap from the W. side begins at George Morrill's farm, about 2 m. from Gilford village. The path starts on the L. of the barn, swings to the R. through a pasture gate, bears to the L. and makes a sharp dip, crossing a small brook (in wet

weather). It then follows along the N.E. side of a wire fence until a fork is reached. Both parts of the fork are good wood roads, but take the L., which makes a fair, good ascent.

The path now follows the ridge of a minor shoulder and runs nearly E. with Gunstock Brook on the R. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the start the brook and path come together and a few rods further is the last *water*. The path, now steeper, soon turns to the L., going N. across a large clearing with an excellent view to the W. of Mts. Cardigan, Lower Kearsarge and Monadnock. At the N. end of the clearing the path (here rather faint) turns to the R. and enters the woods, going E. The ascent is now steeper, over loose stones until a series of small ledges is passed and the top is reached by swinging a little N.E. From the top various small paths go to lookouts and also to Gunstock Mountain but the latter path is very faint.

DISTANCES. To last water $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. From Morrill's to summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Route No. 1 is best for those approaching the mountain by conveyance from the lakeside (E.). Drive to the "last house" mentioned above.

Route No. 4 is best for those approaching by conveyance from the Laconia side (W.). Drive to Gunstock River bridge at the foot of Piper Mountain.

Routes Nos. 1 and 2 afford the best views after reaching the ledges.

Middle Connecticut River Mountains.

These mountains, extending along the E. bank of the Connecticut River from Haverhill to Claremont, are low, but afford views with a character of their own. The Dartmouth Outing Club is developing this region. A chain of frame camps, a day's tramp apart, is projected; those at Moose Mountain, Cube Mountain

Armington Pond, Glencliff and Agassiz Basin are built. These D. O. C. camps are, by special courtesy, open to A. M. C. members. A route map, Hanover to North Woodstock, is in progress, and the preliminary edition can be obtained at Storr's Bookstore, Hanover. It will serve better for this region than brief trail descriptions.

Piermont Mountain.

Piermont Mountain (2,500 ft.) lies in the S.E. corner of the town of Piermont. It is usually approached from the Lake Tarleton region. Spotted Trail leaves the S.W. corner of Armington Pond near the Josiah Hardy place, and ascends direct to ledges giving a view to the E. There is little outlook in other directions. The only *water* is in a spring near the pond. Time to summit 1 hr.

Cube Mountain.

Cube Mountain (2,927 ft.) lies between Orford and Wentworth. The old Orford-Wentworth highway runs around its N. end. At the height of land, about half-way between the Fairlee-Orford and Wentworth stations (7 m. from each), is the old Cube Mountain House, from which a path ascends direct. Time, 1 to 1½ hrs. The view is good. The Cube cabin of the D. O. C. is close by the road running under the W. face of the mountain, and a trail begins there. Time, 1½ to 2 hrs.

Smart's Mountain.

Smart's Mountain (about 3,200 ft.) lies on the line between Lyme and Dorchester. The broad, flattish summit is mostly wooded, but two fire-lookout towers have been erected.

The summit can be reached by following logging roads from "Quint Town," 6 m. E. of Orford, or from the Lyme-Dorchester road 6 m. E. of Thetford. The

latter, used by the fire-warden, turns L. from the Lyme Dorchester road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Lyme Center, just before the road crosses Grant Brook for the third time after passing that village. The trail is not marked. In general keep to the L., and follow the telephone wire. Time from highway 2-3 hrs.

Moose Mountain.

Moose Mountain (2,326 ft.) in the eastern part of Hanover is climbed from the Guyer farm 8 m. N.E. of Norwich-Hanover station. An old road, a portion of the track laid out by Governor Wentworth from Wolfeboro to Hanover in 1772, crosses a col in the long ridge. Follow this road from the Guyer farm straight E. to the height of land, then turn N. (view to the E. from the lumbered section) and follow the crest ridge to a grassy clearing, giving a view to the W. *Water* will be found in the edge of the woods on the E. side of the summit clearing.

Mt. Croydon.

Mt. Croydon (2,789 ft.) is a mass of low ridges occupying a large area in the towns of Cornish, Grantham, Croydon and Plainfield. The summit affords a clear sweep and is occupied as a lookout station by the N. H. Forestry Commission. It is, however, entirely in the game preserve called Blue Mountain Forest, or, locally, Corbin Park, and permission to enter has to be secured by correspondence. It is most easily reached from Lake Sunapee.

Mt. Cardigan.

This isolated summit (3,200 ft.) is situated in the towns of Orange and Alexandria. A carriage road leads up the W. side of the mountain for some distance and there are two trails on the E. side. Canaan is the

most convenient point from which to approach the carriage road, and Bristol is the nearest railroad station to the two trails.

Carriage Road.

The highway from Canaan to Grafton leads past the W. base. The last house before reaching the mountain road is occupied by Phœbe T. Stevens. A half mile beyond this house the highway branches. Following the road to the L., a short distance further on the carriage road up the mountain will be seen. It is a well defined road, is marked by a sign, leads to the L. from the highway, and for practically its entire course follows an easterly direction.

In 20 min. the road leads past a deserted house sometimes called the Mountain House. It then enters the woods and can be traveled by teams for some little distance. It becomes narrower and steeper as it leads upward and at length becomes a foot path. Considerably more than half way up the mountain it leads past a *spring*, which is said to be permanent.

A short distance further on the path leads to the foot of extensive ledges. The way over these ledges to the summit is but slightly marked. There is no difficulty, however, in reaching the highest point without a trail, but it is best to fix upon some landmark to aid in locating the path at this point for the return. The summit is of bare rock and affords an unobstructed view.

In beginning the descent it is well to remember that the path is in the valley to the north of the striking S.W. ridge.

DISTANCES. Canaan R. R. station to Stevens' farm 3 m.; to beginning of mountain road $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The Clark Path.

Bristol is the nearest railroad station from which to ascend Mt. Cardigan on the E. side. From Bristol follow the highway to the red schoolhouse in Alexandria and turn to the L. After making this turn the next road to the L. leads to the Clark farm, now abandoned. From near the buildings on this farm follow up the brook to a point near the woods, where the path will be seen leading up a steep bank into the woods. High up on the mountain the path crosses a small water course where *water* can almost always be found. The path leads up the S.E. side of the ledgy mountain top and it is best to swing about to the S. side of the summit.

DISTANCES. Bristol to the red schoolhouse 8 m. to Clark farm 10 m.; to summit 12 m.

The Holt Path.

The beginning of this path is not far from the Clark Path. From the red schoolhouse in Alexandria turn to the L. and continue on this road to the Tucker farm, now occupied by J. H. Austin. Near this point is the site once occupied by a steam mill. From the mill site follow up a brook to a logging road. This old road leads into the Clark Path.

DISTANCES. Red schoolhouse to Tucker farm 1½ m.; to beginning of logging road 2 m.; to Clark Path 3 m.

Mt. Kearsarge.

HISTORY. Among the historic mountains of New England, Mt. Kearsarge (2,943 ft.) has an important place. Situated in the towns of Andover, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner and Wilmot, it is the dominating peak of Merrimac County. Rising conspicuously in a region of lakes and rivers, it is not unlikely that it was seen by the first explorer of the Merrimac Valley.

wilderness. At all events it was discovered shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims, for it appears as "Carasarga" on Gardner's survey map, which was authorized by the Massachusetts General Court in 1638. On other early maps the name varied from "Cusagee" to "Kyasarga," but since the appearance of Carrigain's map of 1816 it has continued in its present form.

Some years ago considerable discussion occurred because the same name had become attached to a fine mountain near Conway. This northern region was settled, in part, by people whose early days were spent in sight of Mt. Kearsarge, and it is claimed that they took the name with them. Thus for years there have been two New Hampshire mountains bearing the same name, although many people called the mountain to the north by a famous Indian name, Pequawket. In 1915 these names were passed upon by the U. S. Geographic Board and by their decision the name Kearsarge was adopted for the Merrimac County mountain and Pequawket for its distant northern neighbor.

The summit commands views of Lake Sunapee, Newfound Lake, Lake Winnepesaukee and the Merrimac River, while many noted mountains in New Hampshire and Vermont are seen in the distance. The summit is an irregular but interesting mass of granite and is quite unlike any other summit in New England. Years ago there was a hotel on the mountain and an excellent carriage road led up from the Warner side. This house has long since disappeared, but the carriage road can still be followed, although not by carriages, and is the most interesting route for the ascent. In recent years a trail has been constructed on the north side, leaving the highway about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m. from Potter Place station. This makes it

possible for visitors to enjoy a variety of scenery by ascending by one route and descending by the other.

Carriage Road.

From Warner follow a highway about N. through an interesting farming country. After 2 to 3 m. fewer farms are cultivated and the region becomes wilder. After passing the Salisbury road, which leads off to the R., the next turn to the R., which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 m. from Warner, is the mountain road. Formerly there was a sign at this point indicating the way to Mt. Kearsarge. There is no difficulty in locating the road, for abandoned farm buildings can be seen from the corner and are but a few rods away. Following this branch road past the old buildings and another abandoned farm, the road leads through a gate. From this point the mountain road leads N. past the ruins of a barn, begins the ascent through forest and in a few minutes passes through another gate. The path then leads N.W. and is broad and distinct until the ruins of the Half-Way House are reached at a point about 2 m. from the highway. For the remaining distance the road winds about and as it nears the summit becomes much narrower and less distinct. If a little care is taken the way will be found without much difficulty. The road ends in a swale just below the summit. Here *water* is found and the place is a convenient one for camping. It is but a few rods to the topmost ledges.

DISTANCES. Warner to mountain road $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 m.; to summit $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 m.

TIME. From beginning of mountain road to summit about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Trail up the North Side.

From Potter Place station a highway leads S. to the site of the Winslow House, which was destroyed by fire some years since. Here there is a small building

where some refreshments are sold. In the rear of this building the path up the mountain begins. It leads past a clump of trees and then through a pasture, keeping E. of a wire fence. The way is not well defined at first, but can be found without difficulty and after entering the woods is quite conspicuous and in places is badly washed. There are several *springs*, some of which are probably permanent. The path finally comes out on bare ledges and although marked by cairns it is somewhat difficult to follow. Its general direction over the ledges is a little S. of W. The summit is bare, irregular and conspicuous. *Water* is found by descending S. a few rods into a swale which can be seen from the summit. In this swale the old road from Warner ends.

DISTANCES. Potter Place station to site of Winslow House $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m.; to summit about 6 m.

TIME. From site of Winslow House to summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs.

Mt. Sunapee.

Situated in the town of Newbury, this mountain (2,743 ft.) has the advantage of proximity to Lake Sunapee and has also a small but charming lake (Lake Solitude, six acres) near its summit. It is doubtful if there is a mountain in the State of the same elevation which equals Mt. Sunapee in charm and variety of scenery. Six hundred and fifty acres surrounding the summit have been purchased as a forest reserve by residents around Sunapee Lake. This tract has been placed in care of the Society for the Protection of N. H. Forests. The trails are so arranged that one may ascend by one route and descend by another, including Lake Solitude and the summit.

From Lake Sunapee R. R. Station.

Some three minutes S. of the railroad station a path leaves the highway near a small stream. It is marked

by a sign and leads W. Soon it merges into a logging road which it follows for a few rods. It is soon joined by a path leading up from Newbury.

In about 40 min. the path leads past the Eagle's Nest, a small wooden building perched on the top of interesting ledges and affording a fine view of Lake Sunapee. Continuing about S.W. from the building it soon descends slightly and crosses a small stream. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Eagle's Nest it leads past a *spring* discovered in 1912; it then turns abruptly to the S. for a short distance, but soon winds to the W. and approaches an excellent outlook called South Peak Ledge. Continuing about due W. it leads into a saddle from which the south peak rises rather steeply. The path leads past another outlook and ascends gently. After reaching the top of the ledge it turns about due W. and continues, sometimes descending and sometimes ascending, to Lake Solitude which is a few rods S. of the path. Three minutes beyond the lake and just to the W. of the path is the White Ledge. The summit of Mt. Sunapee is about 40 min. further W. and there is no difficulty in following the trail. An observation platform has been placed there and adds materially to the extent of the view.

From Mt. Sunapee P. O.

From the Johnson farm, which is but a short distance from Mt. Sunapee P. O., there is another route to the summit, which follows a road in a S. direction, passing deserted farm buildings in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or less. A logging road continues in substantially the same direction. It passes close to a large sawdust pile, near which another path leads up to the L. (S.W.) to Lake Solitude.

The main trail leads through a rather blind region, but there are signs and no difficulty will be found. It passes a *spring* marked by a sign and after ascending

for a time descends for a few rods to an interesting ledge. It then rises to an outlook where an observatory has been constructed in the form of a ladder leading to the branches of a good-sized tree. The path continues to the N., leads past *water* and in about 20 min. reaches the summit.

Crotched Mountain.

Crotched Mountain (2,055 ft.) in Frankestown and Bennington, N. H., is easily ascended from either place. It is shown on the northerly margin of the Peterboro sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey. On its summit which is open and ledgy, is a fire warden's station. The saddle, a few hundred yards below the summit, is reached by a carriage road about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, leading up the east slope from Mountain Farm, which is on a side road off the highway between Frankestown and Bennington. In coming from the direction of Bennington, at about 4 m. turn to the R. to the road to Mountain Farm and follow it $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the farm. Greenfield, N. H., on the Boston & Maine R. R., is the station for Frankestown, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. From Frankestown go toward Bennington, and at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. turn to the L. on the road which, followed about 1 m., leads past Mountain Farm.

Piscataquog Mountain.

Piscataquog or Fuller Mountain (1,262 ft.) in Lyndeboro, N. H., can be reached from Lyndeboro Centre by going N. on the road toward Frankestown $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 m. to the Pinnacle House on the south slope. After passing the hotel turn to the R. into the Fuller pasture, which leads to the open summit.

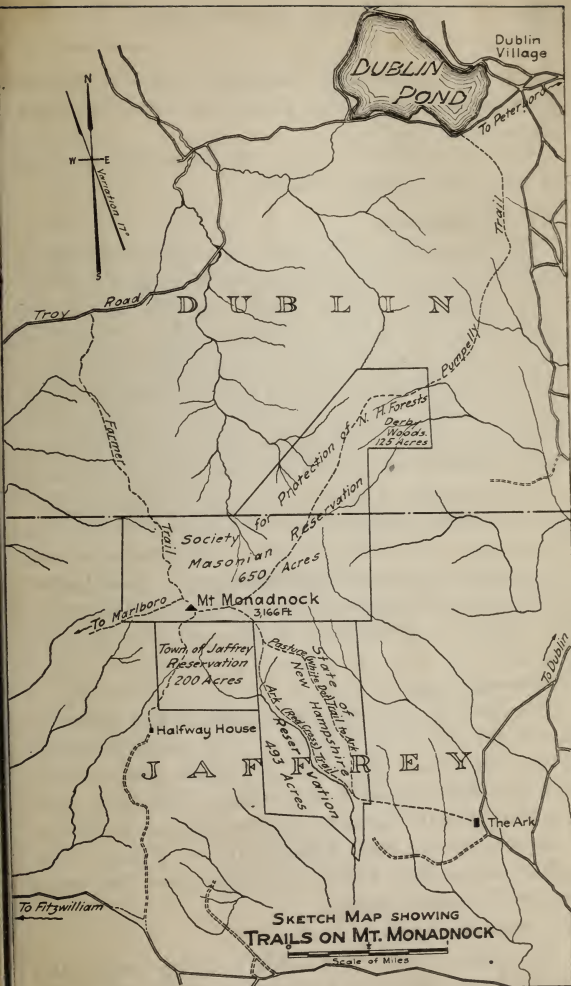
Piscataquog Mountain and its neighbor, Lyndeboro Mountain, are shown on the Peterboro sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Pack Monadnock.

This extended ridge with its culminating peaks, North Pack (2,257 ft.) and South Pack (2,280 ft.), lies between Peterboro and Temple, N. H., and is a well known landmark from many points in southern New Hampshire and eastern Massachusetts. It is said that from South Pack more evidences of the habitation of man are visible than from any other mountain in the world. On the summit of South Pack is the Gen. James Miller Park, a State reservation, and on the south shoulder the A. M. C. reservation, a four-acre tract given the Club in 1901 by Mrs. Hattie A. Farrar of Boston.

A wagon road built and maintained by the State of New Hampshire leaves the N. side of the Wilton-Peterboro road at its highest point as it passes over the south shoulder of the mountain, about 4 m. from Peterboro and 10 m. from Wilton. It winds up the shoulder through picturesque woods, coming out in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on the ledges at the A. M. C. reservation. Passing this, it continues about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the shoulder and ends at Miller Park a few rods below the open and rocky summit. From the summit the descent can be made to the N. through open pastures to the saddle, thence to North Pack, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m.

From the east North Pack can be reached from the Collins place at the end of the road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the "old County Farm" in Wilton, which in turn is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wilton station. Pass to the L. of the barn at the Collins place and across the brook, thence striking directly for the summit, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. The way is through open pastures with a belt of evergreen. The summit is bare and ledgy. From North Pack the descent can be made through fairly open going to Brantwood Camp (a boys' camp) and



thence by a cart-road to the South Lyndeboro—Peterboro highway at a point about 4 m. from the latter place.

Pack Monadnock is shown on the Peterboro sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Mt. Monadnock.

Mt. Monadnock in the towns of Dublin and Jaffrey, about 10 m. from the Massachusetts boundary, is an isolated mountain 3,166 ft. above sea level and about 2,500 ft. above the surrounding country. There are three good paths, the oldest starting from the Mountain House, or Half-Way House as it is sometimes called, on the S. side. The path is about 1 m. long and is marked by white arrows on the rocks. The Mountain House, built in 1873, is about 2,200 ft. above sea level and is reached by a road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, leaving the highway from East Jaffrey to Troy at a point 5 m. from the former and 4 m. from the latter. The mountain road is reached 6 m. from Fitzwilliam depot. East Jaffrey is 78 m. by rail from Boston and 46 m. from Worcester. Fitzwilliam is 77 m. from Boston and Troy is 5 m. beyond.

The Dublin Path.

The Dublin Path on the N. side of the mountain leaves the road from Dublin to Troy opposite George Eaves' farmhouse $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Dublin village, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the railroad station at Peterboro. The path can also be reached from the railroad at Harrisville or Chesham, both of which are 6 m. distant. The path itself is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, the upper half being marked by small cairns.

The Pumpelly Trail.

This trail starts from Dublin village and, after crossing the estate of Professor Raphael Pumpelly, extends westward through the woods and fields (well

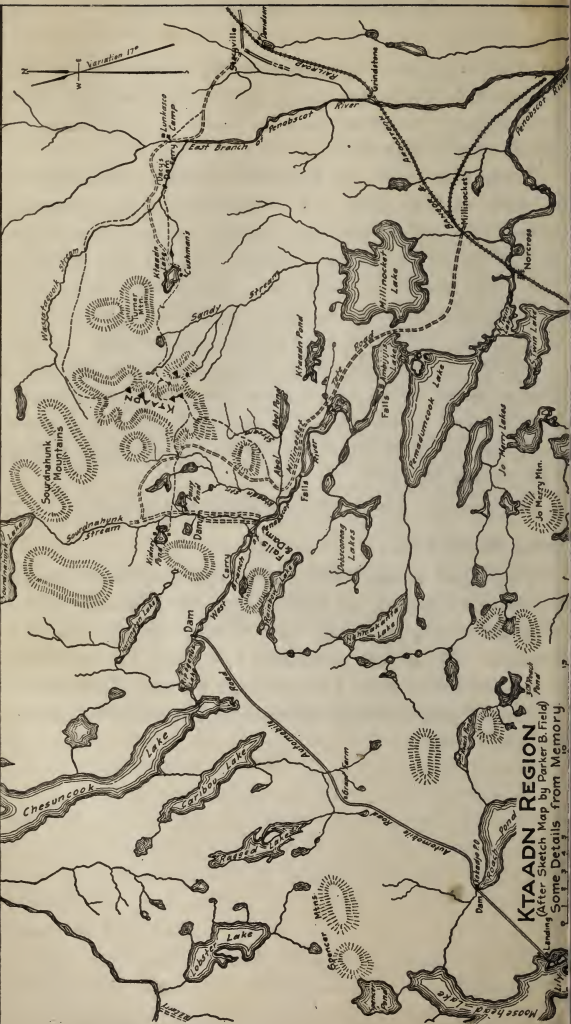
marked by a new horseback trail), to the foot of the steep bluffs which are now a part of the Derby Woods reservation. A *spring* may be found at this place, on the S. side of the trail.

From this point up the trail zigzags obscurely to a point on the long N.E. shoulder of the mountain about two miles from the summit, where it emerges at the top of the ridge. From here to the summit the trail winds in and out among the rocks and low scrubby spruces and firs, always following the top of the ridge, with charming views on either side. About a mile from the summit, it comes out upon the bare, glacier-swept rocks, whence for the remaining distance it is marked by cairns. It is expected that the obscure parts of the trail will be relocated and marked during the season of 1917.

DISTANCE. From road to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m.

Mead Brook Path.

The Mead Brook Path starts from the large cottage just N. of The Ark, an old hotel on the S.E. side of the mountain, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from East Jaffery on the road to Dublin. The brook is reached 1 m. from the road and is followed for nearly 1 m. through woods. The path is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length and is marked by crosses of red paint on the rocks.



KTAADN REGION
(After Sketch Map by Parker B. Field)
Some Details from Memory

SECTION XX.

Mt. Ktaadn or Katahdin.

Mount Ktaadn or Katahdin, the monarch of the Maine wilderness, is situated about 80 m. N. of Bangor, between the East and West Branches of the Penobscot River and is truly, as Winthrop says in his "Life in the Open Air," "The best mountain in the wildest wild to be had on this side the continent."

Trumbull, first authority on Algonkin dialects, declares in favor of the first spelling given above, as nearest to the Indian pronunciation of the word meaning *greatest mountain*.

It was climbed in 1804 by a party of eleven, and Charles Turner, one of the party, wrote an account of this ascent, probably the first. (Colls. of Mass. Historical Soc., 2nd Series, Vol. VIII, pp. 112-116.)

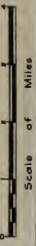
No accurate survey has been available for this Guide, but the sketch map on the opposite page, and that on p. 384, will give the general features of the region, and the immediate details of the mountain. Distances are approximate.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Ktaadn is a great irregularly shaped plateau, rising abruptly from a comparatively flat country and topped on its easterly margin by four low summits of which the southern (East Peak 5,260 ft. and West Peak 5,273 ft.) are the higher. These peaks are about 500 yds. apart, and from them a long, curved, serrated ridge of vertically fractured granite, known as the Knife Edge or Saw Teeth, stretches out hook-like toward the S.E., E. and N. About 1 m. from the plateau this ridge ends in a rock pyramid, called Chimney Peak, immediately beyond which, and separated from it by a sharp cleft, is a conical rock-peak, Pamola (4,819 ft.) named for the Indian avenging



MT. KTAADN

(After Sketch Map by Parker B. Field)
Some Details from Memory.



spirit of the mountain. Of the North Peaks, the southerly (about 4,700 ft.) is the higher.

The plateau, some four miles long, falls away abruptly from 1,000 to 1,800 ft. on all sides, after which the slope becomes more gentle. Huge arms stretch out from the table-land embracing immense glacial cirques, here known as basins. Of these, the Great Basin, with its branch, the South Basin, is the most noted. In the floor of the latter at an altitude of 2,900 ft., flanked by stupendous cliffs and bordered by dense spruce forest, lies Chimney Pond, about eight acres in extent, an ideal camping place as a base for divergent mountain climbs. North of the Great Basin, but still on the E. side of the mountain is the North Basin (floor altitude 3,900 ft.) noted for its high, smooth ledged sides and boulder strewn floor.

On the west side of the plateau are the little known North West Basin (about 2,900 ft.) and farther south the Klondike and Little Klondike Basins into which the plateau sends much of its drainage.

From the twin peaks at the N. and S. ends of the plateau the land slopes gradually to the center, known as the Saddle. From the E. escarpment of the Saddle the plateau falls off gently toward its N.W. face, carpeted with dense scrub. This growth also covers other areas and all except the steepest walls of the plateau.

Many avalanches have marked the walls and two of these prove important channels for the ascent, namely, Basin Slide (from the Great Basin to the Saddle) and Abol Slide on the S. flank.

Ktaadn's nearest mountain neighbors, the Sourdnhunk Mountains to the N.W. and Turner Mountain to the E., are of the same character but much lower.

Owing to its isolated position, the view from Ktaadn

is exceptionally fine, embracing hundreds of lakes, including Moosehead, the many windings of the Penobscot, and to the S. the hills of Mount Desert and Camden. Mount Washington cannot be seen, as it lies in a direct line behind Squaw Mountain at the S. end of Moosehead Lake.

GENERAL APPROACHES. The West Branch, and a tote-road from Stacyville on the Bangor and Aroostook R. R., are the two most used approaches. From the W. Branch the routes are by the Abol Slide or by Hunt's Trail, thence across the table-land; and from Stacyville, a 27 m. walk to the South Basin, thence up Basin Slide to the Saddle, or up Pamola Peak and across the Knife Edge. From Stacyville the Wassataquoik can be followed and after 40 m. the N. end of the mountain reached, though this route is not advised as the region is the least interesting and logging roads are confusing.

WARNING. Novices should not attempt the Ktaadn trip without a guide, as all routes to the mountain traverse vast, uninhabited wildernesses. The Knife Edge should be avoided in high winds.

Abol Slide Trail.

This is the shortest and best known route. From Norcross on the B. & A. R. R., a steamer runs 13 m. through North Twin, Pemadumcook and Ambijijis Lake to the inlet of the West Branch. Travel from this point is by canoe 16 m. up the West Branch (4 carries) to the entrance of Abol Stream. This point can also be reached from Moosehead Lake (N. E. Carry) by 50 m. canoe trip down the West Branch, through Chesuncook and Ripogenus Lakes. Abol Stream is 12 m. below the Ripogenus Dam.

Leaving canoes at the mouth of Abol Stream follow a good tote-road $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up its S. bank to a junction with the Millinocket tote-road (20 m. from Millinocket). Turn L. on this road, cross the stream, in 1 m. reaching a clearing with a ruined cabin, small gravel pit, and a stream that forks just above. The spotted trail leaves the corner of the clearing and in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. crosses the foot of the slide of 1816, now well overgrown. In $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further, the foot of a more recent slide (the Abol Slide) is reached, a good *camping* place. It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the head of the slide whence the way to the table-land $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is over and through huge boulders, with increasing steepness. Across the table-land the slopes are gentle and the distance to the S. Peaks about 1 m. *Water* can often be found on the plateau beside some of the boulders near the head of the slide, though a canteen is advised.

DISTANCES. West Branch to foot of slide $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to top of slide $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to plateau 8 m.; to South Peaks 9 m. (from West Branch).

TIME. West Branch to foot of Slide, 2 hrs. 30 min.; to South Peaks 6 hrs., 30 min. (from West Branch).]

Hunt's Trail.

Leave the canoe at the mouth of Sourdnahunk Stream (a branch of the Penobscot, 2 m. above Abol Stream), and follow the tote-road leading up this stream 4 m. to York's Camp on Daisy Pond. or 5 m. to Hunt's Camp on Kidney Pond. Leaving Norcross by the steamer connecting with the morning up-train, either camp can be reached by nightfall.

From Hunt's to the table-land is 6 m. and from York's 5 m.; and as recent logging has obscured the path it is well to get directions before starting.

Leave the tote-road up Sourdnahunk stream just above York's Camp, follow the telephone wire E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

to an abandoned logging camp on the Millinocket tote-road. Cross this road and ascend through an extensive clearing to a rude canvas shelter. Here the grade steepens and as the way is somewhat blind, care is necessary to find the spotted trail leaving the top of the clearing. Failing to find the trail, an upward course will surely locate it in the boulders some distance above. Passing through a growth of small spruce and keeping on the N. side of the ridge above the Little Klondike, the trail later emerges on the bare crest, winding among gigantic boulders, before gaining the plateau. Then 1 m. of easy walking reaches the cairns from the Abol Slide (see p. 385) which are followed 1 m. to the summit.

DISTANCES. West Branch to York's, 4 m.; to Millinocket tote-road, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to plateau 9 m.; to Summit 11 m.

West Branch to Hunt's, 5 m.; to plateau, 11 m.; to summit, 13 m.

Stacyville to Chimney Pond.

Of the 27 m. from Stacyville (see p. 385) to the Pond 20 m. are passable for buckboards, though the road is so rough that walking is preferable.

Follow the highway leading W. from Stacyville station, passing at 1 m. a group of houses at the top of a rise from which is a fine view of Ktaadn, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, take the tote-road branching to the R. This leads in 4 m. to the abandoned Hunt Farm on the East Branch of the Penobscot, then up stream 2 m. to Lunkasoo Camp, where meals and lodging are furnished. By leaving the tote-road below Hunt's and following the telephone wire to the R. direct to Lunkasoo Camp 1 m. can be saved.

At Lunkasoo Camp, cross the river by ferry or ford and follow the tote-road over a ridge 5 m. to Dacy

Dam, on the Wassataquoik. Here is an abandoned lumber camp and the tote-road and foot-trail to Ktaadn Lake divide. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. by the latter to Cushman's Camp.

Cross on the dam and scramble up a steep gravel bank, to a blazed trail 200 ft. from the dam, on the top of the ridge which runs up stream. The trail soon descends the other side, and, after 2 m., crosses on a log the stream from Ktaadn Lake; 4 m. beyond is a logged and burned area, much overgrown, and containing a shallow pond, which should be skirted to the R. The $\frac{1}{2}$ m. through the low growth is somewhat blind, but the trail soon joins the tote-road which emerges at the outlet dam of Ktaadn Lake. Crossing the dam to the L., it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the S. shore of the lake to Cushman's Sporting Camp, a small village of log huts, with primitive accommodation, a beautiful sand beach and wonderful trout fishing.

There is no suitable tote-road from Ktaadn Lake to the mountain, but a pack-horse may easily go 5 m. to Sandy Stream Pond, and it is possible, *though not recommended*, to lead a horse accustomed to such work over the remaining 4 m. to Chimney Pond.

Starting westward from Cushman's along the shore of the lake, in the woods, the trail after about 1 m. enters a region devastated by lumbermen and fire, through which it winds for about 4 m. before reaching the shore of Sandy Stream Pond, at its outlet, which it crosses. A magnificent view of the mountain is here afforded.

Skirting the S. side of the pond the woods are soon entered and for the remaining 4 m. to Chimney Pond the average rise is said to be 309 feet to the mile. The path is rough and winds around the N. flank of Pamola, often between large boulders and over many rocks.

The Basin ponds are passed, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. before reaching Chimney Pond the trail leads through a gravelly basin known as Dry Pond. This probably holds a pond in the spring. Shortly after passing this basin, the trail to Pamola is passed on the L. and, farther on, the trail to the N. Basin is seen on the R.; $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond this, the trail descends to the shore of Chimney Pond, from which there is a sublime view of lake, cliffs, and peaks.

DISTANCES. Stacyville to tote-road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Hunt Farm $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Lunkasoo Camp (by short cut) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Dacy's Dam, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Cushman's Camp 18 m.; to Sandy Stream Pond, 23 m.; to Chimney Pond, 27 m.

Chimney Pond to Summits.

The trail runs N. from Chimney Pond 200 yards to a ruined log camp on a watercourse, the bed of which it follows to the foot of the Basin Slide—30 min. from Chimney Pond. The ascent of the slide takes about an hour. Reaching the table-land, an infrequently cairned trail to the L. leads in about 1 m. to the summit of the mountain.

A similar trail to the R. leads to the N. peaks, 2 m. distant.

DISTANCES. Chimney Pond to head of slide $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to S. summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; or to N. Peaks, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Chimney Pond to head of slide, 1 hr. 30 min. to S. summit, 2 hrs.; or to N. Peaks 2 hrs. 30 min.

Chimney Pond to Pamola.

The path should be retraced toward Stacyville nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. where a spotted trail to Pamola bears off to the R. This winds around the shoulder of the ridge and finally turns upward through the scrub and comes out on the bare ridge. It is too sparsely cairned as it leads upward over the steep boulder strewn slope. If the trail is missed in ascending, continue upward to the peak, but

when descending it is important to closely follow the cairns as the scrub on the lower slopes is practically impassable outside the channel which has been cut.

The 1 m. walk from Pamola over the Knife Edge to the main peak may be done in safety excepting in a gale.

It is difficult to conceive a much finer trip than that from Chimney Pond to Pamola, over the Knife Edge to the main peak and return via the Basin Slide—6 miles.

DISTANCES. Chimney Pond to Pamola $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to S. Peaks $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Chimney Pond to Pamola 2 hr. 15 min.; to S. Peaks 3 hr.

Chimney Pond to North Basin.

Retrace the Stacyville path $\frac{3}{8}$ m. to a branch to the L. which in $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. reaches the North Basin.

Club Huts, Camps and Paths.

The Club has sought to further interest in mountain climbing and to render extended forest rambles and sojourns feasible to all frequenters of the White Mountains by the construction of huts, camps, and paths. A care for the safety of persons exposed to danger from darkness or storm has led to the construction of a few refuges at bleak heights. Several thousand dollars have been expended for such ends, and a considerable sum is appropriated annually for maintenance. While undertaking to keep in good condition paths which have been duly accepted by the Council as "Club paths," the right is reserved to discontinue any which for any reason seem no longer sufficiently called for. Recent policy looks to the establishing of trunk lines covering the whole White Mountain region, leaving to local initiative the maintenance of merely local paths.

HUTS.

(Located on A. M. C. reservations.* In charge of Trustees of Real Estate.)

Season: open for meals and lodging, July 1 to October 1; open in part, for refuge only, the rest of the year.

MADISON SPRING HUTS. Capacity 42 guests. Located between Mts. Madison and Quincy Adams; $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.† from Ravine House; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. (via Osgood Ridge Path) from Glen House; 6 m. (via Gulfside Trail) from summit of Mount Washington.

CARTER NOTCH HUT. Capacity 24 guests. Located between Carter Dome and Mt. Wildcat; 7 m. from Iron

*Except the Hut on Imp Mt.

†Distances quoted here are approximate.

Mountain House, Jackson, via Wildcat Valley and A. M. C. path from Prospect Farm road; 4 m. from Glen House, via cut-off path and Nineteen Mile Brook.

LAKES OF THE CLOUDS HUT. Capacity 36 guests. Located near Upper Lake, five minutes' walk from Crawford bridle path; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from summit of Mount Washington; 7 m. (via bridle path) from Crawford Station; 3 m. from Base Station, via new trail up Ammonoosuc Brook; 7 m. from Glen House, via Carriage Road, Tuckerman Ravine, and Mount Washington; 7 m. from Madison Spring Huts, via Gulfside and Westside trails.

HUT ON IMP MT. The logging camp on the logging road from the Gorham-Glen House highway to the Carter-Moriah Range Trail (see p. 72) will be maintained, during the summer of 1917, by the A. M. C., with a caretaker in charge, capacity 18 guests. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Gorham via highway and logging road and 7 m. by path over Mts. Surprise and Moriah; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wild River Ranger Station; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Imp Camp, 7 m. from Carter Dome and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Carter Notch Hut, by the Range Trail.

From July 1 until October the huts are in charge of caretakers who will provide simple meals at 75 cents each. (Prices subject to change.) Lodging 75 cents (50 cents to A. M. C. members). Breakfast at 7, A.M., dinner at 12, M., supper at 6, P.M. Special order cooking at other hours at reasonable rates.

Trampers' supplies and postal cards on sale.

CAMPS.

The following camps are in charge of the Councillor of Improvements. They are not supplied with blankets or cooking utensils; there is no custodian, and no charge is made for lodging. Guests are earnestly re-

requested to observe the rules posted, especially those relating to neatness, sanitation and fire prevention. The Refuge Hut is intended for use in emergencies only; the other camps are open to all who wish to use them.

Name.	Location.	Eleva- tion.	Char- acter.	No. of persons.
Refuge Hut	Mt. Washington, south base of cone	5,200	Frame cabin	6
Camp Resolution	Davis Path, near Stairs Col	2,950	Open log shelter	7
Camp Isolation	Davis Path, be- tween Mt. Isola- tion and Boott Spur	3,850	Open log shelter	8
Imp Camp	Imp Mountain	3,500	Open bark shelter	6
Hermit Lake Camp	Tuckerman Ra- vine	3,650	Open bark shelter	8-10
Great Gulf Camp	Great Gulf	3,250	Open log shelter	10
Passaconaway Lodge	Mt. Passaconaway, west base of sum- mit cone	3,700	Open log shelter	8
Mt. Liberty Camp	At Spring	3,800	Open log shelter	8
Guyot Camp	East of Col, be- tween Mts. Guyot and Bond	4,000	Open log shelter	6
Mizpah Spring Camp	South of cone of Clinton	3,800	Open log shelter	10

PATHS.

(Officially adopted and in charge of the Councillor of improvements, except the one marked with an asterisk.)

NORTH COUNTRY:

MILES

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) Pond of Safety Path (Ravine House to north shore of pond) | 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
|---|-----------------|

NORTHERN PEAKS:

MILES

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (1) Valley Way (Appalachia Station to Madison Huts) | 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| (2) Upper Bruin (Valley Way to Air Line) | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| (3) Air Line (Ravine House to Mt. Adams) | 4 |
| (4) Air Line Branch to Huts | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| (5) Lowe's Path (to Mt. Adams) | 4 |
| (6) King Ravine Path (Lowe's Path to Gateway) | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (7) Castle Path (Bowman Station to Mt. Jefferson) | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| (8) Branch of Castle Path (to Link near Cascade Camp) | $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| (9)*Israel Ridge Path (Cascade Camp to near summit of Adams) | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (10) Star Lake Trail (Huts to Adams) | 1 |
| (11) Adams Slide Trail (Six Husbands Trail to Adams) | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| (12) Mt. Madison Trail (Huts to summit of Madison) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (13) Six Husbands Trail (Mt. Jefferson, Great Gulf, and Head-wall of Tuckerman Ravine) | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (14) Osgood Path (Near Glen House to summit of Madison) | 5 |
| (15) Gulfside Trail (Huts to Carriage Road) | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (16) Westside Trail (Clay-Jefferson Col to Clay-Washington Col) | 1 |

MOUNT WASHINGTON:	MILES
(1) Tuckerman Ravine Path (State Road to Raymond Path; Snow Arch to summit)	2½
(2) Boott Spur Trail (Hermit Lake Camp to Davis Path)	1¼
(3) Raymond Path (Carriage Road to Snow Arch, Tuckerman Ravine)	3⅜
(4) Huntington Branch (Raymond Path to Head-wall)	1
(5) Glen Boulder Path (State Road to Davis Path)	3⅛
(6) Great Gulf Trail (Dolly Copp Farm to Gulf-side Trail)	7¾
(7) Chandler Brook Trail (Great Gulf Trail to Carriage Road)	1
(8) Westside Trail (Gulfside Trail to Crawford Path)	1
	<hr/>
	21

SOUTHERN PEAKS:

(1) Part of Crawford Path (Shoulder of Clinton to summit of Washington)	5½
(2) Webster Cliff Trail (Willey House Station to Crawford Path)	6½
(3) Mizpah Spring Cut-off (Mizpah Spring Camp to Crawford Path)	¾
(4) Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail (Base Station to Lakes of the Clouds)	3
	<hr/>
	15¾

MONTALBAN RIDGE:

(1) Davis Path (Near Bemis Station to Crawford Path near summit of Mount Washington)	13½
(2) Stairs Col—Rocky Branch Trail (Davis Path to Iron Mt. Road)	4
	<hr/>
	17½

CARTER-MORIAH RANGE:	MILES
(1) Jackson—Carter Notch Path	4
(2) Nineteen-Mile Brook Path (State Road to Carter Notch)	4
(3) Glen House Branch (from (2))	1¼
(4) Carter-Moriah Path (Carter Notch to Gorham)	14
(5) Wildcat Path (Carter Notch to summit)	1½
	<hr/>
	23¾

SACO VALLEY:

(1) Moat Mt. Path (Diana's Baths to Albany Road)	8½
(2) Mt. Carrigain Path (Livermore Mills to summit)	5
(3) Bear Mt. Notch Trail (Bartlett to Albany Intervale)	6
(4) Mt. Willey Path (Willey House Station to summit)	2¼
	<hr/>
	21¾

EAST BRANCH, PEMIGEWASSET:

(1) Ethan's Pond—North Fork Trail (Mt. Willey Path to Forks of Pemigewasset)	9
(2) Carrigain Notch—North Fork Trail (Mt. Carrigain Path to North Fork Junction)	9
	<hr/>
	18

FRANCONIA MTS.:

(1) Twin Mt. Path and Trail (Little River Valley and North Fork Junction)	11
(2) Mt. Liberty Path (from Flume to Ridge Path)	3¾
(3) Franconia Ridge Path (Mt. Lafayette to Henry's Railway)	9
(4) Garfield Ridge Path (Mt. Lafayette to South Twin)	7½
	<hr/>
	31¼

WATERVILLE:	MILES
(1) American Institute Path (Waterville to Camp 6)	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
(2) Swift River Trail (South Bank of River to Henry's Railway)	13
(3) Sandwich Mt. Path (Waterville Road to summit)	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/> 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
SANDWICH RANGE:	
(1) Passaconaway Loop (Over summit from Rollins Path, with branch to slide)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
(2) Sandwich Mt. Path (Jose's Bridge to summit)	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
(3) Bolles Trail (Tamworth to Albany, between Chocorua and Paugus). <i>Closed by fire and lumbering</i>	8
(4) Champney Falls Path (Albany Road to Mt. Chocorua). <i>Closed by fire and lumbering</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grand Total (53 paths)	235 $\frac{1}{8}$

RESERVATIONS.

The Club's ownership of real estate is primarily the result of its active interest in the preservation of forests and of "beautiful and historic sites." Its holdings, accordingly, are in trust for the public and for this reason have been exempted from taxation in Massachusetts, and for the greater part in New Hampshire. They have been acquired chiefly by gift of individuals or associations persuaded of the public spirit and careful administration of the Club. They are under the control of a board of five Trustees. For a detailed description, see APPALACHIA, Vol. X, No. 3,

and a pamphlet entitled "The Reservations of the Appalachian Mountain Club" (1913), by Harvey N. Shepard.

MASSACHUSETTS.

	ACRES
Parsons Reservation (Mt. Grace, Warwick), 1897	40
Carlisle Pines Reservation, 1902	20
Gilson Hill Reservation (Billerica), 1909	6

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	ACRES
Madison Spring Reservation, 1888, with Club hut	1
Lead Mine Bridge Reservation (Shelburne), 1897	37
Snyder Brook Reservation (Randolph), 1895	36
Joseph Story Fay Reservation (Woodstock), 1897	150
Three-Mile Island (Lake Winnepesaukee), not public, 1900	43
Farrar Reservation (Temple), 1901	4
South Baldface Reservation (Chatham), 1902	10
Kearsarge Reservation (Chatham), 1902	10
Rhododendron Reservation (Fitzwilliam), 1902	300
Sky Pond Reservation (New Hampton), 1910	100
Walter R. Davis Reservation (Jackson), 1913	30

LEASED TO THE CLUB FOR FIVE YEARS.

Glen Ellis Reservation (Pinkham Notch), 1910	28
Crystal Cascade Reservation (Pinkham Notch), 1910	28

MAINE.

Cyrus Woodman Reservation (Buxton), 1906	83
Pleasant Mountain Reservation (Denmark), 1908	20

CAMP AT LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE.

In 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Edson C. Eastman, of Concord, N. H., presented the Club a lot of land on Three Mile Island. The following year a Club party found the

locality a desirable place for camping; money was raised, the remainder of the island purchased, and a building erected.

Situated three miles from Centre Harbor, the island contains forty-three acres. The building measures 40 by 80 feet, with broad piazzas on three sides, a large living-room with a fireplace six feet in the clear, a commodious kitchen, and a few chambers. The meals are served on the piazza, and nearly all the guests are quartered in tents, fifty-four in number, located on all shores of the island. In 1915 the guests, members and friends, numbered 252.

The season extends from July 3 to the Wednesday following Labor Day. Usually the camp is open for ten days in May. The board is \$2 per day or \$10 per week, with an additional fee for friends.

The island is equipped with wharves, a large boat-house, a launch, and a tower which affords an extensive view of the lake and surrounding mountains. The diversions are bathing, canoeing, boating, launch trips about the lake, walking parties to the near-by peaks, and automobile rides extending even to the White Mountains.

The Committee in charge are R. B. LAWRENCE, Chairman, ALLEN CHAMBERLAIN, and RICHARD C. SMITH. Mr. Smith is also camp manager and his wife the matron. Details are published each season in the June BULLETIN.

RHODODENDRON COTTAGE.

THE RHODODENDRON COTTAGE, in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, contains six sleeping rooms, with bedsteads and cots, springs, mattresses, pillows, blankets, and pillow-cases; a living-room; a dining-room; a large kitchen, with sink and pump, and a new stove

with hot water back; also a large wood-shed, with closets. It is heated by wood furnace and three fire-places. It has all furnishings necessary for comfortable occupation except sheets and towels. There is upon the premises a famous spring of excellent drinking water.

The cottage can be reached either from the Fitzwilliam Depot, distant two and a half miles, or (by the train leaving the North Station, Boston, at 2.45 P.M.) from the Putnam Crossing, distant one-half mile. *Baggage can be checked to Fitzwilliam only.* There is one mail to and from the cottage every week-day about 3 P.M.; the address is Rhododendron Cottage, Fitzwilliam Depot, New Hampshire, R. F. D. The caretaker is John Shea (R. F. D. No. 1, Troy, New Hampshire; telephone, Troy 1, ring 3), who will provide transportation, either from the depot or from Putnam Crossing, at reasonable rates.

The rental of the cottage to a party not exceeding ten is ten dollars for one week or less, and five dollars for each succeeding week. Occupants pay for fuel, kerosene for the lamps, and of course for their provisions. The caretaker, if requested sufficiently in advance, will furnish wood and kerosene; he can also supply milk and eggs. Mrs. Shea, who is an excellent cook, is sometimes available in this capacity.

Application should be made in writing to the TRUSTEES OF REAL ESTATE, Room 1048, Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston.

National and State Forests.

White Mountain National Forest.

Everyone who tramps the mountains is interested in this National Forest. Under the Weeks Act, the United States Government contemplates purchasing approximately one million acres in the White Mountains and adjacent region in New Hampshire and Maine. On December 1, 1916, purchases had been arranged aggregating 359,000 acres, of which 205,000 acres had been acquired.

As lands are acquired they are placed under the care of the United States Forest Service, and their immediate supervision is delegated to a Forest Supervisor whose office is at Gorham, N. H. Any one desiring to camp, or intending to spend much time on the National Forest, or who is considering leasing a camping site, or buying timber, or otherwise using the resources of the Forest should communicate with this officer by personal call, by mail, or telephone. A map showing the National Forest lands has been published by the Government and copies may be had upon request from the Gorham Office. These will be interesting and useful to trampers.

For the information of the casual trampers a few points are given here so that he may know what the Forest Officers will expect from all who use the Forest as a recreation ground. Camping (permanent camps and cabins excepted) is permitted wherever not specifically prohibited. Conforming to the laws of the State of New Hampshire the Government requires that permits be obtained for authority to build camp fires on the National Forest. Permits may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor or any forest ranger or guard and application may be made personally, or by letter or telephone.

Camp fires must be made in safe and sheltered places and not in leaves, rotten wood or against logs or stumps. Before building a fire clear a space of at least five feet of all inflammable material down to the mineral soil. Under no circumstances should a fire be left unattended. All fires must be completely extinguished with earth or water before leaving a camp site even temporarily. Fire wood may be obtained only from dead trees. Green trees may be cut only under permit from the Forest Supervisor.

All camp refuse must be buried or burned and on breaking camp the site must be made tidy and attractive for the next party that may wish to stop there. No rubbish or refuse should be thrown into any stream, spring, or pond, or into or beside any road or path. Bathing and the washing of clothes or dishes is absolutely prohibited in certain streams that are used for domestic water supply by neighboring towns.

Hunting and fishing must be in conformity with the laws of the State in which the lands are situated.

Sites for hunting and fishing camps and the like may be leased in certain sections of the mountains at from \$12 per year up. Acreage lots for summer cottages on surveyed sites in the Pinkham Notch and at Russell Pond may be obtained for from \$18 to \$25 per year.

It is important to remember that this is not a National Park. It is a National Forest. Parks are established primarily as recreation grounds. Forests are created primarily to protect the watersheds of the streams and to furnish lumber, and other timber products. The Government intends to practise forestry in the White Mountains. The character of the timber which is produced and the market demands of the region are such that this can be done on a comparatively intensive scale. The timber will be cut wherever it is

ripe and can be removed without detriment to the flow of the streams or to the scenic beauties of the locality and without impairing the permanence of the Forest. Such cutting will be done conservatively and with much care as to the protection of the young trees and as to the disposal of brush to prevent forest fires. It will also be the policy of the Government in logging operations to protect trails, streams, camping places, and other spots of public interest.

It is recognized by the Government that the White Mountain National Forest is of very great recreational importance and this use will be kept in mind in all developments which are made and in all plans for other uses.

The boundaries of the Forest are plainly marked wherever the line crosses roads or trails. The printed notice usually faces outward from the Government land. Throughout the mountains red painted corner posts and blazes indicate National Forest boundaries or else the boundaries of various tracts which have been acquired.

Areas Acquired or Approved for Purchase.

The entire watershed of Wild River Valley above the mouth of Little Lary Brook.

The watershed of Peabody River above the south line of Gorham, including also the northern slopes of Mounts Moriah and Shelburne-Moriah.

Mt. Washington and the northern peaks, Mt. Monroe, the northern slopes of Mounts Pleasant, Clinton Jackson, and Webster; Sargent Purchase, Low and Burbank Grant, and the east half of Carroll.

Certain lands in the northwestern part of Jackson bordering the Pinkham Notch road for three miles south of Glen Ellis Falls.

The upper slopes of all tributaries of the Saco River in the Town of Bartlett west of Rocky Branch and the entire watershed of Swift River in the towns of Albany and Bartlett; also the eastern one-fourth of the Town of Waterville.

The upper watersheds of Eastman Brook and Johnson Brook in Thornton Gore, Waterville and Livermore. The upper watershed of Jackman Brook, Lost River, Gordon Pond Brook, and Kinsman Brook in the Towns of Woodstock and Lincoln, and Walker Brook and Flume Brook in the Towns of Lincoln and Franconia.

The southwest slopes of Mt. Moosilauke, Clough, also Owl's Head and Blueberry and Hogs Back Mountains.

Most of the north and west slopes of Mounts Lafayette, Garfield, Hale and the Sugar Loaves; also Zealand Valley to the summits of the Rosebrook Range, including the eastern slopes of Mounts Tom, Field and Willey.

The upper watersheds of the Wild Ammonoosuc and certain tributaries of Israel River in the Towns of Stark, Milan, Kilkenny, Berlin and Randolph.

Crawford Notch State Forest.

The northern end of Hart's Location is now a State Forest under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Commission of New Hampshire. It begins on the N. at the gateway of the Notch and extends S. some six miles to near Bemis Brook, about 2 m. N. of Bemis Station. E. and W. it is from 1 m. to 1½ m. wide, running well up to the height of land. Its total area is approximately 6,000 acres. The regulations that apply to the National Forest relative to camping will apply in a general way to the State Forest. The State Forester, whose office is at Concord, will have control of the

property. His local agent is F. P. Allard, District Chief, North Conway. During the summer the Notch will be patrolled by a state ranger, who can direct tourists to convenient and safe camping sites; his headquarters camp is near the Allen Spring, on the highway near Brook Kedron.

Kearsarge State Forest.

The State of New Hampshire has recently purchased 583 acres extending northward from the summit of Mt. Kearsarge in Merrimack County.

Monadnock Mountain Reservations.

State Reservation on northeast slope	538 acres
Jaffrey Reservation, south side, near the summit	200 acres
Forests,* north and Dublin side	775 acres
<hr/>	
Total,	1,513 acres

*Society for the Protection of N. H. Forests.

New England Trail Conference.

This has recently been organized for the purpose of developing more fully the tramping possibilities of the New England States and adjacent regions by linking together the many attractive walking sections of the region through the building of connecting trails. Eventually a continuous through trail route will be opened from the New Jersey highlands up the Hudson River valley by way of the Interstate Park, across the Fishkill Mountains to the Taconics in Connecticut, northerly over Mt. Everett and Mt. Greylock, two state parks in Massachusetts, up along the crest of the Green Mountains of Vermont, where are several state and other public forests, across into the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, north to Dixville Notch and the Connecticut lakes, and eastward to Rangeley and Moosehead lakes to Mt. Ktaadn in Maine. Yet other trails are designed to connect the state parks and forests that lie along the Connecticut valley in Connecticut and Massachusetts, branching off at Mt. Holyoke toward Mt. Grace, over Monadnock, Mt. Sunapee, Mt. Kearsarge, and so to connect with the White Mountains.

Membership of the Conference.

Trails in New Hampshire.

Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston.

Randolph Mountain Club, Randolph, N. H.

Dartmouth Outing Club, Hanover, N. H.

Chocorua Mountain Club, Chocorua, N. H.

Wonalancet Outdoor Club, Wonalancet, N. H.

Waterville Athletic Association, Waterville, N. H.

Dublin Trail Association, Dublin, N. H.

Lake Tarleton Club, Pike, N. H.

Intervale Improvement Association, Intervale, N. H.

North Woodstock Improvement Association, North Woodstock, N. H.

Gorham Improvement Association, Gorham, N. H.

Boy Scouts, Central Boston Council, Boston.

Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Boston.

New Hampshire Hotel Association, Manchester, N. H.

Trails in Vermont.

Green Mountain Club and branches, Burlington, Vt.

Vermont Forestry Association, Proctor, Vt.

Trails in Massachusetts.

Williams Outing Club, Williamstown, Mass.

Amherst Mountain Club, Amherst, Mass.

Metawampe Club (Massachusetts Agricultural College), Amherst, Mass.

Pack and Paddle (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Cambridge, Mass.

Field and Forest Club, Boston, Mass.

New England Federation of City Planning Boards, Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts Forestry Association, Boston, Mass.

Organization.

The direction of the work of the Conference is in the hands of a Committee of five of which Mr. Paul R. Jenks, of the Appalachian Mountain Club, is chairman, and Mr. Philip W. Ayres, of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, 4 Joy Street, Boston, is Secretary. The co-operation of kindred organizations is invited.

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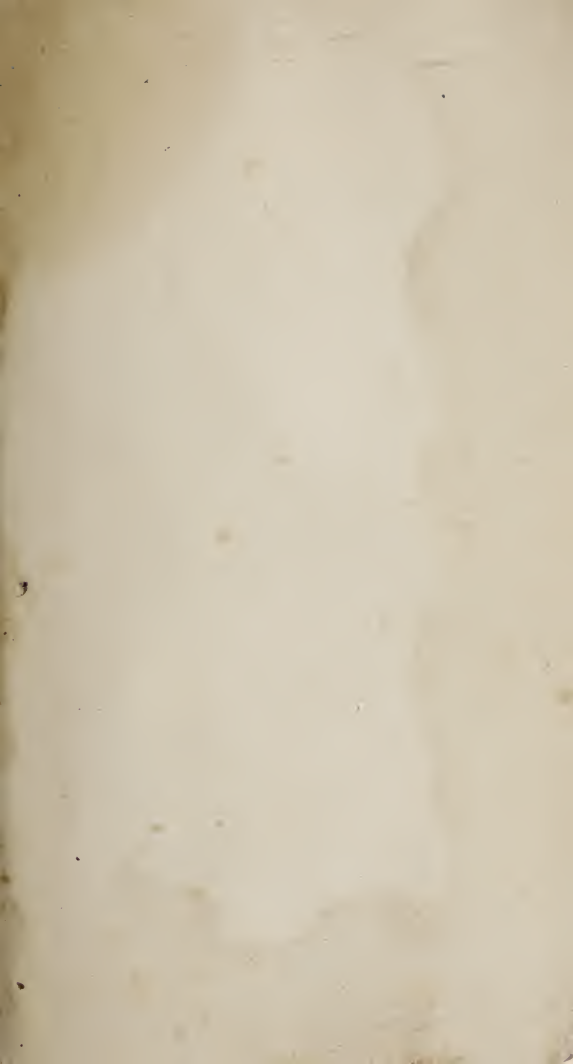
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GUIDE TO PATHS IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

Supplement to the 1917 Edition

JUNE, 1918

A bulletin is now issued nearly every week during July and August by the Department of Improvements of the A. M. C. giving the latest news about the condition of trails in the White Mountains. It is designed to be posted at Club huts and other important climbing centres.

pp. 48 and 52. The **Evans Notch Trail** will probably be assumed and cleared by the U. S. F. S. in 1918.

p. 52. The **Baldface Circle Trail** was built in 1917 by G. W. M. Maier. It goes up through a fine old growth, chiefly maple, beech and birch, climbing the steep walls of the cirque between and E. of the Baldfaces. It follows the sky-line over open ledges for five miles or more and affords spacious views of wild and picturesque parts of Maine and New Hampshire. It may be taken as a circuit in either direction, returning to the starting-point. If a shorter climb is wanted it is best to ascend South Baldface and return the same way.

It leaves the highway in North Chatham, N. H., at the Royce House (J. L. Chandler), and leads W. across hay-fields to a gap in a stone wall. After crossing Charles Brook its direction is S.W. through a sap orchard, close under a ridge, to Emerald Pool, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It crosses the foot of the pool, following blazes 100 yds. S.W. to an old wood-road running N.W. At this point

the two ends of the trail meet and are marked by signs.

Via South Baldface. Follow blazes S.W. for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., ascending slightly till a second wood-road is reached. This comes from Preston Chandler's farm and is followed W. for about 2 m. The trail then leaves the old road and swings S.W. around Spruce Knoll. The last *water* is found at Last Chance Spring, near the tree-line. It is reliable except in extremely dry seasons. From the spring, the steep, broken granite ledges are visible through the trees. Over them the path is well marked by small cairns and white rags, placed in 1917. The direction is W. for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and the grade is very steep. A short detour N. from the trail as it reaches the top of the broken ledges leads to the topaz pockets, easily located by the débris of blasting. Above the ledges the trail follows the sky-line on easy open slopes over South and North Baldface and Eagle Crag and is well marked by cairns. There are fine views into the cirque between the Baldfaces and into Maine and Kezar Lakes. On each of the Baldface summits there is an A. M. C. cylinder and a cairn. *Water* should be carried as there is none between Last Chance Spring and a small spring on the trail N. of North Baldface.

DISTANCES. Royce House to Emerald Pool or junction of trails $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Tree-line at base of ledges $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Summit ledges 3 m. S. Baldface 4 m. N. Baldface $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Emerald Pool $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Tree-line 2 hrs. Top of broken ledges $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. S. Baldface 3 hrs. N. Baldface 4 hrs.

Via Eagle Crag. As above stated the Circle trail divides about 100 yds. beyond Emerald Pool. The Eagle Crag trail, as indicated by one of the signs, leads W. up the old wood-road, which soon crosses Charles Brook again and swings N.W. for $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., almost straight, and rising steadily, until it comes under Eagle Crag. It was blazed in 1917. When it reaches the

scrub it twists and turns W., crossing one or two springs, coming out S. of steep cliffs and then climbing rapidly to the top of the Crag. There are fine views into the basin. The path, now in the open and well marked by cairns, skirts the cirque and passes several excellent view-points. The general direction to the base of the cone of North Baldface is S.W. The last *water* is a spring on the trail at the bottom of a ravine just under the cone, after crossing a flat, open ledge of considerable size. There is a bit of small growth here. The cone is ascended from the N.E. side, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

DISTANCES. Royce House to Emerald Pool $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Base of Eagle Cliff $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Baldface $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Emerald Pool $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Base of Eagle Crag 3 hrs. Top of Crag $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Spring at base of cone $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. N. Baldface 5 hrs.

p. 106. The **Israel Ridge Path** is now considered and signed as beginning with the path that branches from the Castle Path 1.6 m. from Bowman (p. 104) and as coinciding with The Link (pp. 111, 112) for a short distance below Cascade Camp.

pp. 122, 123 and 131. In accordance with a recent decision of the Committee on Nomenclature of the A.M.C., the name "**Westside Trail**" will apply only to the trail leading from the Clay-Washington Col to the Crawford Path. The name "**Gulfside Trail**" now applies to the whole of the main travelled path from the Madison Huts to the Carriage Roads near the top of Mt. Washington, including that part of the old Westside Trail on Mt. Clay. That portion of the old Gulfside Trail which goes over the top of Mt. Clay has been designated "Mt. Clay Loop." The Gulfside and Westside Trails have been taken over by the U. S. F. S.

p. 126. The **Pine Mt. Path** has been completed from Gorham Village to the Pinkham Road, connecting here with the R. M. C. Town Line Brook and Howker Ridge Paths.

p. 127. **Mt. Washington Railroad.** It has been officially announced that trains will not be run in 1918.

p. 128. **Summit House.** The closing of the railroad leaves the question of accommodations on the summit at present (June, 1918) uncertain.

p. 159. The **Crawford Path** from the Crawford House to its junction with the Westside Trail on the cone of Mt. Washington has been taken over by the U. S. F. S.

p. 162. The loop over the top of Mt. Pleasant is still an A. M. C. path, under the name of **Mt. Pleasant Loop.**

p. 169, line 12. For "Crawford Path" read "Mt. Pleasant Loop."

p. 171. **Mt. Jackson Path** is in bad condition (1918) and should be avoided.

p. 203. The name of the trail from Jackson to Stairs Col has been changed to **Stairs Col Trail.**

p. 204, line 6, should read—"keep straight down *to* the main Rocky Branch Road."

p. 217. The A. M. C. has relinquished and the Intervale Improvement Association has assumed the **Moat Mt. Path.**

p. 219. The **North Moat Path** as described is good in dry weather, but the brook is crossed three times. Another route, always dry, is to leave the trail just before the first crossing, and continue along the N. bank, through four clearings grown up with raspberry bushes, to the original path in the woods. A third route is via an old lumber road which leaves the path on R. 50 ft. before the first crossing is reached. This leads to Attitash Camp, where the stream is crossed and the path found within 50 ft. Follow latter to the R.

p. 223. **Mt. Attitash from Diana's Baths.** A blazed trail only. Take North Moat Path to point where it leaves the stream and turns sharply up hill.

From this point follow the road beside the stream for one minute, cross and walk up-stream along the N. bank three minutes to a sign and blaze on R. Follow blazes carefully to ledges of summit. On reaching ledges look back and note carefully where path leaves, or it is likely to be lost in descending. To connect with Stony Brook path to Bartlett go S.W. to big boulder and cairns which lead down S.W. Distance from stream, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Time, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

p. 228. The **Swift River Trail** will not be cleared for the present W. of the Livermore Trail (American Institute Path) at Camp 6. To pass between Lincoln and points within the watershed of the Saco River, use the Carrigain Notch Trail (p. 244).

p. 229. The **Bear Mt. Notch Trail** has been relinquished by the A. M. C. and assumed by the U. S. F. S.

p. 237. **Willey House Station—North Fork Trail.** The name has been changed to **Ethan's Pond Trail**. It has been closed as a result of lumbering W. of Zealand Notch. Persons wishing to get from the East Branch to Ethan's Pond should go by way of Shoal Pond Branch (see Sectional Map 4, p. 265).

p. 244. **Carrigain Notch—North Fork Trail.** The name has been changed to **Carrigain Notch Trail**.

p. 259. **Mt. Field:**—With the approval of the Forest Service and the New Hampshire State Forestry Commission, the trail from Mt. Avalon to Mt. Willey was assumed by the A. M. C. in 1918.

p. 263. The **Twin Mt. Path** between the summit of Mt. Bond and the North Fork has been logged over so that its location and position are uncertain.

p. 269. **Garfield Pond Trail**, described in the footnote as "an obscure line of blazes," has been cleared and signed as a regular A. M. C. path. It leaves the U. S. F. S. Mt. Garfield Trail (p. 272) about 4 m. from the highway, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the last crossing of

Burnt Brook, and runs S.W. to the Pond, and along its W. shore to the Garfield Ridge Trail (p. 269). This now affords the easiest route between civilization and Garfield Pond, and makes it possible to visit the latter in ascending Mt. Garfield, at the cost of an extra half hour's time. Distance, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Time, 25 min.

p. 269. **Garfield Pond Camp** was built by the A. M. C. about 150 yds. S. of the Pond and the Garfield Ridge Trail, with an outlook to the S. It is an open log shelter, accommodating six persons.

p. 274. The **Kinsman Ridge Trail** (see note below, referring to p. 354) now extends from the Profile House Mt. Cannon Path to Mt. Kinsman with short branches to Kinsman Pond and Lonesome Lake.

p. 278. The starting point of the **Mt. Liberty Trail** has not always been clear. Hereafter the path will be considered to start at the N. end of the logging bridge a few yards above the head of the Flume.

p. 283. **Mt. Flume Trail**. This new A. M. C. trail runs from the head of the Flume to the Franconia Ridge Trail near the summit of Mt. Flume. It begins at the S. end of an old logging bridge a few yards above the head of the Flume. It passes through the woods a few yards to another logging road, and then follows logging roads (forks marked by signs) to the foot of the old slide, which it climbs, keeping to the L. Near the top of the slide, it enters the woods at the L. and climbs directly, in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the Franconia Ridge Trail, a few yards S. of the summit of Mt. Flume. There is no permanent *water* above the foot of the slide. Distance from the Flume, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

p. 286. **Swift River Trail**. See correction concerning W. part of this trail, p. 228.

p. 291. **Lost River Shelter**. There is a lunch room here, where meals were served in 1917. It is hoped to continue this service in 1918.

p. 310, line 14. For "Mt. Hitchcock," read "Mt. Huntington."

p. 314, second line from bottom, Camp Penacook is N. of the Piper Trail, on its *right* in ascending.

p. 320. The **Champney Falls Trail** has not yet been restored, but the work will probably be done in 1918.

pp. 330-332. **Passaconaway Loop and Passaconaway Lodge** have been relinquished by the A. M. C. and assumed by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club.

p. 332. The **Square Ledge Trail** from Mt. Passaconaway has been re-opened, so that the Ledge can be reached either from the summit of the mountain or from the Walden Path. But the upper end of the original Dicey's Mill Path (see p. 330) was discontinued in 1917, so that it is impossible to reach the re-opened trail to the Ledge from Passaconaway Lodge without going over the summit.

p. 333. The trail to **Allen's Ledge** on the Albany **Mt. Hedgehog** has been re-opened. Take wood-road that crosses the clearing just W. of the small white cottage opposite the Swift River Inn. About half-way across the clearing branch to the R., pass a lumber pile near the bed of the R.R., cross the latter and continue straight on up the logging road. Nearly up to the level of the ledge a path, marked by a sign, branches off on the L. (E.) and reaches the view-point in $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

p. 334. The trail to **Mt. Potash** has been re-opened. Take the road that branches to the S. from the Swift River Road, just before the latter passes between the two large pines. Turn to the R. up the old railroad bed. The trail leaves on the L. just beyond a camp, and follows old logging roads nearly to the shoulder, above which point the old description still holds good.

p. 343. The **A. M. C. Trail** from Bennett Street to Sandwich Mt. has been assumed by the W. O. D. C.

p. 345. A trail was cut in 1917 from the top of the East Slide on **Mt. Tripyramid** to the summit ridge trail.

p. 345. The trail to **Sabbaday Falls** was clearly marked and easily followed in 1917.

p. 346. **Bolles Trail**. This is still closed and is not likely to be cleared in 1918.

p. 354. **Kinsman Ridge Trail**, constructed by the A. M. C. in 1917, now extends from the summit of N. Kinsman to Cannon (Profile) Mt., with a branch to Kinsman Pond. The summit of N. Kinsman is reached by the path leading from the house of Cecil P. Bowles in Easton (p. 354). No attempt should be made to reach Kinsman Pond by the trail mentioned on p. 355, which no longer exists.

The Kinsman Ridge Trail leaves the summit toward the N., and descends the cone rapidly to the ridge leading to Cannon Mt. At the point where it reaches this ridge, a short path diverges sharply to the R. to a beautiful camping place on the E. side of Kinsman Pond. From the outlet of the pond (no path from camp site to outlet) a roughly blazed trail (p. 276) leads to the State Highway through Franconia Notch. The main trail, resumed, passes over, around and between the various subsidiary humps to the three main humps or "Cannon-balls" that constitute the ridge to Cannon Mt. On top of the first Cannon-ball is a meadow, and a little below this, on the path, *water* may be found. The path descends sharply to a deep ravine, where excellent *water* will certainly be found. Bearing to the L., the trail slabs the second Cannon-ball and enters the next col with very little descent. Over the third Cannon-ball it descends to Copper Mine Col, at the base of Cannon Mt. (whence a branch trail leads S., $\frac{3}{4}$ m., to Lonesome Lake). It then ascends to the top and descends through scrub to the open ledges to the E., where it meets the Profile House Path (p. 273).

APPALACHIAN

MOUNTAIN CLUB

MAP

OF THE

NORTHERN PEAKS

OF THE MT. WASHINGTON RANGE

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.

BY LOUIS F. CUTTER

1917

Scale 1 : 40000

Contour Interval 100 feet.

Sources of Information:

Surveys by U.S. Geol. Survey (1891),

U.S. Forest Service, B. & M. R. Co.,

(1912) and J. W. Goldthwait (1912),

Surveys by the author, and

observations by many mem-

bers of the Club and others.

Published by the Mountain Club

1850 Tremont Bldg., Boston

Price 25 cents.







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MAP
OF THE

MOUNT WASHINGTON RANGE

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.

BY
LOUIS F. CUTTER

1916

Scale-----1:62,500
Contour Interval 100 feet

Sources of Information

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Service, B&M&RCA and J.W. Goldthwait,
maps by W.H. Picketing and R.E. Bateside,
surveys by the author and observations
by many members of the Club and others

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- Other points and trails, including logging roads etc. (shown as trails)
- ▲▲▲ Surveys, 200' - 1000' - 2000' - 3000' - 4000' - 5000' - 6000' - 7000' - 8000' - 9000' - 10000'
- House and Camps, noted or abandoned
- × Springs, deemed important; × Other springs

Abbreviations:
AMC - Appalachian Mountain Club
RM - Randolph Mountain Club
B&M&RCA - Bartlett, Moulton and
USFS - US Forest Service
R-S - Ranger Service



